Security of Bank Deposits Now At All-Time High

Not a Single National Bank Failure in Past Year, Which Is a 55-Year Record for National Banking System

Security of bank deposits struck an all-time high this month, with the official announcement that during the past year not a single National Bank has failed. This is a 55-year record.

Since the establishment of the national banking system in 1863, there have been only three years out of the entire period that have equalled the present record, and those three perfect years were so far back in banking history that the present generation has well-nigh forgotten them. They were 1870, 1871 and 1881.

Since Federal Deposit Insurance went into effect, on January 1, 1934, there have been only 66 insured bank failures. In every case the insured deposits were paid off at once.

Today more than 98 percent of all the depositors in insured banks are protected by insurance. American banking has become the safest and soundest in the world.

The benefit of the Roosevelt administration's banking insurance is two-sided—it helps the bank as well as the depositor. The man who has worked hard to attain security and who deposits his money in a bank where it can be used, instead of letting it lie idle, is no longer jeopardizing his substance, or gambling that the bank he chooses will be safe. He is no longer risking his savings on human fallibility.

Operations of the deposit insurance system are clearly shown in the reports of the 66 banks which have closed since Jan. 1, 1934. Depositors promptly received their deposits up to $5,000 for each depositor.

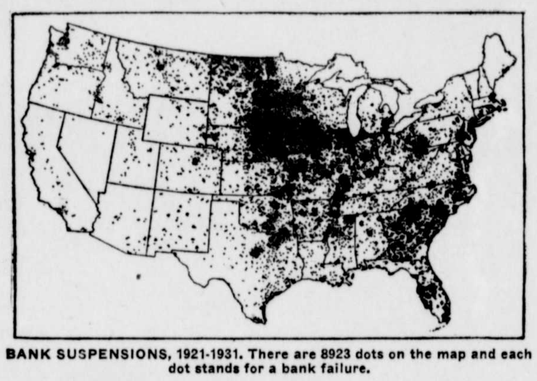
And the current statement of the government's Deposit Insurance Corporation shows that the income received from its investments has been more than sufficient to pay off operating expenses and losses, leaving its insurance funds intact!

Deposit Insurance was an essential part of the Roosevelt Recovery Program. During the previous administration, 8,450 banks failed. When President Roosevelt took office the banking situation had become a national calamity. Prompt and courageous action by the President averted complete ruin.

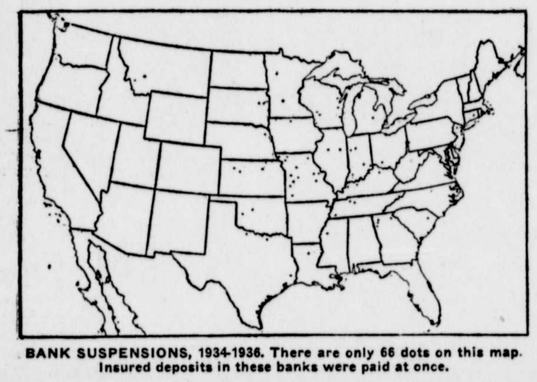
One of the first acts of President Roosevelt, upon assuming office, was to declare a nation-wide bank holiday. He promised that banks would be reopened as rapidly as possible, and that when they reopened, the money of the depositors would be safe. As he expressed it, the "fear of fear" had to be banished.

The Farm Credit Administration went to the rescue of mortgaged farms. The Home Owners Loan Corporation went to the rescue of individuals and corporations in many fields. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation and other agencies met the emergency, stopped the tidal wave of deflation and depression, and brought about the march toward recovery instead of chaos.

No part of this whole program was more important than the creation of a sound banking system, in which the depositor could have complete confidence.



BANK SUSPENSIONS, 1921-1931. There are 8923 dots on the map and each dot stands for a bank failure.



BANK SUSPENSIONS, 1934-1936. There are only 66 dots on this map. Insured deposits in these banks were paid at once.

Bank depositors throughout the country are sincerely interested in the re-election of President Roosevelt because they want the present system continued. The attitude of his opponents is not entirely clear, but some doubt is shed upon their willingness to support the system of deposit insurance by the statement which Governor Landon made to the American Bankers Association in 1933, when he said:

"In my judgment the guarantee of bank deposits, if carried out in this country to its logical conclusion, will completely destroy the entire banking system."

President Roosevelt believes that the days of unregulated, free-booting banking have gone forever.

A national association of bank depositors has declared that President Roosevelt's staunch and courageous advocacy of deposit insurance is one of the outstanding contributions of the century to the well-being of the American people.

New York-Stockholm Telephone Call Completes $13,000,000 Sale

Overseas telephone switchboard and route of call made between New York and Stockholm involving $13,000,000 International Match Company deal.

