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Repair part service is a necessary part of our business. We realize what it means to you in time and money to get what you need at once. Help us to help you by making up your list now and sending it in to us.

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KENT'S BEAUTY SPOTS

We Visit the Spot Where Foreign Invasion Upon Kent's Sacred Soil Was Flung Back Beaten and Dismayed.

On August 31, 1814—nearly one hundred and ten years ago—the foot of a foreign invader thrust its unwelcome heel upon the sacred soil of Kent County. This invader came from the decks of a fleet of vessels whose snow-white sails gleamed in the blue waters of the Chesapeaye, off what is now known as Tolchester Beach. With confident air, sturdy step and haughty demeanor, these British troops made their way unhindered and uninjured. Perhaps the head of a hunter was thrust from a cabin door deep in the wildwood, or perhaps children at play saw the red line of marching men and scurried wildly to give the alarm at the nearby household. But on went that bristling line of red unchecked. We can imagine the attitude of them, representatives of the earth's proudest and greatest nation, invading the humble precincts of the world's youngest republic, torn by war and strife.

About two miles from the bay, at what is known as Caulk's Field, this glittering line of English steel was confronted by a poorly clad, poorly armed force of poorly organized soldiers from this new republic of America, who rained upon tthem such a hail of steel and lead, followed by such an attack with sword and gun-clubs that before long what appeared to be, to the British, merely a skirmish, resulted in a defeat for the invaders, the death of their commander, and their hurried retreat to their boats. Thus invasion by a foreign foe proved disastous upon the sacred soil of Kent and upon the very spot where the high-tide of invasion reached its summit, a humble monument speaks from granite lips of the undying heroism and fortitude of both Americans and British.

The other day we stood before that sacred spot, nearly encompassed with woodland, with an ancient brick house in the back-ground, and thought of the heroism and endurance of our forefathers who founded this republic upon the shores of the new world. We could see Columbus, setting sail from a port in Spain upon what was destined to be the greatest voyage ever made by mortal man. We could see the prows of his ancient craft gilded by the rays of the western sun; we could feel the thrill of discovery, after the wildest voyage ever known, of a new world; we could feel the struggle of the colonists against the barbarous savages of the forest; in our mind we pictured the growth of the republic in spite of everything—brave men and women they were who founded this great republic upon the trembling sands of a new continent. Then we pictured their unequal war with the great Mother Country; saw how France svrang to our aid, and how victory at Yorktown crowned six years of war and untold misery. Then we saw time go on; prosperity began; toil soon felled great forests; cities sprang up like magic beside rivers and upon plains and in woods. The United States of America was springing to the forefront of the world's great nations as old world dynasties were crumbling under the rule of tyrants. And again we saw our liberty threatened and saw colonists spring to arms. We saw our cities invaded and burned; our armies beaten upon the field. But the undying patriotism and endurance displayed out yonder on Caulk's Field began to manifest itself all over this struggling republic; our flag, torn to shreds upon many fields, never went down; our navy ravaged the Irish and English Coasts a terror to land and sea. And, at last, victory crowned their efforts again.

Out yonder at Caulk's Field, Kent County, is holy ground. We should take it to our hearts every year as the one place where invasion upon Kent soil was halted. We should not forget it. The American Flag should wave there always. We should remember how that thin line of American freedom met the glittering steel of England and never faltered. Caulk's Field contains more chivalry and more courage, perhaps, than any other place upon the soil of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

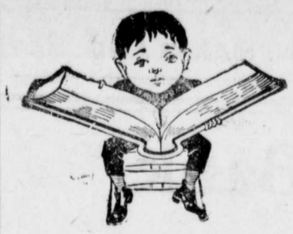
In every age, some men, by their faithfulness, have kept alive the core of good there was in it, and by their heroism they have conquered it for a larger good. In the paralysis of virtue, in the profligacy of crime, around their hearts its lifeblood has rallied; and when nowhere within the lives of old civilization such men could be found, they have arisen in barren deserts and primeval forests, and even among despised, unconsidered races! The Goth swept down from his northern lair, to pour his simple virtues and youthful vigor into the body that Rome had left exhausted and diseased; the Arab, carrying his one sublime truth with the sword sweep of desolation; the Puritan, in his fight, picks up the scatered seeds of Liberty, and, standing upon a bleak rock by the sea, lets the winds winnow them over a continent. Out yonder at Caulk's Field our forefathers helped to keep alive the good of their day.

Every age has had chivalry and courage and patriotism and valor. And also every nation who waves a flag in the breeze. But there are particular deeds which make a particular time chivalrie. Even out of the common place drapery of our own century, out of the thick folds of our materialism and sordidness, there flashes every day power and splendor and gleams of a grand romantic fire. I find the chivalry our time not in the nature of the arena, but rather in the attempts to conquer the heights of unscaled mountain tops and in the drive of fearless men around the Pole, and in the attempts, with planes, to drive over oceans and deserts, looking for new worlds to conquer.

