Women's Page

LISTERINE AND GEROLDINE FARRAR

It was quite a pleasure to know that the Grand Opera is to be brought to us, hte listeners in, by the Lambert Co. manufacturers of Listerine, that great remedy against halitosis. Listerine has had to contend against the popularity of 'Amos and Andy' who are brought to us by the Pepsodent Co. and have made that antiseptic so popular.

Last Saturday they not only had the Opera of Traviata, but between acts Geraldine Farrar entertained the audiences with her reminescencs. She sat in a room with a piano, and every once in a while, sings some familiar song.

Farrar, about twenty years ago, was one of the most popular singers of the Metropolitan. Her voice was a fine soprano, but as we listen to it, now it is much lower in tone but still very sweet.

Her abundant locks are now snowy white, but she is still a beautiful woman it is said.

Those who remember her, remember, too, her romance with Lou Telligen. He was as beautiful as a young god, and, for a time after their marriage all went well, but rifts occurred and before long there was a divorce.

Several months ago we read of his suicide out in California where he was with the movie Colony. Possessed with abundant looks and plenty of talent, he threw them all away, by over indulgence and idleness, so life held nothing for him, and very few friends remained to mourn his loss.

When Farrar was told of his deatn she said he had passed completely out of her life.

And she has gone on and on, and as she sits in her little room at the Opera house, and tells of the days when she was young every one listens eagerly to her sweet radio voice.

'Lucky Strike did its work last winter, for the dressing rooms were filled with smokers during the intervals of rest. Now we can imagine the same smokers eager to use antiseptic Listerine so that their breath may be as sweet 'as a May Morning,' for it is hard to keep the smoker's breath from betraying the fact.

Now the Radio fans will be able to judge which is the most popular, Amos and Andy or the Metropolitan Opera.

KATHERINE HEPBURN

Katherine Hepburn is to come back again in the ever popular play, Barrie's 'ttle Minister,' the play that Maud ams starred in for many years.

low it is to be put on the screen, , though much of it will have to be red because the Screen cannot por- all the whimsicalities which rm us with Barrie's works, yet it mised to be a very successful play one that will suit Katherine very l.

he is at her best in just such plays Little Women and the like.'

lovie fans are hoping that it will be long before they may see it at New Lyceum.

s Katherine has relatives and nds here, a crowded house is al- st sure to be promised.

THE MODE

Rigid flower trimmings are most elaborate in the winter evening mode.

Whether you call yours a beret or a tam o'shanter or what, gray goes for hats.

Black with touches of white is a combination that retains its popularity always.

A corduroy suit will be the ideal basis for a sports costume that you build up piece by piece.

Alligator has staged a comeback not only for footwear but for bags.

Society brides in London are carrying floral muffs instead of bouquets.

The bloused silhouette is being shown more than ever this season.

Fabrics are as a rule either lustrous and shining or deep tild and luxurious.

Clips, usually of gold or enamel leaves, are taking the place of earrings in London.

MUFFS

Instead of saying 'Ho hum' with a yawn, people over here are saying 'Oh, heim!' with the greatest of nthusiasm.

Heim it is, who has created so many interesting fashions for this winter—odd things that very few people can actually wear, but which are marvelous headlines—and then a whole gamut of the most practical and cleverly concocted costumes you ever saw.

His is that cunning little ermine muff made like a drum and the hat to accompany, made toque shape with a little halo of ermine encircling the head. His is also that huge pillow muff made of two full silver fox skins— tails hanging down one side and heads down the other.

BLACK BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE PARK DEFY TEAR GAS; THEY ARE NOT EVEN FRIGHTENED

One of the most difficult problems confronting Yellowstone Park rangers is to discover a method by which the ovr-friendly black bear can be discouraged and driven away without permanent injury to the bear, notes a Yellowstone Park correspondent. The disappearance of hams and bacon from campers' larders, bruin's midnight forays into the pantry and kitchen of ranger stations and government houses—all this petty banditry makes the black bear a real problem, and the rangers are determined to do something about it. For such doings cannot go on.

