msa_sc2901_scm8628-0492 ©Maryland State Archives

Wood's Special

Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures

Best for Permanent Hay and Pasturage Yields.

Put up in proportions as experience has shown best suited for the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Enthusiastically endorsed by our customers.

Wood's Seed Catalog for 1917 gives full information, together with letters from customers giving their experience.

Catalog mailed free on request. Write for it and prices of any Farm Seeds required.

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

Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass for beautiful green lawns

Write for special Lawn circular.

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,
1t Chestertown, Md

Advertise in the "KENT NEWS."

TRAINING BOYS TO PROFIT BY FARMING

IMPORTANT PART OF THE WORK OF THE COUNTY DEMONSTRATION AGENT.

ADDS TO SCHOOL INTEREST

Is Recognized As Necessary To the Agricultural Development Of the State.

College Park, Md., Jan. 25.—The records of the Extension Service for the past year show that one of the most important pieces of work done by the County Demonstration Agents of the State has been the training of our country boys in profitable methods of farming. In no section of the country has greater interest been aroused or is there a sincerer wish on the part of all classes of people to see the young farmer of tomorrow properly encouraged to educate himself for successful farming. The improvement of corn and potato yields by following demonstration methods, the growing of more profitable pigs and poultry, making money out of the home orchard,—these are some of the things the young farmers enrolled by County Demonstration Agents under the leadership of the State College of Agriculture have done and are doing. Even more important is the revolution it is causing in the way the father and mother feels toward the boy. They are realizing that the way to make him happy and contented and to wed him to profitable farm life is to give him the opportunity to farm for himself, to meet with other boys, and to have a bank account of his own. True farm partnership is fast becoming characteristic of Maryland and in a future that holds a promise of both profit and honor many of our boys see something worthy of their work and ambition.

In reporting on his work among the boys, County Agent E. F. White, of Queen Anne, which has held the championship for three years, says: "The winner in our Queen Anne County Club, J. Earl Smith, grew 110.5 bushels of standardized shelled corn at a cost of 15.5 cents per bushel. The average yield for the county, according to official records is 39 bushels per acre. By carefully selecting and grading their seed corn, planting only in well-prepared seed beds, and giving frequent shallow cultivation our corn club boys have been able to raise an average of 74 bushels to the acre, or 35 bushels more than the average for the county, and at a cost 45 per cent. of the county average." Nor should we forget to add that the boy who raises an average crop of corn like the above and puts the profit to his account is certain to become a progressive farmer in his home county and a pupil in his school who sees the value of education as applied to farm life.

Lime Is Profitably Used.

College Park, Md., Jan. 25.—Reports received by the Agricultural Extension Service from County Demonstration Agents in every section of Maryland indicate that lime is being more and more used as a necessary part of successful crop production in the State. In this connection, valuable information regarding the use of lime has been issued by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station in a circular prepared by Nickolas Schmitz, of the Agricultural Extension Service. He urges the liberal use of lime, saying:

"The kind of lime to apply will depend almost entirely upon the relative cost of the different forms. The main function of lime is to correct acidity. Any form will do this, but it requires practically twice as much ground limestone or oyster shells, and one and one-quarter times as much hydrated lime as burned lime to do the same amount of good. The fineness to which the raw material is ground determines to a great extent its effectiveness. The finer the better.

"Whether we should use lime derived from limestone or oyster shells depends upon how we are situated with regard to transportation, since freight rates are an important item to consider. We cannot say that either source of lime is decidedly better than the other.

How and When To Apply Lime.

"The method of spreading lime will depend upon the kind used. If we use lump lime we may slack it in a large pile and spread it with a manure spreader, or it may be placed in small piles over the field and after slacking, spread with shovels. If the latter method is used, 20 pounds heaps (1 peck) placed 20 feet apart each way, or 1 bushel 40 feet each way, will provide about one ton per acre. The small piles have the advantage over the larger ones in slacking more readily, and on account of being closer together, will not necessitate it being thrown so far with the shovels when spreading. Mixing slacked lime with fine earth before spreading will make it less disagreeable to handle.

"If the ground stone or hydrated lime be used, the most convenient way to distribute it will be with a lime spreader. Caustic lime should never be mixed with manure or commercial fertilizers. It is better to plow the manure under and put the lime on top of the soil after plowing. If commercial fertilizer is used the lime should be applied a few weeks before the application of the fertilizer is made.

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. aug

POSTMASTERS NOW MAY HOLD JOBS FOR LIFE

Placed on Civil Service List by Amendment in Senate—10,000 Are Affected.

Washington, Jan. 29.—By reason of an amendment tacked on to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill by Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, a Progressive Republican, 10,000 Democrats appointed first, second and third class postmasters during the Administration of President Wilson stand a fair chance of holding the jobs for life.

