Supervisor's Notice

Of Appointment Of

ELECTION OFFICIALS

First District—First Precinct
SAMUEL S. HURLOCK, Dem.
PAUL C. PRICE, Rep.
Alex. Powell, Dem.
Fred C. Numbers, Rep.
Judges.

Walter E. Kulley, Dem.
S. A. Price, Rep.
Clerks.

First District—Second Precinct
S. HARRY TODD, Dem.
ROGERS WILLIAMS, Rep.
E. C. Walters, Dem.
Roger Williams, Rep.
Judges.

J. Raymond Mulford, Dem.
C. T. Davis, Rep.
Clerks.

Second District—First Precinct
ROBERT C. KENNEDY, Dem.
LOUISE S. PRICE, Rep.
Thomas A. Conner, Jr., Dem.
James A. Nickerson, Rep.
Judges.

Robert H. VanDyke, Dem.
George E. Powell, Rep.
Clerks.

Second District—Second Precinct
JOHN H. MOFFETT, Dem.
RALPH GEARY, Rep.
Walter H. Davis, Dem.
Oliver W. Atwell, Rep.
Judges.

George Webb, Dem.
Merrit Willis, Rep.
Clerks.

Third District—First Precinct
O. E. DODSON, Dem.
MOWBRAY HADAWAY, Rep.
Sutton Tarbutton, Dem.
Harrison T. Cornelius, Rep.
Judges.

Paul Joiner, Dem.
Ralph P. Williams, Rep.
Clerks.

Third District—Second Precinct
HARVEY B. MOORE, Dem.
G. RAY CROW, Rep.
H. C. Crew, Dem.
Charles T. Willis, Rep.
Judges.

Mrs. Thomas E. Brice, Dem.
Mrs. Ida A. Willis, Rep.
Clerks.

HARVEY G. BLYMAN, Dem.
C. S. SMITH, Rep.
James H. Sides, Dem.
Minnie B. Falls, Rep.
Judges.

George W. French, Dem.
Don T. Falls, Rep.
Clerks.

Fourth District—N Precinct
WM. T. HICKS, Dem.
W. M. THOMAS, Rep.
Thomas G. Wroth, Dem.
J. Taylor Baxter, Rep.
Judges.

J. E. Pennington, Dem.
Howard Pennington, Rep.
Clerks.

Fourth District—Second Precinct
WM. F. MALIN, Dem.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Rep.
E. A. Barnes, Dem.
H. Theo. Jewell, Rep.
Judges.

B. R. Bartley, Dem.
R. Clarke Davis, Rep.
Clerks.

Fifth District—First Precinct
WILBUR GALE, Dem.
RUSSELL SEWELL, Rep.
Nelson Rodney, Dem.
H. Barnard Wilson, Rep.
Judges.

T. Bennett Willson, Dem.
Walter H. Coleman, Rep.
Clerks.

Fifth District—Second Precinct
ROY JACQUETTE, Dem.
J. ABNER BRYDEN, Rep.
John F. Newcomb, Dem.
Charles H. Hudson, Rep.
Judges.

Charles B. Shirley, Dem.
Wm. H. Bryden, Rep.
Clerks.

Sixth District
ARCHIBALD RAMAGE, Dem.
H. P. JONES, Rep.
J. Bayard Sutton, Dem.
H. H. Legg, Rep.
Judges.

William T. J. Keyser, Dem.
O. E. Eireman, Rep.
Clerks.

Seventh District
W. R. STARTT, Dem.
JOHN E. VICKERS, Rep.
Herbert W. Wulbert, Dem.
H. M. Baker, Rep.
Judges.

H. CLAY BROWN, Pres.
C. FRANK CROW.
OLIN S. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.
WALTER FRANCIS, Clerk.

SUPERVISOR'S NOTICE

Of Appointment Of

DOOR AND RAIL KEEPERS

The Supervisors of Elections for Kent County hereby give notice of the appointment of the following to serve as door and rail keepers at the primary election to be held Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1926:

First District, First Precinct—Henry Benson.

First District, Second Precinct—Norman Merchant.

Second District, First Precinct—D. T. Nickerson.

Second District, Second Precinct—George T. Christfield.

Third District, First Precinct—W. L. Porter.

Third District, Second Precinct—Samuel Brice.

Fourth District, First Precinct—James Sheats.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—John W. Barnes.

Fourth District, N Precinct—E. G. Nickerson.

Fifth District, First Precinct—James Rodney.

Fifth District, Second Precinct—Clifton Boulter.

Sixth District—A. P. Foreman.

Seventh District—Frank Gilpin.

