# HIGH SCHOOL BOND

(continued from page 1)

Question: If the bond issue is defeated, will high schools at any of these centers be reopened?

Answer: No. It would be unwise to do so. It would be much more to the interest of the children involved and the taxpayer to continue the crowded conditions at the Chestertown high school.

Question: Why is it not advisable to re-establish high schools in these centers to relieve the crowded conditions at the high school in Chestertown?

Answer: The following statements are based on experience in Kent County schools as well as observation of conditions in other school systems:

1. Only small high schools at best could be established at those places. It is not possible to provide in small high schools conditions under which teachers can do good work. In such schools, each teacher, instead of carrying one or two subjects, must be assigned a program including four to six subjects. He must attempt to teach some subjects in which he has not had sufficient training.

2. Too short a class period has to be used to get in all of the subjects when making the daily program.

3. Sufficient equipment for high school instruction cannot be provided without making the cost excessive.

4. Enough different courses of study cannot be offered to take care of the needs of the majority of the pupils.

5. The best trained and experienced teachers will not accept positions in small high schools.

6. The cost per pupil of high school education in small high schools, for the inferior service rendered by them, is much greater than the cost in the larger schools. When high schools were operated at Betterton, Kennedyville and Fairlee the cost per pupil in those schools varied from one and one-half to approximately three times the cost per pupil in the school at Chestertown. For the last three years that the high school at Betterton was operated and for the years that high school departments existed at Kennedyville and Fairlee, the average cost per pupil in those schools was $191.04, approximately eighty-five dollars ($85.00) more than the per pupil cost (including cost of transportation) in the Chestertown school at the present time. Based on that difference and the number of pupils transported on busses from those three districts, the cost each year of operating the high schools would be increased eleven thousand dollars ($11,000.00) if these high schools were reopened. It is certainly reasonable to assume that the increased annual cost would be at least one-half that amount or five thousand five hundred dollars ($5,500.00). The amount to be paid the first year (principal and interest) on a $55,000.00 bond issu would be $4,950.00. The payments each year thereafter would be smaller. The increased cost of high school due to reopening the smaller high schools would be greater than this expense.

7. The Betterton, Kennedyville and Fairlee high schools "died" for want of pupils. The same thing would happen in two or three years if these schools were re-established.

Question: Why did these schools "die," or fail to hold their pupils and maintain the enrollment necessary for State aid?

Answer: Within one to three years after these high schools were established the parents of some of the pupils learned that their children would have much better opportunities for an education in the larger high school and persisted in sending them to Chestertown at their own expense. Some parents who could not afford to transport their children to Chestertown permitted them to stop school rather than waste their time in a small school that could not offer them training along the lines of their interests and abilities. This condition continued until the enrollments in the smaller schools fell below the number of pupils required for State aid. Those schools were carried for a year or two at the entire expense of the county to give them an opportunity again to meet the standards for State aid. They failed to do it.

Question: How do the accommodations at the high school in Chestertown compare with the high school accommodations at Millington, Galena and Rock Hall?

Answer: Based on enrollment and classroom accmmodations, they are much less than one-half. Despite this handicap, the Chestertown high school with its crowded condition offers greater opportunities than are found in the small school.

Question: How much more space is needed at the high school in Chestertown to give the pupils in that school the necessary classroom and seating accommodations?

Answer: An addition much larger than the present plant.

Question: Would this addition be made with the idea of taking pupils from the high schools in the Galena and Rock Hall districts?

Answer: No. So far as the present school administration is concerned, these schools will be continued. Only enough additional space is being considered to propide adequate room for the number of pupils at present enrolled in the high school at Chestertown.

Question: What would be the cost of such an addition

Answer: Based on the drawings and carefully prepared estimates of three interested architects, the cost of the additions and the necessary remodeling of the present building would approximate fifty-five thousand dollars.

Question: Why build the addition now instead of waiting several years until the economic conditions in the county have improved?

Answer: As indicated by the history of past years, higher prices of labor and material are sure to come in advance of any general economic improvement. This is especially true in strictly rural areas like Kent County. If the building were erected within the next twelve to eighteen months, it is reasonamble to assume that a saving of several thousands of dollars could be effected. Furthermore, the erection of this building would not affect the taxes before the year ending June 15, 1934.