In his enthusiasm for civil service reform, Senator Poindexter last week proposed his amendment during a listless debate of the bill. It provides as follows:

"The office of postmaster in each class shall hereafter be a non-political office, and shall be within the classified civil service; and appointments thereto shall be made in accordance with the civil service rules, and, so far as practicable, by promotion or transfer, upon merit, without regard te politics, from the employees of the Postoffice Department, subject to the permanent civil service regulations and requirements."

Contrary, no doubt, to the expectations of Senator Poindexter, there was no objection from the Democratic side. The few Democrats who heard the amendment read, to be sure, looked a little surprised, but no voice was raised in protest.

Senator Overman of North Carolina, acting chairman of the Appropriations Committee, quietly accepted the amendment without debate, and it was adopted. It was not until today, when the amendment appeared in printed form in the Record, that a majority of the members of both sides realized what had been done.

That the Democratic majority of the House, through which body the appropriation bill had previously passed, will accept the amendment without question goes almost without saying. For some time the Democratic leaders have been hoping to find a way to legislate the first, second and third class postmasters into life jobs, just as was done when the 45,000 fourth-class postmasters were placed under the civil service. Postmaster General Burleson, who is the recognized politician of the Administration, went so far as to propose such a step in his annual report last year, but the Republicans raised such a storm of protest that the matter was not pressed.

At that time the Republicans realized that putting these 10,000 postmasterships under the civil service meant nothing short of legislating the 10,000 Democrats holding them into life jobs. Under the Poindexter amendment the 10,000 will have to pass the examinations, to be sure, but with the advantage in their favor that the amendment provides that as far as practicable the positions shall be filled "from the employees of the Postoffice Department."

It was a novel sight today to see Democrats in the corridors of the Capitol gravely agreeing that civil service reform has its good points.

His Motive To Save.

According to Senator Poindexter, he proposed the amendment in the belief that the Government could save millions of dollars annually through the employment of efficient postmasters. He still believes that the adoption of the measure would ultimately serve to weed out those of the present incumbents who are incompetent.

TONGERS ARE WINNERS

No More Encroachments on Their Territory in Chester River,

The Conservation Commission has upheld the tongers of Chester River in their contention that dredgers have encroached on the territory set aside for them in Chester River. The controversy arose because of a lack of a definite line marking the mouth of Chester River.

The Conservation Commission had passed on the question taking what had been generally accepted that the mouth of the river ran from the head land of Love Point to Wickes Beach.

This has long been regarded as the proper boundary. It developed, however, that an act passed in 1898 made the survey and lines laid out by the State Geological Survey in dividing county waters official. This settled the matter, and the Conservation Commission upon the advice of the Attorney-General told the delegation that the old line would be regarded in the future as the proper boundary. This line has quite a sweeping curve in it and it was for the grounds within the curve that they were contending.

Friday a petition containing some 1,000 names for the oystermen of Kent county was presented to the commission on the same subject.

The dredgers, who are finding it most difficult to make wages in the Bay, were in hopes that they could be permitted to work within this lines.

There is no trouble anticipated, however, and the state officials say that the situation can be handled by the local guard boats. It will not be necessary to send one of the state steamers to the locality.

The new rule laid down by the commission is as follows:

January 25, 1917.

"After conference with Attorney-General Ritchie, it is ordered by the Conservation Commission of Maryland, that all dredgeboats be kept outside of a straight line drawn from Love Point, through Love Point buoy and continuing thence to intersect, the 1½-mile zone surrounding Swan Point bar; until further notice from this commission."

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,
d9 3t* Chestertown, Md

"KENT NEWS" $1 per year.

WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE ASKED TO DO TODAY

To THE EDITORS OF THE KENT NEWS:

The government of the State of Maryland, as that of the United States, is founded upon the right of the people to rule themselves. We continually declare our allegiance to this principle without stopping to consider how to make the people's rule a reality. If the people are to rule they must exercise the powers necessary to make this rule effective. They cannot exercise needless powers without weakening the force and effect of the needful. To perfect their rule the people must be able to determine the broad policies they desire pursued and select responsible agencies by which these policies are to be made effective.

To carry out these policies and meet the daily exigencies of administration, we need only elect for the state the governor and legislature and for the counties, Boards of Commissioners. In fact, in our elections we do not content ourselves with these simple necessary things, but we name through what is assumed to be the voice of the people at the polls a great number of subordinate officers whose functions are purely incidental or ministerial and who have little or nothing to do with the carrying out of the policies in which the people are concerned, and whose selection should be properly left to the central agencies the duty of which it is particulary to enforce the will of the people. In this we put upon the people a burden not essential to popular government and our attempt to make the people bear it leads to failure. If we are to have good popular and effective government in Maryland, we need to face the situation understandingly, and correct our Constitution and laws to correspond with what democratic government really means. A further explanation is needed.

