The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. LXVIII---NO 46. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1926 $1.50 PER ANNUM

Wilson, Noal 8-4-26

BIDS THE PUBLIC GOODBYE.

My dear friends. 24 years ago the Postoffice Department of the United States gave me a commission as a rural carrier to serve on Route 3 out of Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland. Now I have returned to them that commission which I have tried faithfully to serve.

This is one of the saddest acts of my life. I have enjoyed the pleasant friendship with the patrons of the route. I have faced many long and cold winters of rain, sleet, wind and drifting snow and many dark stormy days. I have opened gates, crossed the fields and gone around ice ponds to deliver the mail. I have heard the lonesome sound of the humming telephone wires. I have seen the little quails bunched together in the snow, beneath the hedges, and have met the coming of spring with its beautiful flowers, and the honey bees sipping the sweets from their sups, the meadow larks singing on the fence posts. I have heard also the distant thunder, seen the black clouds of an approaching storm, with its fierce lightning that struck down trees and telephone lines and still I went on my way.

I remember in the years gone by the little children standing with their arms around the mail-box post, looking up with a pleasant smile. Some of them are gone, and others are married and in their own homes.

I wish to thank you for your kindness during the time of my service and wish you all success and happiness.

CHARLES E. WOODS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the clerk of the Court the past week:

Harry S. Brice, Kent, Co., Annabelle Story, Kent Co.

William Belt Townshend, Kent Co. Angelin Bard Skirven, Kent Co.

John Herdman Kernan, Kent Co. Savilla G. Cornell, Kent count.

Russell W. Hoffman, Reading, Pa., Stella Massal, Reading, Pa,

Roy D. Postles, Milford, Del., Rose Anna Hurd, Kent Co.

DR. M. E. PARSONS

DENTIST

Will be at Mrs. Drolls, Rock Hall, Tuesday, February 9, 1926.

A PLAY—"ALWAYS IN TROUBLE."

The young people of Locust Grove M. E. Church will give a play entitled "ALWAYS IN TROUBLE" in the SCHOOL HOUSE of KENNEDYVILLE WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10th at 8 p. m. Admission, Adults 35 cents, Children 25 cents.

FOUND

Tire and Rim formed on county road. Can be secured by identifying same and paying for adv.

HERBERT USILTON.

F6-1t. Chestertown, Md.

A CHICKEN SALAD & HAM SUPPER

A Chicken Salad and Ham Supper will be served in the Chapel in Galena, on the Friday Night, of February 12, supper will be served at 5. p. m. Beside the Chicken Salad and Ham all the good things that go with this supper can be had. The Price for the Supper will be 50 c. Supper given by the Willing Workers class of Galena, Methodist Church.

BAKE

THE OLD KENT CHAPTER D. A. R., will hold a bake in Gill Bros., Ice Cream Parlor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, at 11 a m.

Home made candy, cakes, pies chickens and eggs for sale.

F6-3t.

FOR SALE

1,000 locust posts. These posts will be cut to order any size or length.

Apply to, HARRY WILLIS, Phone Still Pond, 69-F-13,

J30-3t. Betterton, Md.

FOR SALE

Fifty pure-bred S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED HENS for sale. Can be seen at my home in Queen Anne's, near the bridge. Price reasonable.

WILLIAM T. DUYER, Chestertown, Md.

j30-3t*

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

Provide small fruits for your family by planting now. May we have our Landscape man call on you? Catalog and price list free.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES

J23-8t. Berlin, Md.

Mommoth Bronze Stock Goblers For Sale.

AT $15 EACH

PULLETS $8 EACH

HELEN M. BAKER,

D. F. D. No. 3. Chestertown, Md.

n14-tf. Telephone 813 F 13.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MARYLAND

Question 1.—What officer or officers in Kent County are responsible for the assessment of taxes? For the collection of taxes?

Answer.—County Commissioners for the assessment of taxes, the County Treasurer for the collection.

Question 2.—Is there a body to act as a Board of Equalization to handle the cases of persons who feel that they have been unjustly taxed?

Answer.—Yes, the Board of County Commissioners.

Question 3.—Have we a State Board of Equalization? What relationship exists between the State and County Boards of Equalization?

Answer.—Yes, we have a state Board of Equalization and they have a representative in each county.

Question 4.— What is the per capita tax assessment in Kent County?