And so Caulk's Field had its chivalry and courage out there beneath the burning rays of that scorching August day and it should never be forgotten so long as our nation endures.

But what has this to do with beauty? Simply this: Courage and patriotism and chivalry are the most beautiful things in the world, because they are most enduring. And we hereby place Caulk's Field, Kent County, among the most beautiful of our beauty spots.

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PROCLAMATION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State, 1924

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1924, two Acts were passed, to-wit: Chapter 177 proposing an amendment to Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Attorney-General and State's Attorney," sub-title "The State's Attorneys," regulating the compensation and the expenses of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City and that of his deputy and assistants; and Chapter 327 proposing an amendment to Section 34 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," for the purpose of permitting the State to pledge its credit for the raising of such funds as may be needed for the aid or compensation of those citizens of the State who during the time of war have, with honor, served their country and State, and which said Chapters 177 and 327 are in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 177.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Attorney-General and State's Attorneys," sub-title "The State's Attorneys," regulating the compensation and the expenses of the State's Attorney for Baltimore City and that of his deputy and assistants, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of State of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 9 of Article V, title "Attorney-General and State's Attorneys," sub-title "The State's Attorneys," of the Constitution of Maryland, the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution.

SEC. 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary, not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than only as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided, that the State's Attorney for Baltimore City shall have the power to appoint a Deputy and such other Assistants as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize or approve and until otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the said State's Attorney, Deputy and Assistants shall receive the following annual salaries: State's Attorney, seven thousand five hundred dollars; Deputy State's Attorney, five thousand dollars; Assistant State's Attorneys, four thousand dollars each; said salaries, or such salaries as the General Assembly may subsequently provide, and such expense for conducting the office of the State's Attorney as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize or approve shall be paid by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to the extent that the total of them exceeds the fees of his office, or as the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall not be liable for appearance fees to the State's Attorney.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall at the next ensuing general election for members of Congress, to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection in conformity with the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, and further proceedings had in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution.

Approved April 9, 1924.

CHAPTER 327.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," for the purpose of permitting the State to pledge its credit for the raising of such funds as may be needed for the aid or compensation of those citizens of the State who during the time of war have, with honor, served their country and State, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 34 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

34. No debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly unless such debt shall be authorized by a law providing for the collection of an annual tax or taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to discharge the principal thereof within fifteen years from the time of contracting the same; and the taxes laid for this purpose shall not be repealed or applied to any other object until the said debt and interest thereon shall be fully discharged. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual association or corporation; nor shall the General Assembly have the power in any mode to involve the State in the construction of works of internal improvement, nor in granting any aid thereto which shall involve the faith or credit of the State; nor make any appropriation therefor, except in aid of the construction of works of internal improvement in the counties of St Mary's, Charles and Calvert, which have had no direct advantage from such works as have been heretofore aided by the State; and provided that such aid, advances or appropriations shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. And they shall not use or appropriate the proceeds of the internal improvement companies, or of the State tax, now levied, or which may hereafter be levied, to pay off the public debt (or) to any other purpose until the interest and debt are fully paid or the sinking fund shall be equal to the amount of the outstanding debt; but the General Assembly may, without laying a tax, borrow an amount never to exceed fifty thousand dollars to meet temporary deficiencies in the Treasury, and may contract debts to any amount that may be necessary for the defence of the State. And provided further that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the raising of funds for the purpose of aiding or compensating in such manner or way as the General Assembly of the State shall deem proper, those citizens of the State who have served, with honor, their country and State in time of war; provided, however, that such action of the General Assembly shall be effective only when submitted to and approved by a vote of the people of the State at the General Election next following the enactment of such legislation.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next general election for members of Congress held in this State, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for 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 the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot, there shall be printed the following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of "Constitutional Amendment Providing For Aid Or Adjusted Compensation To War Veterans." This amendment removes the prohibition now in the State Constitution which prevents the State from pledging its credit for the raising of monies which could be used for the aid or as adjusted compensation to those citizens of the State who, with honor, served their country or State in time of war; and upon each ballot there shall also be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved April 9, 1924.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapters 177 and 327 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1924, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the general election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday the 4th day of November, 1924, at which election the said proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

The Great Seal of the State of Maryland.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 15th day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-four.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
By the Governor:
E. BROOKE LEE,
Secretary of State.

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Under personal supervision of R. Nelson Stevens, over thirty-five years successful experience.
References—Merchants & Mechanics First National Bank. All commercial agencies.

NEWS FROM THE WEST

An Interesting Letter From Former Kent Boy, Who Is Making a Tour.. Of The Western Slope

The following is a letter received by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goodwing, formerly of Kent County, from their son, Phil, who is on a motor tour through Yellowstone Park:—

Blackfoot Idaho, June 16, 1924

Arrived here safe at 2 p. m. this afternoon and am going to stay. They are having a celebration in honor of Pioneers' Day and are having a radio and boxing and wrestling tonight. This is a town of about 4000 people.

