visors' Notice of Appointment —OF— ECTION OFFICIALS

REGISTRARS

J. FRANK SHAHAN, Dem.
PAUL C. PRICE, Rep.,

S. HARRY TODD, Dem.
THEODORE DEMPSEY, Rep.,

CHARLES S. HAGUE, Dem.,
LOUIS C. PRICE, Rep.,

JOSEPH W. HOWARD, Dem.,
RALPH GEARY, Rep.,

OWEN S. DODSON, Dem.,
GEORGE B. RASIN, Rep.,

HARVEY B. MOORE, Dem.,
RAY CREW, Rep.,

JOHN E. BARNES, Dem.,
CHAS. N. SATTERFIELD, Rep.,

WILLIAM T. HICKS, Dem.,
M. WILBUR THOMAS, Rep.,

WILLIAM F. MALIN, Dem.,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Rep.,

JOHN C. WILSON, Dem.,
WILLIAM E. LEARY, Rep.,

NEAL WILSON, Dem.,
ABNER BRYDEN, Rep.,

ARCHIBALD RAMAGE, Dem.,
HARRY P. JONES, Rep.,

W. RAY STARTT, Dem.,
JOHN T. M. VICKERS, Rep.,

JUDGES

First District, First Precinct
James D. Moore, Rep.
Second Precinct
James W. Mulford, Dem.
L. Irving Atwell, Rep.
Second District, First Precinct
William S. Hurlock, Dem.
James A. Nickerson, Rep.
Second Precinct
Charles W. Hague, Dem.
Ollie W. Atwell, Rep.
Third District, First Precinct
Sutton Tarbutton, Dem.
Hanson T. Cornelius, Rep.
Second Precinct
Walter Crew, Dem.
Charles T. Willis, Rep.
Fourth District, First Precinct
George A. Burk, Dem.
Charles S. Smith, Rep.
First Precinct N
Thomas G. Wroth, Dem.
N. J. T. Baxter, Rep.
Second Precinct
William L. Fowler, Dem.
H. Theodore Jewell, Rep.
Sixth District
Frank Skirven, Dem.
H. H. Legg, Rep.
Seventh District
William J. Maslin, Dem.
H. M. Baker, Rep.
Fifth District, First Precinct
James T. Taylor, Dem.
H. Bernard Wilson, Rep.
Second Precinct
Andrew J. Bryden, Rep.

CLERKS

First District, First Precinct
Walter Kulley, Dem.
S. A. Price, Rep.
Second Precinct
Robert L. Fogwell, Dem.
Chester A. Davis, Rep.
Second District, First Precinct
Raymond Sutton, Dem.
H. Frank Willis, Rep.
Second Precinct
Walter H. Davis, Dem.
Merritt Willis, Rep.
Third District, First Precinct
W. T. Porter, Dem.
Ralph T. Williams, Rep.
Second Precinct
B. Scott Stokes, Dem.
Samuel W. Unruh, Rep.
Fourth District, First Precinct
Joseph N. Wheatley, Dem.
Don T. Falls, Rep.
First Precinct N
J. Edgar Pennington, Dem.
Owen C. Smith, Rep.
Second Precinct
John Speicher, Rep.
Fifth District, First Precinct
Thomas H. Rich, Dem.
Walter H. Coleman, Rep.
Second Precinct
John Newcomb, Dem.
John H. Bryden, Rep.
Sixth District
William H. Barnes, Dem.
H. Raymond Jones, Rep.
Seventh District
Herbert Walbert, Dem.
Philip V. Kratzer, Rep.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections.
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

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 from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, 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. Every person who in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, 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 company, club, or ...tion other than ...gent; but ... shall ... 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 election shall be passed out by it only through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telephoning, telegrams, stationery, printing, expressage 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 puts, 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 par 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 any meat, drink, entertainment or 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 of 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.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
A-21-2t Sheriff.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to the Judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from the judge in charge of the ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on the back of the ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person, or persons for whom you wish to vote, in the square provided thereof, a cross-mark, for example (X); and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in the appropriate square a cross-mark (X) after the answer you desire to give. You should be careful to make no mark on the ballot other than the cross-marks within the squares.