Park Rangers Gus Wylie and Frank Childs thought they had found the solution in the use of tear gas. Three black bears, ranging in age from two to five years, were selcted as subjects for the experiment.

The first bear was fired upon at a distance of 25 feet. The tiny 10 inch gun almost leaped from Wylie's hand. The gas sprayed the head and one side of the bear, but only startled him by the loud report, and he loped slowly away. Bear number two received the full charge in the face at a distance of 10 feet. At the detonation of the 12-gauge shell the bear jumped, ran a short distance, and then quite unconcernedly, returned to the meat he had been eating.

Finally a five year old mother was approached. Meat scraps enticed her within five feet from the spot where Wylie stood with the tear gas gun. Childs stood by with a camera to photograph the results. The bear sniffed at her lunch and looked inquiringly at Wylie. Boom! went the tear gas gun while the camera clicked. But the bear did not go; she simply flinched, glanced back at her cubs, and then settled herself down to enjoy the meat scraps.

'Those bears certainly can take it,' commented Wylie. 'And to think we had first planned to try it on a grizzly.'

SQUADRON LOG BY THE STOWAWAY



The big event of year for genuine yachtsmen will occur the end of this month when the annual meeting of the United States Power Squadrons, Inc., coincides with the Motor Boat show at the Grand Central Palace in New York City.

The motor boat show will open January 26th. Membership cards for 1934 for the Power Squadron membership will admit their owners to the show.

You Squadronetes who are going to the show remember to take along your membership cards. The rest of you will have to pay the price of admission.

Accounts seeping down to Kent county of new features, new boats, new models of everything from a monkey wrench to a binnacle point to a bigger and better show than ever before.

Motor boat builders this year are instituting a new sales plan, too. Taking their cue from the manufacturers of automobiles they are offering turn in your old boat plans, and promising the old time worn liberal allowances on the old.

Poor John 2. Public has another fixed expense clapped on his shoulders, thep roblem of keeping his motor hoat up to date.

It appears likely that John 2. will rebel. There s something personal and private about a fellow's boat. It becomes a part of his life, and he no more wants to pass it along to some one else than he wants to trade off his dog. Even the knock in the engine bangs affectionately in his ears.

A pleasure boat differs from an automobile. A car roars along impersonally taking him there and bringing him back. It carries the family wash to the laundress, carts the children to school, goes to funerals and parties, gets stuck in the mud, and always needs new tires at the worst possible time to pay for them.

But a boat well, that always means fun, leisurely progress, reluctant returnings, freedom from interruptions, and anxieties, and old clothes, greasy engines, and lazy hours fishing.

Symbol of carefree pleasure, a boat gathers about it an aura all its own, which endows it in time with a definite personality.

Now business progress asks the skipper to forget all this, lay by his affection for an old friend, and try to find his satisfaction in a shining new model at a big outlay of cash. Will he do it? Time will tell, but one guess is, No!

Special notice to members of the Chester River Division of the Susquehanna Squadron.

All members are invited to attend the annual meeting of th Conference of Delegates at 3 p. m. Saturday, January 26, 1935, in the Empire Room of the Hotel Lexington, 48th street and Lexington Avenue, New York City.

Members who plan to attend the motor boat show might arrange the time of ther visit to take in both the show and the meeting.

The mineral output of Alaska since 1880 has exceeded $680,000,000. Gold during that period is estimated at nearly $435,000,000, $16,105,000 of which was mined during 1934 based on the current price of $35 a fine ounce.

FOR SALE

Being in urgent need of money I will sell my 12 guage Winchester Pump Gun at a sacrifice price to quick buyer.

H. R. GRAHAM,
238 Kent Circle
n17-tf. Chestertown, Md.

KENNEDYVILLE

Miss Catherine Atwell was given a surprise party at her home on Saturday evening in honor of her eighteenth birthday.