H. C. BROWN, President,
C. FRANK CROW,
OLIN C. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.
Walter Francis, Clerk.

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE —OF— ELECTION

UNDER the provisions of Article 33, Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," the Supervisors of Elections for Kent County hereby give notice that an election will be held in the several Election Districts, and Precincts of Kent County between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening on

TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1926

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—Community Fire Co. Hall.

First District, Second Precinct—Davis Co. Store, Galena.

Second District, First Precinct—Wallace Atweil Store, Kennedyville.

Second District, Second Precinct—D. C. Kelley Store, Kennedyville.

Third District, First Precinct—B. F. Rash's Hall, Worton.

Third District, Second Precinct—Turner & Son, Betterton.

Fourth District, First Precinct—Voshell House, Chestertown.

Fourth District, First Precinct—"N"—Kent House, Chestertown.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—Ada E. Jones' Shop, Chestertown.

Fifth District, First Precinct—Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, Rock Hall.

Fifth District, Second Precinct—Sam'l Burgess Shop, Edesville.

Sixth District—Walter Barnes Room, Fairlee.

Seventh District—Mrs. T. R. Starr's Store, Pomona.

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

One candidate for Governor.

One candidate for Congress.

One candidate for State Senate.

Two candidates for House of Delegates.

One candidate for Comptroller.

One candidate for Attorney General.

One candidate for Clerk of Court of Appeals.

One candidate for Clerk Circuit Court.

One candidate for Reg. of Wills.

One candidate for Treasurer.

Three candidates for County Commissioners.

One candidate for State's Attorney.

Three candidates for Orphans' Court.

One candidate for Sheriff.

One candidate for U. S. Senator.

Also to vote upon the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, which amendment is as follows:

Proposing An Amendment To The Constitution Of The State, 1926

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1924, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 116 proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new section to Article 4, to follow section 31, and to be known as Section 31-A, granting authority to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to pay each of the judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore additional salaries; in words and figures as follows.

CHAPTER 116

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

Section. 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 Article 4 of said Constitution, to follow section 31, and to be known as Section 31-A.

31-A. 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 respectives 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 said judges in office.

Sec. 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 the said 14th Article of the Constitution.

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 Chapter 116 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 2nd day of November 1926, at which election the said proposed amendment 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 Return Judges shall make their returns before twelve (12) o'clock noon of the second day after election, that is to say, before noon Thursday following Tuesday of the election in the manner prescribed by law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court; to the County Commissioners to the Board of Supervisors of Elections and to the Register of Wills of the county aforesaid.

H. CLAY BROWN, Pres.,
C. FRANK CROW,
OLIN S. DAVIS,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.
WALTER FRANCIS, Clerk.

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

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.

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 back of the ballot itself.

[illegible] your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and not return 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.

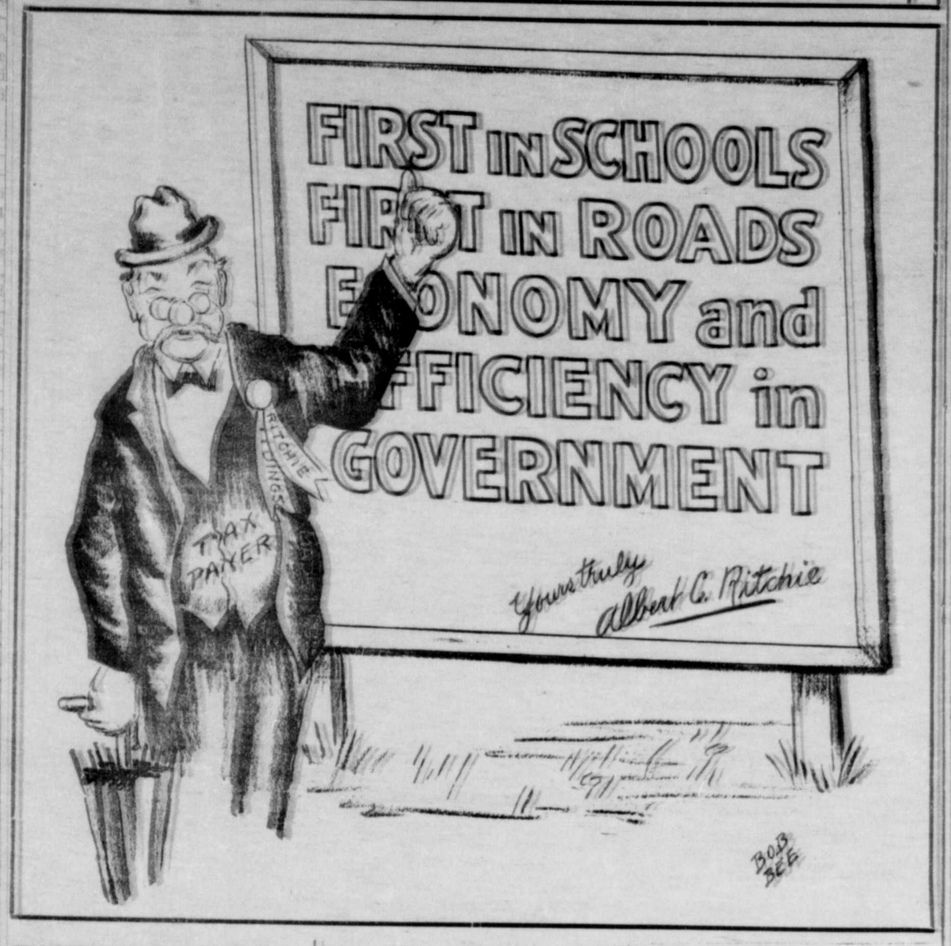
5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots and receive another from him. If you spoil three ballots you lose your vote.