If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot you can write the name of such person in the blank space on the ballot provided for that purpose and place the cross-mark opposite such name in the blank space provided therefor.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a facsimile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way as it was folded when you received it, so that the marks which you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your folded ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and can not again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go in any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can any voter occupy a compartment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. 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 lose your vote.

6. 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 or her into one of the compartments and there mark his 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 him or her.

7. Any voter who shall allow his or her ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he or she is about to vote; or who shall place any distinguishing mark upon his or her ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his or her inability to mark his or her ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his or her ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he or she marks or has marked his or her ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Subscri... to the Transcr...

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES



By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

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THE weight of the baby at birth is determined by many factors which are not well understood. Although the average birth weight is about seven pounds, many perfectly well-formed and healthy babies may be born at term one or two pounds lighter, and, of course, the 10-pound baby is the mother's boast. Small parents have small babies, and, as has been previously stated, the proper diet and regime of the mother result in heavier and more vigorous babies. In general, it may be said that the smaller the baby, the more protection it requires, and the more nourishment in proportion to its weight.

Because of the great inequality in weight of healthy babies at birth, no weights in the early weeks can be considered standard. The accepted rule is that the baby's birth weight should double at six months and treble at one year. There is nearly always a loss of a few ounces, perhaps a pound, in the first week or 10 days of life, which loss is made up after this period, from which time there should be a continuous gain of from four to eight ounces weekly throughout the first year.

Weighing The Baby.

THE failure to gain in any week, if the baby in other respects seems well, should cause no concern, but the continuous failure to gain in weight should be brought to the doctor's attention. The habit of weighing the baby every day is an interesting pastime, but is fraught with a good deal of unnecessary worry to the mother.

Height.

THERE is, perhaps, less variation in the height of the new-born baby, which usually averages from 20 to 21 inches. The baby usually grows five inches in six months, three additional inches in the first year and three to four more inches in the second year. The rate of growth also depends upon the diet and inheritance.

The comparative measurements of the circumference of the head and chest are important. At birth the circumference of the head is between 13 and 14 inches, and that of the chest about one-half an inch less. These two measurements continue approximately the same through the first two years. When there is a marked deviation from this rule the doctor's attention should be called to it.

Touch.

Sensibility to touch and to painful impressions is present in early infancy, but is dull as compared to later childhood.

Sight.

AT birth a baby can probably distinguish between light and darkness. He recognizes objects at six or eight weeks and can focus his attention on objects usually at three months. At this time tears are first shed. Many young babies have a slight squint due to the inability to control the eye muscles. This usually disappears as they grow older. The eyes of a new-born baby are often blue. The color gradually changes in the first few weeks to that which is permanent.

Hearing.

THE new-born baby apparently does not hear. In a short time, however, noises can be recognized, but he cannot localize the sound for two or three months.

Smell.

THE sense of smell is the last of the senses to be developed.

Activities.

ONE of the first conscious acts of the young baby is to smile at 4 or 5 weeks of age. Voluntary muscular movements develop in the fourth month, at which time objects may be grasped, and the head held up when the body is supported. Many babies begin to creep from 6 to 8 months and sit up alone at the same period. He can stand with assistance from 10 to 12 months and will walk from 12 to 16 months. About the same time he will begin to say a few words and short sentences at 2 years.

It must be remembered that there is a great difference in the time in which perfectly normal babies develop these activities. Undue delay, however, is a reason to consult the doctor.

Teething.

THE development of teeth begins at least six months before birth. A nutritious diet for the prospective mother is the best way to insure healthy teeth for the baby. At birth each tiny tooth of both sets lies imbedded in the jaws surrounded with a soft gum. As the baby grows the teeth grow also, and begin to cut through the gums usually at about the seventh month of life.

Teething is a normal process and should not be accompanied by any disturbance. Unquestionably, however, many children are irritated and uncomfortable in cutting their teeth, and if this is so the doctor should be consulted largely with the thought of eliminating any serious condition.

THERE are 20 of the so-called milk teeth—five in each half jaw. These are cut in groups; first, the incisors, then the second incisors at about a year, followed by the first molars, then by the stomach or eye teeth at a year and a half to two years and lastly by the second molar teeth at from two to two and a half years. This set of teeth is replaced by the permanent set beginning about the sixth year.

There is great variation both in the order and in the time in which the teeth appear, and no mother need feel alarm if her baby does not cut his teeth in the usual order. Failure, however, to have teeth at a year means some interference in development. This may be due to diet or disease and the doctor should be consulted.