Question: How can the erection of this addition be made possible?

Answer: At the last session of the Maryland Legislature, a bill was passed providing for a bond issue not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars for the erection and equipment of an addition to the high school building in Chestertown and whatever alteration of the present building is necessary. To this bill is attached a referendum to be voted on by the voters of Kent County at the next general election on November 8, 1932. If the majority of the voters approve the bond issue the addition to the said high school building can be made. The taxpayers in the three-fifths of the county served by the high school at Chestertown have been paying their proportionate share of the cost of adequate high school building facilities at Millington and Galena in the first election district of the county. It is certainly the obvious duty of the taxpayers in those districts to help the taxpayers in the rest of the county in providing adequate high school building facilities for their children.

Question: If this bond issue were approved by a majority of the voters in Kent County, for what amount would bonds be issued?

Answer: An amount not to exceed fifty-five thousand dollars ($55,000.00). The building commission, named in the bond bill, at a meeting held October 17, 1932, agreed on that amount as the maximum for which they would ask the County Commissioners to issue bonds in the event the referendum to the bond bill is voted on favorably.

Question: Who are the members of this building commission?

Answer: Mr. W. B. Copper, President of Third National Bank of Chestertown. Mr. Allan A. Harris, Cashier of the Chestertown Bank of Maryland. Mr. Thomas W. Eliason, Member of Board of Directors, Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County; Mr. Fred G. Usilton, President of Kent County Savings Bank, and Mr. Louis C. Robinson.

Question: How much would a bond issue of $55,000.00 affect the tax rate?

Answer amount to be paid (principal and interest) the first year (fiscal year ending June 15, 1934) would not be more than $4,950.00. This would require a rate of approximately three cents ($.03 on each one hundred dollars ($100.00) of the present assessable basis taxable at the full county rate.

Question: How much would this increase the taxes for the year ending June 15, 1934 on an assessment of $500, of $1,000, of $5,000, of $10,000, of $25,000?

Answer:

The increase on $ 500 would be $ .15
The increase on $ 1,000 would be $ .30
The increase on $ 5,000 would be $1.50
The increase on $10,000 would be $3.00
The increase on $25,000 would be $7.50

Question: Would the same amount have to be paid each year?

Answer: No. The payments would be less each year until 1958 when the final payment of $2310, (principal and interest) would be made. This amount would require a tax rate of less than one and one-half cents on $100.


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## NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS

This is the season of the year when sickness and disease are likely to accur from the growth of weeds and the accumulation of rubbish about the premises of city property holders. Notice is hereby given by the Mayor and City Council to all city property holders that all weeds and rubbish must be removed from their premises at once. Otherwise the Mayor and Council will have same removed and render bill to the property holder for the removal of all weeds and rubbish. Please give this matter your prompt attention.

By order of the Council,
THOS. D. BOWERS, Clerk.


JOHN H. DWYER

AUCTIONEER

Worton, Maryland

STEPHEN R. COLLINS

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Court St., Chestertown, Md.


## SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG




### At Scratch

Mrs. Renwick and her husband were ardent golf enthusiasts; they spent all their spare time at the club, and all their time at home talking about what they did at the club. On Sundays, not being devoid of religion, they stopped on their way to the links to leave their little daughter, Jean, at Sunday school.

"Remember your Golden Text, dear," Mrs. Renwick said, kissing the child good-by. "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth his handiwork."

It was no wonder that, when Jean rose proudly to recite the verse, she should have announced: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handicap."—Kansas City Times.

### Lavish Hospitality in California in Forties

California hospitality of the forties is quaintly and accurately described by Rev. Walter Colton, who was alcalde of Monterey in the early forties, says an article in the Los Angeles Times.

