Maryland Tobacco Co. Inc.
Distributors,
Baltimore, Md.

Herbert E. Perkins, Attorney.

ORDER NISI.

Herbert E. Perkins, Assignee.
versus
Ida Skipper Parks
Claude F. Parks

In the Circuit Court for Kent County.
In Equity, No. 2132.

Ordered this 21st day of December, 1921, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the sale of the mortgaged real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Herbert E. Perkins, Assignee, under and by virtue of power contained in a mortgage from Claude F. Parks and wife to Rufus F. Parks, dated August 12, 1920, and duly assigned to Herbert E. Perkins, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 25th day of February, next; provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County once in each of four successive weeks before the 23rd day of January, next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $9,000.00.

ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.
d24-4t.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

Insure before the fire and you will be able to start after it.

POLICIES THAT PROTECT
RVICE [illegible] ISFIES

S. T. PIPPIN
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
MILLINGTON, MD.
Phone No. 10.

J. D. Urie, Attorney.

RATIFICATION NISI.

John D. Urie, Assignee
versus
H. Theodore Jewell

In the Circuit Court for Kent County.
In Equity, No. 2109

Ordered this 27th day of December, 1921, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the Auditors Account and Report, stated and reported by S. Scott Beck, auditor, in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 23rd day of January, next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of two successive weeks before the 16th day of January, next.

ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.
d31-2t.

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

SAMUEL HOPKINS,
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 7th day of July, 1922, 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 my hand this 3rd day of January, 1922.

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS,
j7-4t Administrator.

Can Crossed Eyes be straightened by the use of glasses?

The answer in some cases is YES, in other cases NO.

We can tell you at the first examination whether or not the conditions are favorable. Best results are obtained between 4 and 8 years of age.

Office hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 5.

JULIAN T. POWER
Optometrist
Phone 166R. Chestertown, Md.

B. R. FELLOWS
Successor to W. H. Krusen
EMBALMER AND FUNERAL DIRECTOR
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING
Still Pond, Md.
Open Day and Night
Phone No. 3. n5

GEORGE W. FRENCH, Agent.

For any kind of insurance you need. Best Companies.
Phone 117 or 222R. Court St., n19-tf. Chestertown, Md.

Toulson's Pharmacy
—SERVICE—

For PROMPT, POLITE and EFFICIENT SERVICE, always think of TOULSON'S PHARMACY.

Whether your orders are telephoned, mailed, or brought in person, they always receive the same attention.

Below is a copy of one of numerous letters received commenting us on SERVICE rendered.

Still Pond, Md., Aug. 4, 1921.
Dear Mr. Toulson:

I thank you for promptness, in filling my small order, and am enclosing check on my bank in Baltimore for same.

I wish everyone thought of the Toulson Drug Store as I do.

You always get what you ask for, and SERVICE with it.

(Signed) H. H. KIMBALL.

The above order was received Aug. 4, 1921, at 11.55 a. m. and was in the postoffice at 12.15 p. m. Mr. Kimball received goods the same afternoon due to the promptness given all orders received.

When you think of SERVICE, always think of TOULSON'S.

Toulson's Pharmacy
Toulson Building. Chestertown, Md.

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoples Bank of Chestertown, will be held at the banking house in Chestertown, Md., on Wednesday, January 18, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of Board of Directors,

CHAS. F. WHEATLEY, Cashier.
d24-tm.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Kent County Savings Bank for the purpose of selecting directors to manage the affairs of said bank for the ensuing year and for any other business, will be held at their Banking House, in Chestertown, on Wednesday, January 18, 1922, at 12 o'clock, noon. By order of Board.

WM. F. RUSSELL,
d24-tm. Cashier.

Garage For Rent
Cannon Street
near Kent

J. WATERS RUSSELL
111 N. Charles St
BALTIMORE, MD.

WANTED AT ONCE.