Some interesting family traits relating to the teeth have been perpetuated for many generations.

BRINGING THE MOUNTAIN TO MOHAMMED BY RADIO

When the mountain failed to come to Moharamed, Mohammed, we are told, went to the mountain. But today telephone and radio engineers have reversed the order of things by bringing the mountain to Mohammed, so to speak.

By the use of long-distance telephone wires and high-powered radio broadcasting stations it is now possible to bring a prize fight from the Polo Grounds, in New York City, to the drawing room of a man in Florida. Celebrated artists whose concert tours are limited to the larger cities are now brought to every town and hamlet within thousands of miles of the city in which they are singing, and dance music rendered by the best orchestras in the large cities may be utilized for dancing in small country towns.

Technically, this has been possible for some time, but from a standpoint of entertainment the success of the operation began when it was found that by using telephone circuits music and other forms of entertainment could be received without the earsplitting noises that accompanied the early programs from distant points.

The science of radio had been developed to a point where it was no longer an experiment, but one obstacle remained which experts declared to be insurmountable.

Receiving sets within a reasonable distance of the broadcasting station were able to obtain a program of music that was clear and distinct, but as the distance between the receiving set and the station increased a pandemonium of indescribable noises spoiled the entertainment for all except the dyed-in-the-wool pioneer who received the thrill of his life when, upon tuning in what sounded like the battle of Verdun, he was told that he had just listened to a concert from station XYZ at San Francisco.

This atmospheric condition called "static" offered a serious problem to the radio engineers, but any one who has ever come in contact with an engineer knows that nothing but the ravages of time and ultimate death can dampen his spirit. So with characteristic tenacity he set about to dispose of his problem and immediately turned to the telephone.

The whole country was a network of telephone wires and this offered a solution.

The first thing accomplished was to convert the whole outdoors into a studio. The fact that a prize fight was being given at an isolated spot in New Jersey made no difference to the engineers. They knew that there were telephone wires somewhere in the vicinity, so it was merely a question of setting up some portable machinery at the ringside, sending the account of the fight over the long-distance wires to the broadcasting station of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York and to the broadcasting station of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company in this city.

Washington is particularly fortunate in being the home of the United States Marine Band, but pride in that great organization is by no means confined to the Capital city, although hundreds of thousands of Americans had never heard it play.

The telephone company, receiving the hearty co-operation of the marines, set up the necessary machinery at the marine barracks and one Monday afternoon broadcast an experimental program. The next day, according to the officials of the company, a flood of letters began to flow into their offices praising the music and urging that this feature ... a permanent part of ... Later the demand ... bands spread to ... result that WCA... and Potomac T... broadcasting stat... their own broadca... music over long-... New York, where ... WEAF, the Ameri... Telegraph Company.

Others expressed ... a dance program o... week, featuring the p... played by celebrated ja... Many letters suggested certain orchestras in other cities, but most of the fans seemed to lean toward a local organization. Arrangements were finally made with Myer Davis and the day following the broadcasting of the concert from the roof of Le Paradis brought a strong indorsement of the success of the venture from the postman despite the fact that he did not intend it that way.

Before multiple broadcasting was perfected it was necessary to bring the concert to a studio, but now it is possible to accomplish the same thing by wire. In other words, where there are telephones it is possible to install a microphone, and what the engineers call "pick up" equipment, a matter of a few seconds. Telephone wires then convey the amplified music to the broadcasting station, where it is again amplified and broadcast.

The limitless possibilities of this character of pick-up can be understood when one stops to realize that this procedure can be followed regardless of distance by utilizing the long-distance telephone wires.

What Washington does with the Marine Band locally and in New York it can do in San Francisco with the co-operation of a Bell system broadcasting station there. It can move the mountain to Mohammed.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

TRAIN THE EARS TO LISTEN

Only in That Way, It Is Asserted, Are They Enabled to Do Their Work Thoroughly.

It may seem strange to emphasize the fact that we have to learn to listen; yet it is certainly true that our ears must be trained if we desire them to do their work thoroughly.

Especially does this apply where music is concerned. A love of music is an instinctive possession of most people, but a complete understanding of it is quite another matter, and it is knowledge that can only be acquired as a result of definite study.