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.

INSURANCE.—Forty years experience writing Fire Insurance, without a single disputed claim or dissatisfied client. Representing only reliable companies. L. Bates Russell, Chestertown. Office, Corner Cross and Cannon streets.

Satisfied With the Record



THREE RED-LETTER DAYS ARE NEARING

Thanksgiving, Golden Rule Sunday and Christmas Soon Will Be Here

GOLDEN RULE SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5

Three red-letter days are nearing—Thanksgiving, Golden Rule Sunday and Christmas.

Golden Rule Sunday, December 5, is assuming importance equal with the other two holidays, Harold F. Pellegrin, Potomac Division Director, Near East Relief, declares.

"Thirty-five thousand little hearts are throbbing with hope for Golden Rule Sunday," says Mr. Pellegrin. "These little ones in the Near East are just like those in this country and every parent knows the varied changing, recurring needs of children. For these orphans, 105,000 bowls of food must be filled daily; 1,000 pieces of clothing and 400 pairs of shoes are needed and school supplies must be provided daily, also material and equipment for vocational training and medicine and hospital supplies.



PHILIPPOS ANASTASIOU,
SPONSORSHIP CHILD OF
NEAR EAST RELIEF

"Thanksgiving is the holiday of gratitude. Christmas of generosity. Golden Rule Sunday, falling between them, is the day when self-examination determines a practical expression of belief in international brotherhood through the giving of aid to orphans, under-privileged children and others destitute. These little children in the Near East look forward to this day not only because they know it is an opportunity for we fortunate folks to help them, but because they even help others worse off than they are by giving of their own meagre fare—an object desson surely to us.

"The Golden Rule table spreads around the world; the heads of all the great nations commend it, but upon America, as the wealthiest, these little ones are most dependent.

President Coolidge says:

"I regard International Golden Rule Sunday as a movement of much importance. Begun in an attempt to care for the orphaned children of Bible lands, it has been extended to other countries. Practical help is the best expression of friendship. The aid we may give out of our abundance to those less fortunately situated than we should be of great value in bringing about the application of the Golden Rule to the settlement of misunderstandings among nations as well as among individuals. I hope the voluntary observance of this day may become increasingly prevalent in America and throughout the world."

The Near East Relief's program of child relief depends upon cash gifts and payments on pledges, Golden Rule Sunday and the sponsorship plan. The whole program of the organization is worked out to make a child self-reliant, a leader in its community and thoroughly self-supporting.

A simple orphanage meal is requested for Golden Rule Sunday, then a substantial contribution for these little ones. Send Near East Relief what you hope would be given your children if they should ever be left destitute.

Everybody may help. Five dollars means food for a month; $2.00 full support for just one week; $100 means a sponsorship for one year (select the child yourself); $500 brings a ten-year-old orphan to full support. Is there any one who cannot afford to enclose a $1.00 bill and send it to Potomac Division Headquarters, 321 Bond Building, Washington, D. C., asks Mr. Pellegrin? Sign one of the following (if possible let first payment accompany it), as your Golden Rule Sunday offering, he asks:

To help these children I will for one year pay Near East Relief the sum indicated by my (x) mark.

	$100.00 Sponsorship for one year*
	$ 25.00 per month
	$ 10.00 per month
	$ 5.00 per month
	$ 2.00 per month
	$ 1.00 per month
	$ per month

*Definite child assigned, photograph and story furnished.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Date .....