Answer.—About $950.00 bases upon a population of about 15,000.

Question 5.—Under what provisions may money be paid out by the County Treasurer? Is there supervision of the Treasurer's Office by any other county authority? What supervision is there by State authorities?

Answer.—Paid out under the order of Board of County Commissioners, all Treasurer's checks to be countersigned by the President of Board of Commissioners. All accounts audited by County Auditing Committee and State Auditor.

Question 6.—From what sources is the income of your county derived How large a per cent of the total income is derived from the general property tax? Is this the largest source of income?

Answer.—Real and Personal Property, Bank & Trust Company Tax. About 90 per cent is derived from general property tax. Yes.

Question 7.—What per cent of the amount collected in the county goes to the State Government?

Answer.—27 12-32 State Tax.

Question 8.—What was the total income of your county during the past year? Was this sufficient to meet the needs of your county government? Have you surplus in the treasury?

Answer.—Total income was $227,717.42, sufficient to meet county needs, and have a slight surplus.

Question 9.—What are the limits imposed by the State Constitution or by the Acts of the General Assembly upon counties incurring indebtedness?

Answer.—No authority.

Question 10.—What is the length of time for which bonded indebtedness may run? How is the sinking fund for the payment of bonds created? What is the bonded indebtedness of Kent County at this time?

Answer.—No definite limit. By Levy. Bonded indebtedness of Kent County is $122,000.00.

Question 11.—Is the county's borrowing power ever used for the payment of current expenses?

Answer.—Not now done.

Question 12.— Have you a county auditor? Who is responsible for the audit of the accounts of the Treasurer, County Commissioners, Clerk of the Court, and other officers holding funds? How often are audits made?

Answer.—We have an auditing committee composed of three members appointed by the judges of the Circuit Court, who examine all officers holding or handling funds, and they make an audit annually. The State Auditor also makes examinations.

Question 13.— Is there a maximum rate of taxation set by either the Constitution or by the Acts of taxation set by either the Constitution or by the Acts of the General Assembly?

Answer.—No.

Question 14.—Is the appropriating power of the county centralized in the hands of a single body? If so, what body?

Answer.—Yes, in the hands of the County Commissioners.

Question 15.—Have you a county budget? How and by whom is it prepared? By what body is it acted upon?

Answer.—Yes. By the County Commissioners

Question 16.—Does Kent County print a financial report?

Answer.—Yes.

Question 17.—To what official should a taxpayer write to ask for a reduction or cancellation of taxes when disposing of personal or household property, or moving from the county?

Answer.—To the County Commissioners.

Movies.

Don't miss the fine Pictcures at the Lyceum Theatre every night next week.

—The Circuit Court for Kent county handed down a decision Tuesday morning in the case of a claim filed by the late Hape H. Barroll against the estate of the late Garrett Foxwell for commissions as trustee of the Foxwell estate. The claim, said to amount to between $1,600 and $2,000, was allowed in full.



ALBERT C. RITCHIE

GOVERNOR RITCHIE ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNOR

Governor Ritche's Speech at Eleventh Ward Democratic Club of Baltimore City, Wednesday Night, February 3, 1926.

I have decided to enter the Democratic primary for nomination for another term as Governor of Maryland.

I wanted to announce this first of all in the Club of which I have long been a member and a Governor, and which is the Democratic organization club of the ward where I came to live, from another section of this city, forty-six years ago.

Maryland is the finest State I know to live in and no one could have a higher ambition than to be her Governor. It is not unnatural that I should feel that way, because, like my father and his forefathers for generations before him, I have lived in Maryland all of my life.

I have, however, been honored with the high office of Governor twice, and I told my friends in the counties and in Baltimore City who asked me to run again that I did not feel I had the right to do so without convincing evidence that the Democratic sentiment in the State was favorable to it.

I wanted to know too what the party leaders and party organizations thought, because I am an organization Democrat.

I felt also, and so stated in Frederick last September, that I ought to give all others who might want to be candidates the fullest opportunity to come out and to develop sentiment for themselves.

I think that recent events in Baltimore City, where I have been honored by a public expression of confidence from many hundreds of representative citizens, and also in the counties, in most of which the leading organization and independent Democrats have united in asking me to run again, fully justify the decision I am making tonight,

Some people have been generous enough to suggest that I run for the United States Senate, but while in every way grateful for the honor they do me, I feel that after seven years in the office of Governor I can serve my State better by doing what still lies ahead in the field of State Government than I could in the Senate.