"It must be remembered that our eyes, ears and other organs are but the means by which impressions are conveyed to the brain, and unless those organs function efficiently the impressions are not true and complete." So states a writer.

"Just as mankind learns to appreciate fine work in a painting, a flow of sonorous words in a poem and beautiful lines in a piece of architecture, so can the ear be trained to carry to the brain, vividly and exactly, choice passages of music," the writer continues, and he points out that half the beauty in music is missed when the ear does not "realize" the tones which comprise the complete harmony.

As evidence of untrained listening, the fact is quoted that when listening to a vocal record most people pay so much attention to the words and the "tune" that when the record is finished they are quite unable to name any instrument used in the accompaniment!

AUTHOR DREW ON POSTERITY

Oliver Goldsmith's Humorous Idea of Leaving His Claim to Fame to Future Generations.

However, whatever right I have to complain of the public, they can, as yet, have no just reason to complain of me. If I have written dull essays, they have hitherto treated them as dull essays. Thus far we are at least upon par, and until they think fit to make me their humble debtor by praise, I am resolved not to lose a single inch of my self-importance. Instead, therefore, of attempting to establish a credit amongst them, it will perhaps be wiser to apply to some more distant correspondent; and as my drafts are in some danger of being protested at home, it may not be imprudent, upon this occasion, to draw my bills upon Posterity.

Mr. Posterity:

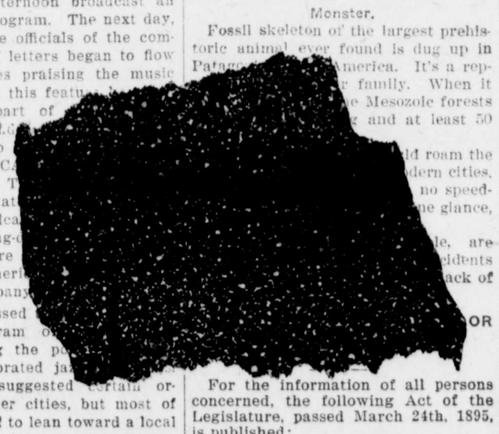
Sir—Nine hundred and ninety-nine years after sight hereof pay the bearer, or order, a thousand pounds worth of praise, free from all deductions whatsoever, it being a commodity that will then be very serviceable to him, and place it to the account of, &c.—Preface to Essays.

Long Life a Matter of Food.

Dr. Leonard Williams, a distinguished English scientist, says that man has cut his span of life in half by improper eating. Incorrect feeding is responsible for much of the impaired health now prevalent. He delivered a lecture some time ago in London before one of the scientific societies in which he said that often when a baby cried it was not because the child was hungry, but because the food that had been given to it was lacking in some essential elements demanded by it. Man began by living upon roots, fruits and herbs, and when he learned to cook and sterilize his food by heat, he took a step on the downward physical path. Cooking is an artificial process which may be legitimate under certain circumstances, but it is not necessary to a continued existence and sterilization may kill the beneficial proteins and vitamins.

Monster.

Fossil skeleton of the largest prehistoric animal ever found is dug up in Pata... America. It's a rep... family. When it ... Mesozoic forests ... and at least 50 ... ld roam the ... dern cities, ... no speed- ... e glance, ... le, are ... idents ... ack of ... OR



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 any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of the State, be find 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 liquors, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
A-21-2t Sheriff.

Supervisors' Notice —OF— Election

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Election will be held in the several Election Districts or Precincts of Kent County, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1923,

The places wherein such Election upon the date aforementioned will be held in the respective districts or precincts are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT

First Precinct
At Bailey's Hotel, Millington.
Second Precinct
At Davis Bros., Galena.

SECOND DISTDICT

First Precinct
At R. C. Young's Store, Kennedyville.
Second Precinct
At D. C. Kelly's Store, Kennedyville.

THIRD DISTRICT

First Precinct
At B. F. Nash's, Worton Station.
Second Precinct
At Howard Turner's Ice Cream Parlor, Betterton

FOURTH DISTRICT

First Precinct
At Court House, Chestertown.
First Precinct, N
At Percy B. Hollis' Office in Kent News Building.
Second Precinct
At H. Kaplin's.

FIFTH DISTRICT

First Precinct
At Rock Hall Council No. 149.
Second Precinct
At Samuel Burgess' Carriage Shop, Edesville.