Salesman to cover Cecil, Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, Md., with headquarters at Chestertown, Md. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man willing to work and devote his entire time and attention to a paying proposition; salary and commission contract. Answer by correspondence only, to Mr. H. H. CONNER, Mgr., Chas. M. Stieff, Inc., Pianos, 1717 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. d3

SAVE YOUR MONEY
—ON—
Tin Roofing — Spouting and Stove Work
— ALSO —
Repairing of all kind Promptly done by
WALTER ALLCUTT
oct 8-tf Phone 205 Chestertown, Md

E. J. WATSON
Dealer in
ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK
FAIRLEE, MD.

H. C. HUGHES
DENTIST
CHESTERTOWN, MD

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

I

The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of determined, if not angry, protest, and an ominous swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a turmoil cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much overstatement of grievances and misconception of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community. This being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and is the means of livelihood of about 49 per cent of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but the well-being of the other half depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a wise political economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Rome fell when the food supply was too far removed from the belly. Like her, we shall destroy our own agriculture and extend our sources of food distantly and precariously, if we do not see to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The farm gives the nation men as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever renewed from the country, but an impoverished countryside exports intelligence and retains unintelligence. Only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on, or seek, the farm, unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to embitter and impoverish the farmer is to dry up and contaminate the vital sources of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite herculean efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by increasing the acreage of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that lesson when we ponder on the farmer's problems. They are truly common problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were purely selfish demands of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. Rather should we consider agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dyestuffs, and so forth, as sinews of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living demand increasing food supplies, and more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. With the disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or unhappy rural population.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer means that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public—to the city-dweller—that production should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blindly and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and dearth, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations, harass the consumer. One year potatoes rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the punished farmers mass their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deeply into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present universal distress of the farmers, of a slump of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year, of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farmers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic heretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the situation. Purely from self-interest, if for no higher motive, we should help them. All of us want to get back permanently to "normalcy;" but is it reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most basic industry can be put on a sound and solid permanent foundation? The farmers are not entitled to special privileges; but are they not right in demanding that they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products and with other industries?

II

Let us, then, consider some of the farmer's grievances, and see how far they are real. In doing so, we should remember that, while there have been, and still are, instances of purposeful abuse, the subject should not be approached with any general imputation to existing distributive agencies of deliberately intentional oppression, but rather with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not been modernized.

An ancient evil, and a persistent one, is the undergrading of farm products, with the result that what the farmers sell as of one quality is resold as of a higher. That this sort of chicanery should persist on any important scale in these days of business integrity would seem almost incredible, but there is much evidence that it does so persist. Even as I write, the newspapers announce the suspension of several firms from the New York Produce Exchange for exporting to Germany as No. 2 wheat a whole shipload of grossly inferior wheat mixed with oats, chaff and the like.

Another evil is that of inaccurate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of protective policy on the part of the local buyer, who fears that he may "weigh out" more than he "weighs in."

A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and usually overcharged for marketing service. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration. Last year, according to figures attested by the railways and the growers, Georgia watermelon-raisers received on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, the railroads got 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 79.8 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, as against 20.2 cents for growing and transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such commentaries on the crudeness of present practices.

Nature prescribes that the farmer's "goods" must be finished within two or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations generally compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community.

The average farmer is busy with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support, the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have to entrust storage—in warehouses and elevators—and the financial carrying of their products to others.

Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance—when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many instances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure, and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to take further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financing, and ultimate marketing—which charges they claim, are often excessive, bear heavily on both consumer and producer, and are under the control of those performing the services. It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite willing to take the unfavorable chance, if the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are uniform, in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While, in the main, the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the maturity of crops, he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

Even the dairy farmers, whose output is not seasonal, complain that they find themselves at a disadvantage in the marketing of their productions, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear.

To be Continued

Tolchester Company.
SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE
WINTER SCHEDULE

(Weather and Ice Permitting)

Effective Thursday, December 29, 1921
And Every Thursday Thereafter
Leaving Baltimore at 7.00 a. m. for Tolchester, Betterton and Fredericktown, returning to Baltimore same day.

Leaving Fredericktown at 12.00 noon, Betterton 1.00 p. m., Worton Manor 1.45 p. m., Tolchester at 3.00 p. m., arriving in Baltimore about 5.00 p. m.

Beginning January 9th, 1922, special trip from Tolchester to Baltimore every Monday at 3.00 p. m.

THE TOLCHESTER CO.

Indigestion

Many persons, otherwise vigorous and healthy, are bothered occasionally with indigestion. The effects of a disordered stomach on the system are dangerous, and prompt treatment of indigestion is important. "The only medicine I have needed has been something to aid digestion and clean the liver," writes Mr. Fred Ashby, a McKinney, Texas, farmer. "My medicine is

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

for indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind. I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which griped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive."