Selling by telephone reached a new high recently when bankers and attorneys of the Irving Trust Company, New York, acting for the Swedish Match Company, purchased the foreign holdings of the International Match Corporation in a telephone conversation with the Stockholm Enskilda Bank in Stockholm, Sweden. It was 9:00 a. m., New York time, and 3:00 p. m. in Sweden when the two groups picked up their telephone sets and heard the spokesmen on either side of the Atlantic carry on the following conversation as reported by the New York Times:

Stockholm: How do you do?

New York: How do you do?

Stockholm: Everything is quite all right here. Have you received the money?

New York: We have received the money.

The close of the transatlantic talk, six minutes later:

New York: Everything is O. K. here and I understand you have completed everything there.

Stockholm: We are through and finished here. Nothing further to be said. Is it still hot in New York?

New York: It certainly is. Goodbye.

Stockholm: Goodbye.

Within those six minutes the goods had been delivered and the price paid on a deal of almost $13,000,000. For $8,776,079.35 in cash and about $4,000,000 worth of stock, the Swedish Match Company, in Stockholm, had purchased nearly all the foreign holdings of the International Match Corporation, located in New York.

Part of the price was paid in Stockholm, part in New York. Part of the documents, securities and releases representing the International Match Corporation's assets were delivered in Stockholm, part of them in New York. The purpose of the final telephone conference was to permit the Stockholm company to hear the New York deliveries acknowledged in the familiar voice of its attorney here, and to permit the New York company to hear the Stockholm deliveries acknowledged in the familiar voice of its representative there.

Supervisors' Notice

To The Voters Of Kent County

Under and by virtue of the power and authority contained in Chapter 741 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1910, notice is hereby given that the Supervisors of Election for Kent County have appointed the following Judges and Clerks of Election:

JUDGES OF ELECTION
FIRST DISTRICT
First Precinct
Fred C. Numbers, Rep.
Alex Powell, Dem.

Second Precinct
Edward Davis, Rep.
John D. Boyd, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT
First Precinct
James A. Nickerson, Rep.
E. T. Othoson, Dem.

Second Precinct
Oliver W. Atwell, Rep.
George W. Webb, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT
First Precinct
H. T. Cornelius, Rep.
Paul Steele, Dem.

Second Precinct
J. Leonard Price, Rep.
Walter Crew, Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
M. Elizabeth Falls, Rep.
Leonard Needles, Dem.

First Precinct "N"
Lydia J. Lambert, Rep.
Ringgold Strong, Dem.

Second Precinct
Wm. M. Blakeney, Rep.
E. Cordray Loud, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
Jos. W. Williams, Rep.
Melvin Warner, Dem.

First Precinct "N"
Florence O'Neil, Rep.
Charles S. Parsons, Dem.

Second Precinct
Mrs. Addie Bryden, Rep.
Mrs. Evelyn Edwards, Deem.

Frank Skirven, Dem.

SIXTH DISTRICT
Geo. E. Lambert, Rep.

SEVENTH DISTRICT
Nellie E. Hadaway, Rep.
Robert R. Walbert, Dem.

CLERKS OF ELECTION
FIRST DISTRICT
First Precinct
George E. Powell, Rep.
R. M. Logan, Dem.

Second Precinct
Thomas C. Taylor, Rep.
Robt. L. Fowler, Dem.

SECOND DISTRICT
First Precinct
Nola Nickerson, Rep.
Vernon Fowler, Dem.

Second Precinct
Roland M. Comley, Rep.
John C. Money, Dem.

THIRD DISTRICT
First Precinct
William B. Noblett, Rep.
O. Frank Fogwell, Dem.

Second Precinct
Mrs. Ethel Crew, Rep.
W. E. Myers, Dem.

FOURTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
Don T. Falls, Rep.
J. Edward Blackway, Dem.

First Precinct "N"
Howard Pennington, Rep.
Mary M. Knight, Dem.

Second Precinct
Mrs. Jessie E. Blakeney, Rep.
Frank Fowler, Dem.

FIFTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
Olive A. Downey, Rep.
Charles S. Porter, Dem.

First Precinct "N"
Cornelia Rodney, Rep.
Rosaline C. Jones, Dem.

Second Precinct
Miss Elizabeth Schrieber, Rep.
Melvin Glenn, Dem.

SIXTH DISTRICT
Lula E. Graves, Rep.
Frank Barnes, Dem.

SEVENTH DISTRICT
Miss Evelyn Brown, Rep.
Norman S. Lee, Dem.

By Order of Board,

THOMAS W. TREW, Pres.,
LAWRENCE G. BROWN,
C. FRANK CROW,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

DEAD ANIMALS

We will haul away for you any dead horses, cows or any other animals, if you notify us as soon as they die.

CALL

During office hours call Chestertown, Md., Phone 20.

After 5.00 p. m. and on Sundays call A. J. Leonard, Chestertown, Md., Phone 199-W. jel

BETTING ON ELECTIONS

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 Code of Public Laws of Maryland:

Section 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take plac in this State.

Sec.48. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment by the Circuit Court. If the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

Sec. 48. Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county, and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

JOHN N. BENNETT, Sheriff.