I got to the Park about 9 a. m. June 14 and toured around all day and then the 15th until 4.30 p. m. And I think I saw everything worth seeing. The highest peak, Mt. Washington I did not see because they had not blasted the snow out yet. Will not be open before July 10. In some of the passes in the Park I drove my motor between walls of snow 10 to 12 ft. high. They say there is snow there all year round.

I stayed at Cody, Wyomiig the night of the 13th and left at 4.30 a. m. the 14th for the Park. It is 55 miles. The roads runs right up the shoshone Canyon throu which flows the Shoshone River. I think the trip up that Canyon is as pretty as any in the Park. The road is just wide enough for 1 car in most places with places to stop to allow a car to go in the opposite direction. In some places the wall of the canyon rises 400 to 500 ft. above the road and on the other side has a drop of 200 ft. straight down. In the middle of the Canyon they have the Dam that holds the water that irregates all the land around here, about 300,000 acres. The Dam is 328 ft. high and 210 ft. wide across the canyon. The depth of the water is from 294 to 100 ft. and banks up for 15 miles up the Canyon.

I entered the Yellowstone Park at the Cody East Entrance and drove up over Sylan Pass which has an altitude of 8500 ft. The grades were so steep that my motor could hardly pull in low gear. A Ford car has to have 6½ gallons of gas or it won't run to the carburator. I payed as high as 63c a gallon for Gasoline near the park. I took my time in going through and made camp at the Fishing Bridge on the north end of the Lake and at the mouth of the Yellowstone River. They catch trout there as fast as they can pull their line in almost. They only allow 10 fish to each man. The qsh have skin instead of scales. I had a nice camping place but it got to cold in the middle of the night for much comfort. When I went down to the Lake to wash in the morning I had to break a little ice to get to the water. I camped with 4 fellows from Tyler, Texas, and we built a large camp fire. At 8 p. m. we had a representative from Va., Wa., Montana, California, N. M., Texas, N. Dakota, Maine, Ky., Vermont, Indiana, Ill., Mich., and me from Md. There were 33 men in all and we sure had a good time until 11 p. m. telling stories, adventures, lies and singing.

I got up early in the morniny the 15 and left camp at 5 a. m. with the Texas fellows. We went ripht up the Yellowstone River Passed the Mud Guyers, and Thittenbridge to the Yellowstone Falls. The Yellowstone River here is a good big river running about 35 miles per hour. The Falls are twice the height of Niagra being 109 feet. I climbed down a path to the bottom of the Canyon and took some pictures and then went north to Inspiration Point which is as far as I could go on account of the snow. I then went the west road through the Park to Norris Junction which has the Norris Geyser and Basin near. This whole section is made up of steaming Geysers. The holes about 12 inches in diamieter away throwing out steam. I could not go the northern road because of snow so I took the road to Marrison Junction. On the way are numerous springs and the Gibbon Falls which fall go feet. I then went the southern road toward Old Faithful. On the way I passed the Lower Geyser Basin the Mammoth Paint Pots which is a place about 50 ft. square where the ground throws out steam and makes great Pots of earth that look like different colors of Paint. I then went to Old Faithful, I got there about 2 minutes before it shoot a stream of boiling water into the air 165 feet. It keep it up about 3 minutes. I took 3 pictures of it. I then went down as far as I could over the Continential Divide and then got back just in time to see Old Faithful go up again. It shoots every 55 minutes. I then went back to Maddison Junction and then out the West Yellowstone, Montana Entrance to the Park.

I then took the road South thru Montana to Idaho and then South to a large U. S. Public Camp grounds at Warm River, Idaho. There were a large crowd of tourist there and we had a real good time until after midnight.

I am not going by way of Salt Lake City because the roads are to bad on the desert of Nevado. I am going by way of Pocatello, Twin Falls, and Boise, Idaho to the Oregan Line and take the Columbia Highway to Portland, Oregan and then down the coast to Los Angeles. I wrote to General Delivery Salt Lake City and told them to send all mail to Los Angeles.

My motor is running fine and I am O. K. having the time of my life.

Your son Phil.

Bee Not Permitted.

The City Council of Petaluma, widely advertised as the world egg capital, has decided that bees and hens do not mix and has passed an ordiance forbidding the keeping of bees within the city limits.

Residents of the city had found bee-keeping a profitable industry that could be carried on in back yards because of the profusion of flowers and blossoms thereabouts.

Hundreds of hives were distributed over the city. Children, women and men were severely stung. In several instances the bees swarmed in autobiles parked on downtown streets and caused trouble when the owners tried to enter.

City authorities said they could not determine ownership of bees which stung the citizenry, nor could the bees be ordered muzzled, as in the case of dogs. The anti-bee ordinance resulted.

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