Get a package from your druggist today—Ask for and insist upon Thedford's—the only genuine.

Get it today.

E 84

Stam Drug Co.
PHONE 30
THE PRESCRIPTION STORE

Have you tried MAG-LAC, the new Milk of Magnesia Tooth Paste?

For that cough--Mentholated Syrup White Pine with Cod Liver Oil Ext.

Whitman's Candy, a fresh supply.

Your favorite magazine on sale here.

Stam Drug Co.
PHONE 30
THE PRESCRIPTION STORE

STERLING'S Pharmacy
FOR JANUARY ONLY

We will allow you fifty cents on your old Water Bottle or Fountain Syringe in exchange for a new "Kantleak" Water Bottle or Fountain Syringe.

Sterling's Pharmacy
The Rexall Store

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR.

COHEN'S
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE!

Broken assortments prevail through my entire store due to the big Xmas trade. Now is your time to get some real bargains. Don't wish you had, but come at once.

Remarkable List of Bargains.

$40 Men's All Wool Serge Suit $25.00
$25 Men's Overcoats $15.00
$20 Men's and Young Men's Over-Coats for $9.50
$6 Men's Blanket Lined Coat ..$2.98
$10 Heavy Government Raincoat $5.50
$2 Men's Hanes Union Suits $1.19
Storm King Union Suits $1.25
Pepperell Sheets, best grade 98c

Children's and Misses Coats that sold up to $12.00 to go at.....$2.50
50c Boys Fleeced Undershirts 25c
Boys Union Suits 75c
$1.50 Ladies' Ve elastic Union Suits for only 98c
Ladies' Shirts or Pants 42½c
$2.50 All Wool Serge $1.19
Ladies' Sweaters at Half Price.

$2.00 Men's Sweaters $1.25
$3.00 Men's Sweaters $1.25
$8.50 Men's All Wool Sweaters $5.25
$2.50 Men's Red Flannel Shirts $1.25
$1.50 Men's Half Wool Underwear 90c
Genuine Wright's Health U'wear 98c
75c Men's Fleeced Underwear 42½c
Children's Sweaters Half Price.

To all of those whose purchase aggregates $10.00 of the above mentioned goods Hill Muslin will be sold at the low figure of 15c yard.

Terrible Reductions on House Furnishings

$15 Pure White Cotton Mattress $8.50
$12 Slightly Damaged Mattress $6.98
$12 1½ in. Post Bedstead.....$6.98
$10 Guaranteed Spring $6.00

$5 9x12 Matting Rugs.....$3.45
$35 9x12 Axminister Rugs....$25.00
$25 9x12 Brussels Rugs $15.00
Congoleum Per Square Yard 39c

$35 Latest Style Buffett $20.00
Table Oilcloth 25c
$40 Kitchen Cabinet, complete .$28.50

Groceries Lower Than Ever

1 Gal. Syrup and Bucket 45c
25c Loose Coffee 12½c
12 lb. Can Bacon $1.90
2lb. Can Roast or Corn Beef....20c

Patapsco Flour per bbl $7.25
Best Country Flour $6.25
2 5c Bars Lenox Soap 5c
2 Rolls Toilet Paper 5c

Crackers per package 5c
2 5c Bags Tobacco 5c
2 Pair 5c Shoe Laces 5c
O. N. T. Spool Cotten 5c

ABE COHEN
SANDY BOTTOM DEPARTMENT STORE

Card To The Public.

JOHN WETHERED BARROLL'

Counsellor at Law, announces that he has opened his office in the frame law office on Court street adjoining the Lyceum Theatre. All kind of legal business will receive his prompt and close attention. When not in the office a message can be left with his father, Hope H. Barroll, Esq., whose assistance is always at his command.

o8-tf. Phone 182.

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR.

Special to Water Takers

Complaints have been made because we do not give any notice when the water will be cut off.

Read and remember this: Hereafter when the water will be cut off the bell at Lyceum Theatre tower will be sounded as follows..strikes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, then rests for 15 seconds and will then strike as above until 25 taps or five fives are sounded. Next, after 15 minutes the water will be off. Therefore get water for future use.

CHESTERTOWN WATER BOARD.
n19-tf.

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