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, or bludgeon, and any person licit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or 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, organization, or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this sub-section 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 as provided in this Act, or to any expenses 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 hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or 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 or 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 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.

JOHN N. BENNETT, Sheriff.

666 checks **COLDS** and **FEVER** first day
Liquid, Tablets Salve, Nose Drops
Headache 30 minute
Try Rub-My-Tism, Wordl's Best Liniment

Stam Drug Co.

School Supplies,

Pen and Pencil Sets
Loose-Leaf Note Books and Fillers
Tablets
Zipper Pencil Cases
Pencil Sharpeners
Composition Books
Book Bags
Dictionaries
Phone 30
Prompt Delivery Service.

STAM'S

Kent County Public School Bonds

Sample of the Kent County Public School Bond Ballot, which has been certified by the Supervisors of Elections as the official ballot to be voted at the Election to be held on

Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1936

KENT COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL BONDS

CHAPTER 375 ACTS 1935

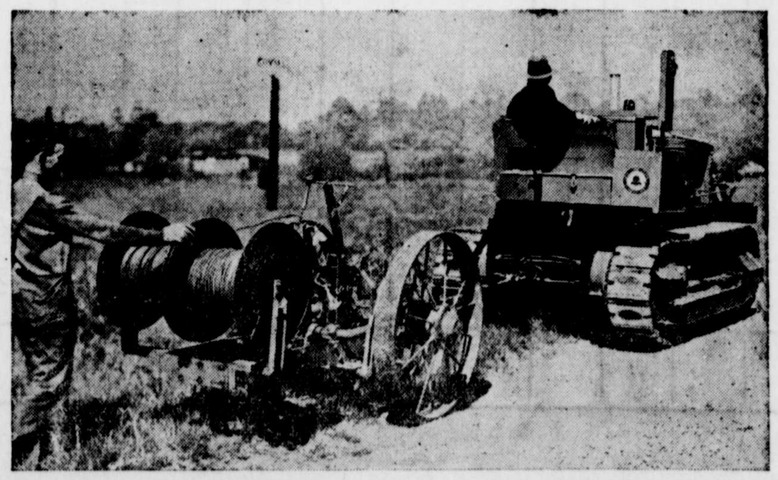
AN ACT to authorize and direct the County Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland, to provide for the building of public school buildings in Galena, Chestertown and Rock Hall; and to issue bonds to pay for the same, and to levy an annual sum to pay such bonds and the interest thereon as they mature, and to create and designate commissions for building and equipping said public buildings.

FOR SCHOOL AT GALENA	
AGAINST SCHOOL AT GALENA	
FOR SCHOOL AT ROCK HALL	
AGAINST SCHOOL AT ROCK HALL	
FOR COLORED SCHOOL AT CHESTERTOWN	
AGAINST COLORED SCHOOL AT CHESTERTOWN	
FOR WHITE SCHOOL AT CHESTERTOWN	
AGAINST WHITE SCHOOL AT CHESTERTOWN	

Published by Order of Board.

Thos. W. Trew, Pres.
Laurence G. Brown,
C. Frank Crow
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

"PLOWED UNDER" TELEPHONE LINES AID IN DEVELOPING RURAL INSTALLATIONS



Telephone wire being "plowed under." This specially constructed plow, developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, carries two reels, the wire from them being fed into the trench, opened by the plow, and covered with earth as laid, almost in a single operation. The plow as may be seen in the picture is drawn by a telephone company tractor. This type of construction is expected to increase the development of telephone service in remote rural areas.

Telephone development in isolated regions where construction and upkeep of regular telephone lines has made service prohibitive may soon be available if "plowed under" wires come into general use.

The telephone engineers, according to the Bell System Technical Journal, have developed a type of wire with a special insulation that will insure protection against earth dampness and also have perfected a plow for opening the trench, threading the wire into it and covering it up in a simple operation. Up to the present time only about fifty miles of buried telephone wire circuits have been placed in operation—largely for experimental purposes.

Buried wire installations, after a number of experiments, have been used very satisfactorily both for individual and party-line telephone subscribers. The trial installations have been laid in or adjacent to the shoulders of public highways, although in some instances the wire has been buried on private rights of way. Where service connections are made, the wires are brought up above ground and are connected through small metal wire terminals erected on short poles or posts. Where the wire terminates on the subscriber's premises, the same type of electric protection is provided as on open wire lines or exposed cable circuits.

Telephone engineers are very much interested in knowing to what extent burrowing rodents, such as gophers, may damage the wires by chewing on the insulation or if other interferences will occur. Soil erosion is another problem that as yet is not clearly visualized. For a certainty this type of plant will not be affected by wind, ice and tree interference, troubles peculiar to open wire construction with the damage always experienced by broken insulators, damaged wires, broken poles or crossarms.

If this type of plant proves as successful as the engineers think it will, construction of telephone lines in remote sections and rural communities will be largely solved as against the cost of constructing open wire lines.