The Ladies Aid Society held a plate supper at the home of Dr. and Mrs.. Urie on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston and Mr. Robert Young have been housed with a bad cold this week.

Miss Annabel Fogwell and friend, of Easton, visited her parents on Sunday.

Quite a number spent Wednesday in Annapolis.

Service in Grace Presbyterian next Sunday evening at 7.30.

Mrs. Harry Johnston spent Wednesday with Mrs. James Weer and family.

Mrs. Pearl Walls and daughter, Miss Edith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oliff, near Worton Point.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bennett, of Chestertown visited Mrs. Susie Shallcross at the home of Mrs. Rachiel Hill on Sunday.

Miss Gladys Archibald visited home folks over the week end.

Rev. Franklin Ferguson was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hill on Sunday evening.

Those on the sick list are: Mrs. James Archibald, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Rchard Rasin, Mrs. Robert Hill, Mr. William Crow, Mr. Wallace Atwell and others.

Mrs. Mary Green, of Church Hill, visited her parents on Sunday.

Mr. Richard Rasin, Mr. James Kirby and Mr. Harry Rasin visited Dr. and Mrs. Urie, nearf Wilmington on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Webb entertained relatives from Allentown on Sunday.

Mr. William Crow was taken to Wilmington hospital last week for special treatment.

Mrs. Charles Miller and Mrs. Mollie Miller attended the Ladies Aid Society, of Worton, last Thursday at the home of Mrs. George Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scotten entertained Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lynch, of Newark. Mrs. Etta Davis and Mr. and Mrs. William Anthony and Billy at dinner on Sunday.

Miss Hanna and Miss Lizzie Scotten spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scotten.

IF YOUR BREATH HAS A SMELL YOU CAN'T FEEL WELL

When we eat too much, our food decays in our bowels. Our friends smell this decay coming out of our mouth and call it bad breath. We feel the poison of this decay all over our body. It makes us gloomy, grouchy and no good for anything.

What makes the food decay in the bowels? Well, when we eat too much, our bile juice can't digest it. What is the bile juice? It is the most vital digestive juice in our body. Unless 2 pints of it are flowing from our liver into our bowels every day, our movements get hard and constipated and ¾ of our food decays in our 28 feet of bowels. This decay sends poison all over our body every six minutes.

When our friends smell our bad breath (but we don't) and we feel like a whipped tomcat, don't use a mouthwash or take a laxative. Get at the cause. Take Carter's Little Liver Pills which gently start the flow of your bile juice. But if "something better" is offered you, don't buy it, for it may be a calomel (mercury) pill, which loosens teeth, gripes and scalds the rectum in many people. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name and get what you ask for—25¢. ©1934, C.M.Co.



JOHNNY ON THE SPOT
FOR COAL—149

Our coalis a hit—every little bit of it. It is properly screened at the mines, and delivered to you in full weight tons. Our delivery punctuality will please you.

C. W. Kibler & Sons
Chestertown, Maryland

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters of Administration on the personal estate of

LOUISE M. STRONG

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of June, 1935, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under our hands this 18th day of December, 1934.

HARRIETT I. WATKINS,
ERNEST H. STRONG,
d22-4t. Administrators.

Hand Telephone Is Early American; Not "French"



Grace Sahm, Washington artist, using present-day hand telephone. (Insert) Type of instrument used in 1879.

Hand telephone sets installed by Bell System Companies in recent years and often credited with being of French origin are really early American. This type of telephone was developed by Robert G. Brown, chief engineer of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, New York City, in 1878, and was used by operators in the United States until about 1884. The more efficient telephone transmitters which then became available could not be used on the hand set and so the development in this country proceeded on the basis of the wall and desk stand sets, according to officials of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies.

