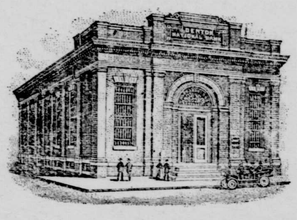


FARMERS OF AMERICA

The farmers have builded America, for despite the growth of our cities, Americas agricultrual industry is still the greatest in the world.

As the world has progressed, the farmer has improved his tools and his methods until today with fewer "hands" the farmer produces greater crops than ever before.

Good banking service is one of his requirements. All our facilites are at the disposal of our farmer-patrons.

THE DENTON NATIONAL BANK

Capital, $100,000.00 Surplus, $175,000.00

A Member of the Federal Reserve System

DENTON - - - - MARYLAND

UTILITY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

Baby Chicks

from birds selected for health, vigor, conformation and production.

Satisfied customers repeat their orders, viz—"Send me 1000 chicks, April hatch, as I have not had such chicks as I purchased from you three years ago. Wish I had used my own judgment and ordered your chicks in 1920 and 1921, instead of buying cheaper stock."

Write for prices.

W. C. BECKWITH

TRIANGLE B POULTRY FARM

Denton Maryland

Printing Prices Reduced

As the price of paper is now considerably lower, we have also lowered our prices on printing.

BRING US YOUR WORK

THE AMERICAN UNION

SPEED QUALITY SERVICE

HOMEY PHILOSOPHY FOR 1922

Sometimes we like to philosophize about ourselves. Just ow, for instance, we finished peering out of the window, wonering about all the good folks who are all the time so anxious e s'ould help them; and then we started to conjure up a picre of all the folks we have tried to help in the old home town, d we had to stop—we couldn't get the picture on our mental m. So now we are at the typewriter, wondering how so any folks don't see that to help them we must be strong ough to help—wondering if they know anything about this it and Take business. We can't take something out of the nk if we never put anything in it, can we? Ask the farmer.

TAXPAYERS WILL NOT FEEL BURDEN

IF LEGISLATURE ADOPTS FITZHUGH'S PLAN OF FINANCING SCHOOLS

President State Board Of Education Explains To Governor Ritchie.

DR. HENRY M. FITZHUGH

Governor Albert C. Ritchie,
Annapolis, Maryland.

My dear Governor Ritchie:

At the time of discussion of the school budget in your office last Wednesday, you stated that the money raised by direct taxation is by law dedicated first, to the bonded debt requirements of the State, and secondly, to the schools. The conversation then developed the fact that public education is the only State activity that is supported principally out of the directly levied tax, and that the institutions caring for the sick, the indigent, the criminal, the insane, agriculture, higher education, etc., are supported by funds raised by indirect taxation. Later you asked me if I thought that the public would stand for a ten-cent raise in the tax rate in order to carry out the proposed program of the State Board of Education. The implication carried by this question was, I take it, that the demands of other State-managed social activities would so reduce the general fund that the schools would be obliged to go directly to the people for additional money.

I have, since leaving your office, been considering the status of the school budget under the existing method of providing funds, and it seems that the situation, which possibly might embarrass the Executive, the Legislature, and the school system is substantially this:

Everything but bond and school requirements is provided out of the fund raised by indirect taxation. If, after everything else is provided for, any money remains in the general fund, that money goes to supplement an amount raised by direct taxation for the support of the schools. The schools then are sustained from two sources, both variable. The first source, namely, the general fund, contributes a small proportion; and the second source, namely, the direct tax, a large proportion. The first source is not under the close scrutiny of the taxpayers; the second, because it is on the tax bill, is at all times under the critical scrutiny not only of the taxpayers but of the politicians as well. As both sources of income vary, and as the first is by custom and law the one that supplies the other social activities of the State, it naturally follows that the schools, by reason of being the residuary legatee, so to speak, are forced to levy taxes in direct proportion to the degree of expansion that the necessities of the other organizations demand. When the schools, in order to meet the demands of progress, are forced to fall back on funds derived from direct taxes they are in position to be attacked by the uninformed public as being extravagant and as the sole cause of the increased tax rate. The first source depends on and varies in proportion to the needs of other activities; the second depends on and varies with the experience, inclination, and sense of expediency of those who decide at any particular time what the rate is to be.

Now there are some features about the school system of the State that are, perhaps, occasionally lost sight of, but which by reason of their importance must be recognized:

First: It is in direct touch with a majority of the families of the State.