Besides, Maryland is now ably represented in the Senate by Senator Bruce, and while it is very flattering to know that some think I could defeat Senator Weller, or who ever the Republican candidate may be, perhaps more easily than anyone else, still I do not share that belief. I am convinced that there are a number of Democrats, thoroughly qualified for the Senatorship, who can do it, and that one of them will do it.

The primary for Governor should assure an enlightened discussion of State affairs, which I, for one, will welcome, and I want every Democrat in the State, whether he holds a public office under me or not, to feel perfectly free to support any candidate who may oppose me in the primary if he wishes to.

Naturally I would like to have the vote of everyone in my party who approves my administrations, who thinks I have done my best and who believes in the things I believe in, but I want this primary to reflect the perfectly free choice of the Democrats of Maryland, and if the result should be against me no one will fall in more cheerfully behind the winner than I will.

As different questions arise from time to time I will state my position upon them. To-night I simply want to summarize where I stand on what now appear to me to be the more important things of a State-wide nature. I will do this very briefly, but I hope so clearly that misunderstanding will not be possible.

1. It is hardly necessary to say that I am opposed to all encroachments by the Federal Government upon the rights of the State of Maryland and the liberties of our people.

A Governor has not the opportunity to resist effectively a good many Federal encroachments, but he is in a position to resist those which require affirmative official action by his State. Of these the principal ones now proposed are three.

My position upon these is as follows:

I am opposed to the Volstead law as a State enforcement measure.

I am opposed to the ratfication of the Child Labor Amendment, because I believe that the welfare of the child is much better subserved if each State has the responsibility of passing its own needed legislation in conformity with its own labor conditions, and because I do not want a Federal Bureau to fit children to bureaucratic standards.

I am opposed to any action by this State approving a Federal Department of Education, or accepting for this State the provisions of any Act of Congress enabling the Federal Government to interfere, or to get a foothold here which may lead to interfering with the free and unrestricted right of the people of Maryland to continue to educate their children in their own way as they have always done.

2. The State tax rate was 36 31-72 cents when I took office in 1920. This year it is slightly less than 27 1-3 cents, showing a reduction in seven years of 25 per cent, the greatest reduction in any period since the Civil War. Every effort must be made to reduce the rate still further through the strictest economy consistent with the needs of the State.

3. The necessary measures must be adopted for the preservation and replenishment of Maryland oysters, crabs and fish. More has been done towards this end durmg the last few years than ever before. For the first time interests which were hostile for years have been brought into cooperation. The plans are nearly worked out. The thing now is to pull together and secure their adoption.

4. The aim of our State road program must be more, better and safer roads and it must provide, among other things, for the elimination of railroad grade crossings on State highways under a fair and proper plan. The plan is being studied now and will, of course, be submitted to the public for constructive criticism.

5. The last six years have lifted the Maryland public schools from the rut they were in to a position which has made them notable everywhere in the country. Other States send here to study them now. Teacher training is the key note. This progress must continue.

6. There must be adequate for the University of Maryland, including, of course, its agricultural activities, and for the smaller State colleges.

7. Suitable action must be taken to meet the situation which will result if Johns Hopkins University abandons its undergraduate courses. I conferred at length with Dr. Goodnow and the Hopkins trustees on this subject last April and have had it under consideration since. The proposition is difficult to work out, and it cannot be done until the Hopkins plans mature.

8. Experience and new conditions have made changes in the Public Service Commission law advisable for this protection of the public. The law must keep pace with these conditions. I do not believe in State ownership, because that generally means greater burdens on the people and less efficient service But the only alternative to it is adequate and effective regulation. All amendments to the public utility law necessary to secure this must, therefore, be made.

There must also be secured such legislation as may be needed to meet the conditions caused by the interstate developments of different kinds which have recently sprung up.

The Commission will in due time advise me its recommendations on the whole problem of regulation, as it affects all Maryland interests and people, and I will personally co-operate in working out the proper legislative program.

9. There must be adequate facilities for the care of the prisoners, including the crimminal insane, and for the care of the mentally afflicted, and particular study of the difficult and far-reaching problem presented by the feeble-minded.