Bell Telephone Laboratories engineers, recognizing the convenience of the hand set, made studies over a period of years, with the object of providing instruments which would give as good performance as the desk stand set and so be suitable for general use. In 1926 these developments reached the stage where commercial production of the hand telephone set could be started and installations made.

Mr. Brown, shortly after receiving the patent on this type of telephone, was engaged as electrical engineer in charge of the establishment of a telephone exchange in Paris. The hand set invented by him, somewhat modified, was used by both subscribers and the central office operators in this exchange in the French capital about 1882.

TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS ANNUAL AFFAIR IN JAPAN

If telephone subscribers in this country on applying for service were told that installations were only allowed in June of each year as is the case in Japan, serious complaints would no doubt be made. This would be especially true in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia, territory served by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies where the average telephone is installed within a few days after the application is made.

Applications for telephone service in Japan must be made during the month of June, or the prospective subscriber must wait for another year before the instrument will be installed. The alternative is that he pay a premium to secure a telephone already serving another subscriber. The average premium for a telephone paid last year, according to Telephony, was 700 yen, which is approximately $210.

Of those who apply for telephones in the Flowery Kingdom, only about 10 per cent in the country as a whole are actually allowed to have instruments installed. In the city of Tokio last year, of the approximately 40,000 people applying to have telephone installations made, only 4,000 were accepted.

Japan is now served by less than 1,000,000 telephones. This means that there are about one and one-half telephones for each 100 of the country's population. In the United States the ratio is 14 telephones for each 100 people. Telephone and Telegraph Statistics of the World shows that there are about 52 telephone conversations held annually for each person as compared with 205 in the United States. Tokio, the largest city, with a population of 5,300,000 is served by 184,000 telephones. This is about the same number of telephones serving Washington, D. C., which has a population of about 500,000.

Every Building On U Of M Campus Now Has Telephone

The University of Maryland, successor of the Maryland Agricultural College established in 1807 and probably one of the first institutions of learning to have telephones installed, now has a telephone in every building on the campus at College Park. The University is served by a private branch exchange switchboard connecting 130 telephones from which about 13,000 calls are made monthly. This P.B.X. has trunk lines to Washington Hyattsville and Berwyn.

In 1878, just two years after Alexander Graham Bell had invented the telephone, a private line telephone system was operated by the Maryland Agricultural College, now the University of Maryland. This line connected the college buildings with the railroad station. The telephones were installed by George C. Maynard of Washington, D. C., general manager of the National Telephonic Exchange, predecessor of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City, now serving the state of Maryland.

With the establishment of the switchboard system at Washington, December 1, 1878, telephones at the agricultural college were operated from this office.

When a telephone exchange system was started in Hyattsville in 1902, telephones serving the University of Maryland were operated from that city. When the Berwyn telephone office was established May 14, 1910, university telephones were connected with that switchboard. Today the university private branch exchange system not only has trunk connections with the first telephone office in Washington, but also with each of the other two central offices from which individual lines were operated prior to the establishment of the present system.

U. S. Rural Telephone Growth Greater Than Foreign Cities



Type of switchboard found in many small towns and rural localities.

Telephone facilities in small towns and rural areas in America exceed many larger cities of foreign countries. This fact is brought out in a report of Telephone and Telegraph Statistics of the World, recently compiled by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Telephones in foreign countries, the report shows, are concentrated to a great extent in large urban centers, but in America the small towns and rural areas are also unusually well provided with telephone facilities. Communities of less than 50,000 population in this country averaged about 10.2 telephones for each 100 people.

No other country except Canada had a total telephone density as great as this, and even the majority of large European cities were more sparingly equipped.

The superiority of American cities over those abroad in extent of telephone service is remarkable. The fifty-three cities in this country with more than 200,000 population had an average of one telephone for every five people. This development exceeded that of any large city outside of this country, with a few exceptions in Canada and one in Europe. San Francisco led the larger cities of the world in telephone development with 36.5 telephones for each 100 inhabitants, and Washington took second place with 33.3 telephones per 100 population, or one telephone for every three inhabitants.