Second: It deals directly with about a quarter of a million children and is under the most critical scrutiny of their parents.

Third: It is a means provided by a democracy to produce and maintain such a constantly rising level of intelligence and information as will insure a progressive improvement in the general character of our national life.

Fourth: It employs seven thousand persons who to a very large extent influence the fundamental thoughts and characters of a quarter of a million children during the most impressionable period of their lives.

Fifth: It is the only institution charged by the State with a universal compulsory obligation, namely, that of compelling the attendance at school of the children between the ages of seven and seventeen years, regardless of the sect, color, social position or financial status of the parents; and most parents send their children to the public schools.

With the foregoing in mind, as a member of a Board the function of which it is to represent the people in the matter of public education, to see to it that the school facilities are adequate, and at the same time sensible, uniform and progressive, I wish to protest against the method by which the schools are financed because it seems to be poor state policy to permit so fundamental an obligation as the education of children to remain in a less secure position as regards its revenue than are such other activities as the care of the sick, indigent, the criminal, the insane, agriculture, higher education, etc. The present method in effect discriminates against the schools in favor of all other social activities that are assumed by the State and financed by the public purse.

I protest then:

First: That it seems to be poor State policy to so arrange for the financing of one fundamental activity, i. e., the school system, as to make it appear to the taxpayers that its necessities are the principal cause of increased direct State taxation.

Second: That it seems to be poor State policy so to arrange for the financing of an institution.

1. Whose work is vitally fundamental.
2. Which is in direct contact with the majority of the people.
3. Which employs seven thousand professionally trained people of high grade.
4. Which is operated for the sole purpose of promoting the social efficiency of our people.
5. Which is now responsible for the instruction of a quarter of a million children.
6. Which is under the direct scrutiny of practically our whole population, and
7. Which provides a service the acceptance of which is compelled by law, as to require it to be the only contender for money raised by unpopular and generally-opposed direct taxation, and the last to benefit by money raised by generally invisible, unfelt, and popular indirect taxation.

Third: That it seems to be poor State policy so to arrange for the financing of the State educational system as to have it depend on two variable sources of income, one of which diminishes in direct proportion as the demands of other activities increase, while the other depends directly on the experience, inclination and sense of expediency of those who have the power to decide what the direct tax rate shall be at any particular time.

Fourth: That it seems to be poor State policy so to arrange for the financing of one fundamental State aided social activity, i. e., the State educational system, as to cause it to constantly irritate the sore and sensitive pocket nerves of the taxpayers, while all the other State aided social activities subsist on proceeds derived from the taxpayers who are obtunded by the anesthesia of indirect taxation.

And I suggest:

1. That it might be better State policy so to arrange for the financing of the several social activities that each one, in the exact proportion that it shares in the total State income, be ratably represented in the direct tax levy.

2. That it might be better State policy to have the average taxpayer realize what proportion of the State income supports each State activity. (The average taxpayer has but little thought and knowledge of the fact that two-thirds of the State revenue is derived from indirect taxation, and is of the opinion that public operations are generally supported by the direct tax that he pays each year. This impression, while untrue, is the impression of the majority of our people, and it follows that the average taxpayers who now believe that the State income is synonymous with the proceeds of the direct levy, feel that the schools are absorbing over 40% of the State revenue, when, in reality, they absorb less than 20% of it. Therefore, the average uninformed voter feels that public education is an unduly expensive institution and until this misapprehension can be corrected, he will be unwilling to give the support that the schools require.)

The above is submitted with a full realization that this is one of your busy times; but I think you will, perhaps, agree that the importance of the matter of the relative costs and responsibilities of the State-aided social activities from the direct tax point of view, and the equitable and ratable distribution of the general fund, justifies our intrusion.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) HENRY M. FITZHUGH,
President, State Board of Education.

BIG JOBS ARE WILL HAYS' SPECIALTY

Will Hays, former Postmaster-General, is already planning his new work as director of the National Organization of Motion Picture Producers. As one Eastern editor so aptly remarked, "He has left the biggest business in the world to build up the business which is going to be the biggest." The picture shows Mr. Hays signing his new contract at $150,000 a year. Standing behind Mr. Hays is Courtland Smith. To the right is A. L. Robertson. The insert below is of Dr. Hubert Work of Colorado, first assistant postmaster under Hays, who is expected to receive the appointment to fill Hays' place in President Harding's cabinet.

MARYDEL

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Kaler were Dover, Del., visitors last Thursday.