This list is not intended to be exclusive. There wil be many other things to do. Some of them are now evident, such as adequate zoning for Baltimore City, consideration of the advisability of a survey of the State's resources, some adequate provision for reforestation, and so on. My idea at this time is simply to indicate what seem to me he more essential Statewide needs now evident, and to which I wish to be committed.

It should be understood also that the high water mark of regislation has been reached, and that the motto of the Legislature of 1927 should be "fewer laws," and none that are not absolutely needed.

MILLINGTON FIRE CO. GROWS

In the effort to increase the membership of Community Fire Company, Millington, to at least 100, a rousing "get-together" meeting was held in he new Community Building, Millington, Friday evening. Representatives of the Havre de Grace Fire Company were present and delivered addresses on fire hazards and methods of fire prevention. During the last two weeks 65 new members have been enrolled and officials of the department are hopeful that this number may be increased to 100 by February 1. At the conclusion of the meeting last evening, refreshments were served. Members of the Community Fire Company are making efforts to acquaint themselves with modern methods of efficient firefighting and last night's meeting was the first of several which may be held to arouse greater interest in this work.

THIEVES ARE BUSY IN KENT.

Thieves in the vicinity of Kennedyville and Chesterville have been making numerous raids on farmers' meat houses during the winter, the latest being at the home of D. Webster Hill, when they carried off more than a ton of Hill's winter supply of hog meat. The theft was committed while the family was away from home. This same neighborhood was the scene of frequent depredations last winter, and it is believed the same gang is at work again. It is believed the marauders are carrying their booty to Chester, Wilmington and other cities where they are selling it. Farmers in that section of the county lost between $700 and $800 worth of meat last winter.

DID YOU START WORKING THE $30,000.00 "MAKERS OF HISTORY CONTEST?" IF YOU DID NOT YOU WILL HAVE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY THIS WEEK BECAUSE SET NO. 1 AND THE NEW SET NO. 2 WILL BE PRINTED IN THE SUNDAY'S BALTIMORE AMERICAN. ORDER YOUR SUNDAY BALTIMORE AMERICAN IN ADVANCE.

THE DECLINE OF THE DIAMOND BACK

Once One of Kent's Delicacies, Now Seldom Ever Seen In Market Here

The diamond back terrapin, once one of Kent's greatest delicacies is practically exterminated, because of the heavy demand for them. A few years ago they were easily purchased in Chestertown markets but now neither love nor money will bring out the terrapin.

Years ago some were sold in Easton—a very few—for a large sum and none of them measured more than 6 inches on the lower shell. Several an inch larger brought even higher prices.

The Bureau of Fisheries issued an interesting pamphlet in reference to them in which it says the diamond back can be raised at a profit. This was tried in Kent county several times a few years ago, but the slow growth and a lack of knowledge as to the terrapin's habits practically made the venitures fail.

In the experimmental pounds of the bureau, located at Beaufort, N. C., there are now, besides the original lots of adults secured for breeding purposes more than 2,000 terrapins of various ages. Several thousand others have been liberated or distributed to other places for experimental work. The females of the oldest brood of 1910, have reached marketable size, and in 1915 produced eggs.

The terrapin requires both land and water, and any home prepared for it must be about equally divided between the two at low tide. The usual habitat is in salt or brakish marshes near the coast. The dry land is necessary when the female looks about for a sand bed in which to make her nest, and she must also have opportunity of crawling about in the sun. A pen 100 feet square will comfortably accommodate 750 adult terrapins and, more than twice as many young ones. It is suggested that the person beginning the breeding of terrapin should provide a pen which is in space sufficient only for two hundred. clean and not overcrowded pen. At less than one-half or 1 per cent. If supplies be reasonably close at hand or concrete should be used to resist the waves. No covering is needed, but the pen well arranged, one man should be able to care for several thousand animals.

The bureau warns those entering the industry as follows:

"It must be remembered that so valuable and easily marketed an animal as a diamondback terrapin is a temptation which it is hard for a poacher to resist. It will be safest, therefore, to add a few strands of barbed wire to the top of the inclosing walls and to inclose the pen by a barbed-wire fence set back some twenty or twenty-five feet. The latter is particularly desirable.

Moreover, the terrapins are timid and, especially during the laying season, should be disturbed as little as possible.