In our national government we have a greater degree of efficiency, directness, continuity of policy and enforcement of the people's will than we have in our State Government. We elect one single executive officer, the President, with a possible substitute, the Vice-President, and members of both houses of Congress. The President is charged with the duty of carrying out the policies of the people, and to this end selects his cabinet and the subordinate officers of the government of real administrative importance. They are responsible to him and subject to removal at his hands. We have thus a centralized goverment and at the same time, subject to other limitations not essential to the present discussion, a government of the people. So far as the executive is concerned, national administration is simple, direct and relatively free from the abuses which burden our state governments.

When, however, we consider the state we find ourselves electing a Governor and Attorney-General for four years, a Comptroller for two years, a Clerk of the Court of Appeals every six years, while, by a curious anomaly, the Treasurer is elected by the legislature, and serves two years. If we would have a truly popular government without imposing undue burdens upon the people we would have our Attorney-General appointed, as is the Attorney-General of the United States, by the chief executive power, our Comptroller and Treasurer, who together roughly correspond to the Secretary of the Treasury' appointed in the same way, and the Clerk of our Court of Appeals named either by the Governor or preferably by the Judges themselves.

I say that the people are asked to do today what in the nature of things cannot be effectively done by them. The Attorney-General, the Comptroller and the Treasurer may find themselves entirely out of sympathy with the governor, approaching public questions from a different angle, and ready to hamper him in the exercise of his most essential functions. This situation has arisen at times in the past and it may well again in the future, varying terms of office and manner of election contributing to irresponsibility. These officers now form no part of a harmonious whole. No theory of checks and balances justifies their choice by election as the relative success of our national administration shows.

When we turn to our county governments we find the people called upon to elect Boards of County Commissioners, running from three to six in number, Judges of the Orphans' Court, Judges, State Senators, two to six members of the Lower House, County Surveyor, Clerk of the Circuit, Register of Wills, State's Attorney, Sheriff, in many counties Road Commissioners, in one a wreckmaster, and possibly other officers. Every other year, therefore, the county elector is expected to vote for fifteen or twenty officers, making his choice among thirty or forty different men, of the qualifications of three-fourths of whom the average voter knows nothing, often cares less, and accepts his party label. To call such government popular is to make a mockery of the word.

While the individual voter in a county ought to be able to know something of the qualifications, by repute at least, of a member of the legislature who expresses the policies the people desire carried into law, and something as to the county commissioners, who are the chief executive officers of the county and should be made such in the fullest possible sense, he knows nothing as a rule with regard to the candidates for the other offices, and is not so placed that he may act fairly with regard to them. He has to take largely on faith the candidates for State's Attorney. Still greater faith and ignorance must be display in selecting the Sheriff, Judges of the Orphans' Court and County Surveyor and Road Commissioners. When we speak, therefore, of the break-down of popular government in an administrative sense, we have in the backs of our heads the fact, though we may not realize it, that the people are undertaking to do things it is a physical and moral impossibility they should perform. They act as a Civil Service Board upon the choice of men whom they have largely never seen and of whose qualifications they have no knowledge and possess no means of testing.

In some States the voter is offered assistance through the circulation by the State of campaign pamphlets, in which each candidate may set forth what he assumes to be his qualifications, but even this we must agree is ineffective.

At this point comes in the machine to relieve the voter of his troubles and select his candidate. With the multiplicity of offices to be filled by the people the machine serves an indispensable purpose, whether its work is well or badly done. The people must turn to those who make a study of the situation; know something of the personnel of those desiring election and who will judge for them. They accept their judgment, particularly in those respects in which the people have no especial interest. The power to exercise this judgment for the people in an effective way has an immediate cash value to the machine. It has something to give and can levy contributions upon those seeking offices, while its control over the workers makes its support valuable. Thus, under the very shadow of the constitution and because of its provisions, there grows up a body which undertakes to do the work for the people which the people themselves have not the knowledge or the opportunity to do. The details of the changes needed and the consequences to flow from them, deserve further consideration.

JACKSON H. RALSTON.

Hyattsville, Md., Jan. 25, 1917.

THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did."—Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

NOTICE

Now Is the Time to Place Your Orders For Spring Delivery . .

We have added to or otherwise installed PNEUMATIC TOOLS, the only tools that can be used to do first-class work. Our entire time is devoted to our trade and not to something we know nothing of. When you deal with us you take no chances. Get our prices first. A large stock, also thousands of designs to select from.

27 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

CHESTERTOWN Marble and Granite Works

J. W. KIRBY, PROP'R.

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,
sep2 tf Pier 9, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

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, Booker'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 the 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

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

A Sale of Importance

4500 Pairs of Shoes

For Men, Women and Children will be sold in ten days at a great saving to you

IMPOSSIBLE TO

buy shoes like we have now in stock under 50 per cent. advance. But we had rather close out all shoes now on our shelves than mix them with our spring stock that may be in MARCH FIRST.

Don't hesitate, for everyone knows WHAT SHOES ARE WORTH NOW.

Special Reductions for Ten Days on all Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Underwear and Rubber Goods.

Ladies' Coats, Suits and Millinery at near half price during the 10 day shoe sale.

The Hub Stores

MILLINGTON, MARYLAND