Mrs. John Cohee is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Walter Ross, and her son, Mr. Hermann Cohee, both of Dover, Del.

Miss Helen Heather of Wilmington spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Anna Heather.

Miss Maud Starkey visited relatives in Ridgely last week.

Mrs. I. N. Smith entertained her sister from Henderson last week.

Mrs. Virgie Cartwright of Goldsboro was the guest of Mrs. Georgie Stafford last Thursday.

The Fourth Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church did not meet on Monday, due to the inability of the presiding elder to reach town because of the condition of the roads following the storm. Date of the next meeting will be given later.

The revival services are still in progress at the M. E. Church. Do your part by attending.

Floyd Moore, a student at Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, Del., spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Moore.

Among the number of teachers unable to report for duty on Monday were Mr. Llowell Hummer, the Misses Claudia Harman, Virginia Smith and Florence Smith.

Everyone, both old and young, was busy Sunday and Monday shovelling snow. Late Monday afternoon we saw the first team in town. In some places the snow drifted from 4 to 6 feet in height.

On Thursday morning the Jr. O. U. A. M. attended in a body the funeral of their late brother, John Wesley Everett, at his home near Peter's Corner. Interment was made in Templeville Cemetery, Rev. W. W. Chairs officiating.

Mrs. Hyland P. George of Roanoke, Va. is spending the week with her father, Dr. J. R. Smith.

WILLIAM SPARKS

Mr. William Sparks of Templeville died on Monday morning at the age of 89 years. He had been an invalid for some time. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn his loss: Mr. William Sparks of Bridgetown, Md., Mr. Leonard Sparks of Philadelphia, Mr. Charles Sparks of Ridgely, Md., Mrs. Emma Dean of Ruthsburg, Md., Mrs. Joshua VanZant of Clayton, Del., and the Misses Virgie Ethel and Margaret Sparks of Templeville, Md.

Funeral services were held from his late home at Templeville this afternoon at 1:30, with interment in Templeville Cemetery. Rev. W. W. Chairs conducted the services.

What Might Be Done

A traveling salesman, just before reaching a small town, had had the misfortune to get hold of a fifty-dollar not. In vain he tried at the hotel and elsewhere, to get it changed into something less unwieldy. At last in despair he went to a merchant and laid down the bill before him, wordlessly. The merchant looked at the money and then at the stranger.

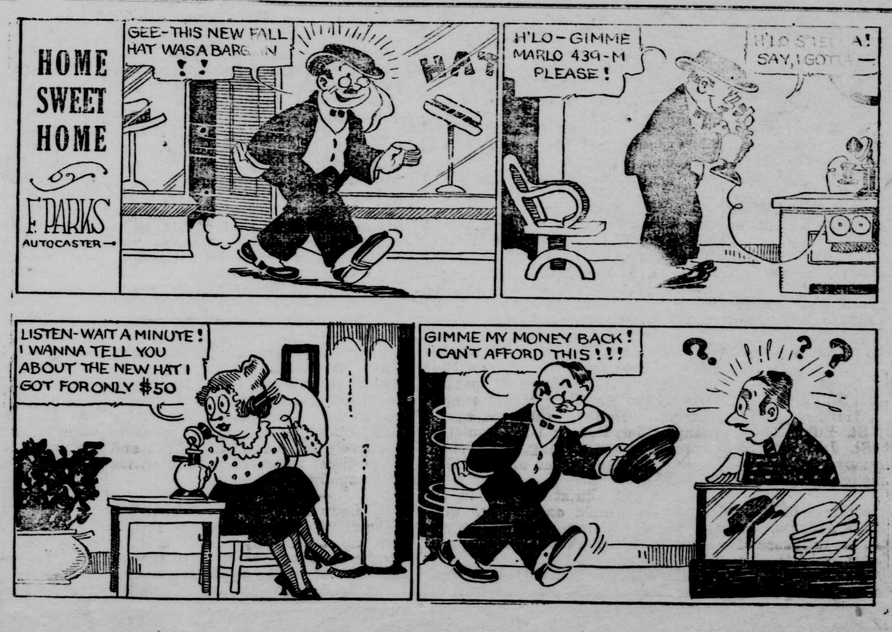
"I can't change that thing."

"No, of course you can't," said the traveling man wearily. "Nobody in the world can. But I wondered if I couldn't get a little something by giving a first mortgage."

Catarrhal Conditions

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood upon the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists Nature in doing its work.

All Druggists. Circulars free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.



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