Terrapins are fond of many sorts of vegetables especially cabbages and turnips, besides crabs, fresh and salt water fish and salt pork. The daily cost of the food should range from five to ten cents per 100 terrapins. Too much cold weather is bad for them and in sections where cold snaps are prevalent and prolonged artificial heat must be supplied.

"So far as known," says the bureau, "diamondback terrapins are not subject to epidemic disease, and after reaching the age of two or three years have no important enemy except man. There are few animals so resistent to abuse or possessed of as great recuperative powers, but they may be, and frequently are, killed by careless shipping or by privations suffered in pens poorly adapted to their needs.

"Under some conditions, probably a general lack of sanitation, a sort of necrosis, especially of the plastron has been noticed. This, if extensive may cause death, but the disease may usually be checked and recovery assured if the terrapin be placed in a

THERE IS NO SURPLUS OF CORN

Authority Makes This Statement Pertaining to Economic Troubles of Farmers

"There is no surplus of corn," said Charles Staff, of the Larrowe Institute of Animal Economics, in a statement on the economic status of agriculture issued recently. "The economic troubles of the corn situation at this time are traceable to a district shortage of live-stock rather than an excess production of corn."

"For the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 we produced crops of 3,208,584,000; 3,068,569,000; 2,906,021,000; and 3,053,557,000 bushels respectively. We had a very small crop in 1924 only 2,312,745,000 bushels. The present crop of 2,900,000,000 is even below the five-year average in size.

"As a result of a study covering 50 years of corn yields and corn prices we find out that there has been a gradual tendency to expand corn production to meet the needs of our ver increasing population. In 1920, the corn crop was over 3,200,000,000 bushels and if we project the tendency to increased corn production on the basis of a gradual increase for the past 59 years, we find that the normal expectancy for the year 1925 was 3,300,000,000 bushels.

"Normally 85 per cent of our corn crop is fed on the farm. There has been a very distinct and radical decrease in the numbers of live stock during the past five years. On the average, 40 per cent of the corn croppensive."

is consumed by hogs, and it is here that we have suffered the greatest reduction in the numbers of livestock. In 1923, we had 68 million hogs in the country, and, on January 1st, 1926, less than 50 million head. According to the Department of Agriculture figures, hogs decreased more than 5 million head during 1925. The fall pig crop of 1925 in the corn belt was 12.4 per cent below the 1924 fall pig crop, and we have not yet turned the corner towards the increased production of hogs. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, hog production is at the lowest point in over 10 years, and since hogs consume, roughly, a billion and a quarter bushels of corn crop, this reduced production ample to cause a decreased demand corn that would have the effect corn prices as a corn surplus.

"During the last five years there has been a decrease of 7.6 per cent in all kinds of cattle and a decrease of 10 per cent in milking cows. In some sections present conditions are liable to lead to overfeeding of corn alone to breeding animals and dairy cows and result in inefficient milk production and lowered reproduction. The practice of feeding cattle, hogs and poultry on corn without supplementary protein feeds is not only the most inefficient kind of feeding but also the most ex-

LOGAL TOWNS WILL CO-OPERATE.

MASSEY, SUDLERSVILLE AND CRUMPTON COMBINE TO FIGHT FIRE MENACE

Massey, Crumpton and Sudlersville three of the largest towns in the upper section of the county, have joined Millington in a cooperative movement for better fire protection in order to secure a reduction in insurance rates and the Pennsylvania Railroad is lending valuable assistance, especially to Masey, which is the junction of the Massey and Chestertown and the Townsend and Centreville branches of the company's Kent and Queen Anne's system. Sudlersville is installing large gasoline engines to pump water from artesian wells and fireplugs are being placed throughout the town to fit the couplings of Millington's big fire truck. Massey is installing gasoline engines to pump water from tanks owned by the railroad company, which has a chain of artesian wells from which it draws its supply of water for its engines. Massey is also placing fireplugs similar to those in Sudlersville. Crumpton, which recently suffered a $15,000 fire, is contemplating joining the protection movement.

HORSES GROWING SCARCER.

Continued survey of the American supply of riding horses by the American Remount Association has confirmed previous indications of the growing scarcity of animals to meet "not only the exacting requirements of the nation's armed forces but requirements of civilian users as well," Col. R. H. Williams, Jr., president of the association, has reported to the army remount service.

Colonel Williams included a plea for continued encouragement of the War and Agricultural Departments' program for improving the breeding of American horses by use of the 400 selected stallions now available.

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