RED CROSS AGENCIES SAFEGUARD HEALTH

First Aid, Life Saving, Nursing Care, Promote Health and Safety

Five outstanding services make up the health-conservation program of the American Red Cross, according to the annual report just issued in Washington. These services are first aid and life saving, which together have trained more than a million persons; nursing, with an active enrollment of 36,133 registered nurses; Public Health Nursing, conducted by 750 nurses in 424 chapters last year; and Home Hygiene, which has taught more than 700,000 men and women simple ways of caring for the sick at home.

"The achievements of the Red Cross in public health nursing place it among the leaders in this field," said James L. Fieser, vice chairman in charge of domestic operations. "This service was organized in 1919 to meet needs developed by the World War and the ravages of the flu epidemic which in 1918-1919 took so great a toll of life.

"Since that time Red Cross nursing services have been pioneers in more than one half of the counties in the United State. Many services we established were taken over later by civic, state and federal agencies, and the Red Cross continues to establish services in other new fields. Red Cross nurses made more than a million visits to patients last year, and 629,025 children in schools were inspected.

"Red Cross courses in home hygiene and care of the sick are especially important in times of depression, because they teach families to maintain hygienic conditions in their own homes and to recognize symptoms of illness

RED STAR LINES Inc.

DeLuxe Motor Coaches leave Chestertown Daily for Hurlock and Way Points 5.30.

Tolchester and Way Points 9.30 a. m. 4.10 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Making Baltimore connections.)

Centreville daily except Sunday at 10.35 a. m.

JOSEPH N. WHEATLEY & CO.

General Insurance

in all its branches
Chestertown, Maryland

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters testamentary on the personal estate of

....LAURA LILLIAN STRONG ....
late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of June, 1934, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under our hands this 4th day of December, 1934.

HERBERT E. PERKINS, Executor.

NOTICE OF RESERVATION OF NATURAL OYSTER BARS FOR CONSERVATION PURPOSES

In pursuance of the authority vested in the undersigned by law, notice is hereby given that from January 1, 1935, to March 15, 1935, both dates inclusive, all the natural oyster bars included in the area hereinafter mention are reserved for Conservation purposes, as set forth in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 72, Section 161:

All that area at the Head of Chesapeake Bay, northerly of a line beginning on the eastern side of the cut-off channel at Nun Buoy No. 10 K which is about seven-eighths of a mile northwest of Seven Foot Knool Lighthouse, and running in an easterly direction through Red Spar Buoy No. 8 on the range of the Craighill Light, and continuing past Fish Stakes Buoy (a white and black spar marked "7 B") to Hodges Bar Buoy Red Spar No. 2, and including Man O'War Shoals, Millers Island, Tea Table, Gales Lumps, Mitchells Bluff, Tolchester Lumps, Coal Lump, Deep Shoal, Phoenix Shoal and Hodges in its entirety or any bar, bars or lumps lying to the northward of said line.

All persons are hereby warned not to catch or disturb oysters on such reserved area between the dates above mentioned under penalty provided for in Section 156 of said Article 72.

CONSERVATION DEUARTMENT OF MARYLAND,
SWEPSON EARLE, Commissioner.

MALLARD DUCKS

Have a limited number of pure bred Mallards at 85c each, or 75c in lots of six or more.

W. S. PACA,
Phone 815 F 22
n10 Near Quaker Neck Landing



JOHN BARTLEY & SON

Chestertown, Md. Phone 76

Lessening Sadness

Is the First Duty of the Funeral Director

My excellent system of arranging the details or each and every funeral entrusted to my care leaves with those upon whom I wait, a feeling of confidence and satisfaction that the last offices were performed with such perfect harmony sto greatly lessen the sadness connected with such an event

B. R. FELLOWS

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

STILL POND, MD.

Phone 3.

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