Potomac Division Headquarters
N. E. R.
321 Bond Building
Washington, D. C.

Sociable in Food Hunt

English scientists insist the eels are the only residents of the water which can hunt their food in company, working in a pack as wolves do and rushing up a stream, eating all they meet or find, flesh, fowl or insect, devouring spawn and nosing out the small fry from their hiding places under the rocks and weeds along the banks.

It has become a common expression among the scientists to speak of the eels as the wolves of the stream, counting them even worse than the pike, that dashing, big eater of the waters, figures in ferocity and apparently never full of food. These learned writers declare they have known a large number of eels to attack a victim in mass formation, when one of their number would be unable to be master of the situation.

Subscription to The Transcript $1.50 per annum.

Royal Tradition

The king of England "never dies." All that is admitted is a "demise of the crown" and the moment the sovereign passes away, his titles, dignity and power are transferred automatically to the heir apparent, who from that moment reigns in his stead. So, too, just as the king never dies, he is always of full age directly he ascends the throne, even though he has not reached his twenty-first birthday.

In practice, however, a regent is appointed for administrative purposes during the king's childhood. On a "demise of the crown" members of parliament, judges and naval and military officers are required to take a fresh oath of allegiance and cabinet ministers must surrender their portfolios.—Montreal Family Herald.

Subscription to The Transcript $1.50 per annum.

Spleen in Nature of Storehouse for Blood

For a long time the spleen was associated with an irritable temper. Today we hardly believe that. What we do know is that it is a muscular bag lying on the left side of the body, near the upper end of the stomach, and that it sometimes engorges with blood, and swells. But the blood, strange to say, is not ordinary blood. The spleen seems to be a sieve, and sifts the blood so that only one certain kind of red corpuscles can get through. These corpuscles, which are thought to be the ones that have been in the body the longest time, appear in many cases to die in the spleen, so that the organ has the reputation of being a cemetery for red corpuscles.

The spleen is not selfish, however—when the body needs blood the spleen empties itself. This is the case when exercise is taken or when there is slow poisoning by coal gas or loss of blood by hemorrhage, says Barcroft. But when much blood is in circulation, as when there is undue strain on the heart, the spleen dilates and blood is withdrawn.

Old Rag Dolls More Durable Than Pretty

In many of the early New England homes rag dolls were treasured heirlooms. They were of all sizes, and attired in all sorts of quaint costumes. The only points in common were that their faces were invariably flat, their hands stiff and rigid and their toes turned out in a "west-footed" manner. Sometimes they had black buttons for eyes, but more frequently their faces were painted with beet and fruit juices. However, their eyes, noses and mouths were sometimes embroidered. For hair they had toupees of yarn or hemp or small bunches of real hair. Their clothing was usually of the full-skirted variety and they sometimes wore sunbonnets of the same material as their dresses. One doll of this type is said to have pleased the daughters of one New Hampshire family for more than eighty years, and is still in use. Of course it is a little worse for wear, but it may be made "new" again simply by recovering its face with a new piece of cloth.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Danger in Bullfighting

The bullfight is a very dangerous fighting game, according to the best authorities. The star of the performance is the matador, who kills the bull alone. Authorities give us facts to prove that many matadors are killed, and all are wounded at some time of their careers. The risks they take are marvelous. They sit on chairs before charging bulls, and at the last moment spring from the chair and the bull carries the chair away on his horns. They rest their elbows on the head of the bull. The matador sometimes attempts to leap over the bull with the aid of a long pole, but many miscalculations are made, which end in disaster. There are even rare occasions when a large bull will leap out of the ring and gain the seats occupied by the spectators. The matador, in killing the bull, stands perfectly still and lets the bull rush on his sword, the bull often taking the matador up in his horns and throwing him into the air. Many times the matador is caught up against the wooden inner ring and gored to death.

Water

Absolutely pure water is completely tasteless, consisting as it does only of two tasteless and odorless gases. In fact, absolutely pure water is also invisible and we are only aware of it by feeling it. One reason, of course, why we can't taste it is that our own bodies are very largely composed of water, and that the cells with which we taste are, therefore, aware of no "foreign body" with pure water.

In practice, however, perfectly pure water only exists when distilled by the chemist. Our ordinary water has either come through perhaps miles of earth, picking up all sorts of salts on the way, while if it is direct rain water, it is heavily charged with soot and dirt from the air.

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 person, committee, company, club, or ganization, or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this subsection or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for 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 through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expensee 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 handbill 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 part 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 of 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.

GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1896, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties of 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 herein after 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 fined 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 spirituous 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.

WM. W. GOODMAN,
Sheriff.

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