SIXTH DISTRICT

At Walter B. Barnes' Store Room, Fairlee.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

Mrs. T. R. Starr's, formerly the Scoone Store Room, Pomona.

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

One person to be Governor of Maryland.

One person to be Attorney General of Maryland.

One person for Comptroller of Maryland.

One person for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

One person for Associate Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

One person to represent Kent county in the Senate of Maryland.

Two persons to represent Kent county in the House of Delegates of Maryland.

One person for State's Attorney of Kent county.

One person for Treasurer of Kent county.

One person for Sheriff of Kent county.

Two persons for County Commissioners of Kent county.

Three persons for Judges of the Orphans' Court of Kent county.

Also to vote upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Maryland, which amendment is as follows:

CHAPTER 281

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new Section to Article 4.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of both Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Arti- Section 31, and to be known as Section 31A.

31A. In addition to the authority granted to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by the preceding Section to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench the annual sum of five hundred dollars, authority is hereby given to said Mayor and City Council to pay to each of said Judges such further annual sum as an addition to their respective salaries as the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall from time to time deem right and proper, provided, that any such sum being once granted shall not be diminished during the continuance of such Judge in office.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing Section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their 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 said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said 14th Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 13th, 1922.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in pursuance of the directions 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 281 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1922, 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 3 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 election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, November 6th, 1923, at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.) Given Under My Great Seal of Ma... at the City of A... 2nd day o... July, ... one thousand ni... and twenty-three. (The Great Seal of Maryla...

By the Governor:
ALBERT ...
PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of Sta...

The Return Judges s... their return before t... o'clock noon, of the secon... election, that is to say, ... Thursday following Mond... Election in the manner pr... law, to the Clerk of t... Court, to the County Co... to the Board of Sup... Election and to the ... Wills of the County a...

C. FRANK CR...
J. HYDIE THO...
THOMAS W. T...
Supervisors o...
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

CONCEALED WEAPONS ... 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 Montomery 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, billy, or bludgeon, and any person 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. 3. 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.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE —OF— APPOINTMENT OF DOOR AND RAIL KEEPERS

1st District, 1st Precinct—Robert Newnam, Front Door; Edward Maslin, Rail Keeper.

1st District, 2nd Precinct—Fred Boyles, Front Door; Emory Camp, Back Door; O. B. Chrisfield, Rail Keeper.

2nd District, 1st Precinct—Chas. Hessner, Front Door; Roe Walls, Back Door; Arson Wiltbanks, Rail Keeper.

2nd District, 2nd Precinct—Chas. Nickerson, Front Door; Hildren Bowers, Back Door; Lewin Chrisfield, Rail Keeper.

3rd District, 1st Precinct—Wm. T. Porter, Front Door; Moses Cranor, Back Door; Noble Gears, Rail Keeper.

3rd District, 2nd Precinct—Peter H. Taylor, Front Door; Jas. T. Ireland, Back Door; Frank Young, Rail Keeper.

4th District, 1st Precinct—Frank Smith, Front Door; Geo. Bacon, Back Door; Jas. Severson, Rail Keeper.

4th District, 1st Precinct N—John W. Barnes, Front Door; E. Frank Lambert, Rail Keeper.

4th District, 2nd Precinct—Enoch G. Nickerson, Front Door; Frank Satterfield, Back Door; Chas. W. Rolph, Rail Keeper.

5th District, 1st Precinct—Thomas L. Maslin, Front Door; William H. Biggs, Back Door; James W. Rodney, Rail Keeper.

5th ;District, 2nd Precinct—Joh... G. Edwards, Front Door; Geo. La... bert, Back Door; John Boulter, ... Keeper.

6th District—Willie Stokes, ... Door; Charles Clark, Back ... Door; James Toulson, Rail Keeper.

7th District—Spencer Bidd... Front Door, Frank Cranor, Rail ... Keeper.

By Order of the Board.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.,
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections of Kent Co.
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

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 place 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.

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

WANTED

FARMS TO SELL—5 to 100 acres. Also Town and village homes. Many inquiries.

Water fronts especially.

No charge if I do not furnish purchaser. See me at office or home. Write and I will see you.

WM. G. SMYTH,
Agent for E. A. Strout Farm Agency,
Office at 110 High St. Phone 90

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