"I have never seen a community to rival this in its spirit of hospitality and generous regard," he writes. "Such is the welcome to the privileges of the private hearth that a public hotel has never existed in California. You are not expected to wait for a particular invitation but to come without the slightest ceremony, make yourself entirely at home and tarry as long as suits your inclination. You excite no flutter in the family, awaken no apologies and are greeted every morning with the same bright smile. If a stranger you are not expected to bring a formal letter of introduction. No one thinks any the better of a man who carries the credentials of his character and standing in his pocket. If you turn out to be different from what your first impression and fair speech promised, still you are met with no frowning looks, no impatience for your departure. You still enjoy in full that charity which is long suffering and kind. Generous, forbearing people of California! there is more true hospitality in one throb of your heart than circulates in years through the courts and capitals of kings."

### Increased Stature of Americans in Prospect?

Physiologists tell us that the conditions of American life, with its traditions of youthful exercise and abundant nutrition, tend to increase the average height of our people and they also point out that tall people, who have plenty of room for the development and expansion of their organs, are the healthiest. If this circle, beneficent rather than vicious, were followed to its logical conclusion it would seem that the possibilities for linear growth are practically limitless. Perhaps the time will come when the six-footer will only be Jeff to the national Mutt. As for the matter of regional size, in the Civil war the tallest fighters came from New England and Kentucky. "Long John" Wentworth, Chicago's famous seven-foot mayor, was a New Hampshire man, and Lincoln still stands as prototypical of Kentucky ranginess. Mark Twain once remarked that westerners probably never achieved an extreme average height because of the weight of weapons they insisted on wearing around their waists.—New York Herald Tribune.

### To Promote Discoveries

The Royal Geographical society of England was founded in 1830. The object is to collect, register, digest and print in a cheap and convenient form such useful and interesting facts and discoveries as the society might from time to time acquire. It has always welcomed to its fellowship those anxious to further this object by their interest and support as well as those able to take more active part in the work of discovery and exploration. Candidates for admittance into the society must be proposed and seconded by the fellows.

### Trouble for Heirs in Over-Supply of Wills

Mention was made in a recent lawsuit arising out of a will of the fact that the testator had made nine last wills and testaments.

This seems a fairly large number, but it is by no means a record. One woman made a dozen wills within a few years, and on the death of a former duke of Sutherland it was found that he had left no fewer than 92 wills behind him.

But if the man who makes a number of different wills may complicate matters for the beneficiaries, the man who makes only one can sometimes do so just as effectively.

In one case a wealthy man was in the habit of lending copies of an elaborately kept diary for the year annually to four of his friends. They soon got bored and stopped reading them. But one of them discovered by accident, some years after the diarist's death, that he had written his will on page 647 of one of the annual volumes. In it he bequeathed his entire fortune to his four friends.

Meantime, the estate had passed to a distant relative, and it was only after a long lawsuit that the four legatees were able to recover what was left of it.—London Answers.

## PROCLAMATION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, 1932.

Whereas, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year, 1931, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 479 proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," eliminating the provision empowering the General Assembly to continue in office Judges who have reached the age of 70 years, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 479

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," eliminating the provision empowering the General Assembly to continue in office Judges who have reached the age of 70 years, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the 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 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland;

3. The Judges of the said several Courts shall be elected in the Counties by the qualified voters in their respective Judicial Circuits as hereinafter provided and in the City of Baltimore, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, as now provided for in the Constitution. Each of the said Judges shall hold his office for the term of fifteen years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until he shall have attained the age of 70 years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of 70 years, and not after. Provided, however, that any Judge whose term has been extended beyond the age of seventy years by the General Assembly prior to April 7, 1931, shall be permitted to continue in office in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly in each case. In case of the inability of any of said Judges to discharge his duties with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or of physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to retire said Judge from office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be at the next general election for Members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article XIV 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 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.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That this Act shall take effect June 1st, 1931.

Approved April 17, 1931.

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 479 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1931, 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 8th day of November, 1932, 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 Great Seal of Maryland:

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 18th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-two.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3d
Secretary of State.
jy30-td


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L. W. BARROLL

Counsellor-at-Law

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### REWARD FOR CHICKEN THIEVES

A reward of Two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars will be paid by the Kent County Commissioners for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the gang of chicken thieves who have been operating in Kent County during the past two months.

By Kent County Commissioners,
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SNOODLES — By CY HUNGERFORD




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