ACTUAL SIZE

The NEW CURRENCY

5¢ Each

5 IN FOIL 25¢

LARGEST SELLING FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE WORLD

QUALITY MADE IT SO! PROVE IT TO DAY

ALL STORES

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

ORDER NISI.

Ordered this 10th day of January, 1922, by the Orphans' Court for Kent County, Maryland, that the sale of real estate of Lydia Kiker, late of Kent County, Maryland, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 18th day of March, 1922, provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 11th day of February next.

The Report states the amount of sale to be $2,666.65.

EDWARD A. SCOTT,
J. HENRY THOMPSON,
W. K. HUDSON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

True Copy—Test:
S. G. CALDWELL,
Register of Wills.

Pluming and Heating

W. H. Thawley, Chestertown, is prepared to do Plumbing and Heating Contracting of all kind.

Shop in rear of Noland's store. Residence, 219 High St., Chestertown, Md. Phone No. 86. n27-1y

Don't cough

THE violent paroxysms of coughing soon eased by Dr. King's New Discovery. Fifty years a standard remedy for colds. Children like it. No harmful drugs. All druggists, 60c.

Dr. King's New Discovery
For Colds and Coughs

Make Bowels Normal. Nature's way is the way of Dr. King's Pills—gently and firmly regulating the bowels eliminating the intestine clogging waste. At all druggists, 25c.

PROMPT! WON'T GRIPE
Dr. King's Pills

RATIFICATION NISI.

A. Stengle Marine and Herbert E. Perkins, Assignees
versus
Louis B. Truitt, Oliver C. Truitt, John W. Truitt, Howard B. Truitt.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity. No. 2126.

Ordered, this 7th day of January, 1922, 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 be shown on or before the 6th 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 two successive weeks before the 30th day of Jauuary next.

ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
j14-4t ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk

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.

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

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ON
TIN ROOFING, SPOUTING and STOVE WORK
Also Repairing of all Kind Promptly Done by

WALTER ALLCUTT,
o8-tf Phone 205 Chestertown, Md.

Start the New Year Right

INSURE BEFORE THE FIRE and you will be able to start after it.

POLICIES THAT PROFIT
SERVICE THAT SATISFIES

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

ACHES AND PAINS—SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

AVOID the misery of racking pain. Have a bottle of Sloan's Liniment *handy* and apply when you first feel the ache or pain.

It quickly eases the pain and sends a feeling of warmth through the aching part. *Sloan's Liniment penetrates without rubbing.*

Fine, too, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and strains, stiff joints, lame back and sore muscles.

For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

Clear Your Complexion of pimples, acne and other facial disfigurement. Use freely Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Good for eczema, itching skin, and other skin troubles. One of Dr. Hobson's Family Remedies.

Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment

VITAMINES

are an essential factor in promoting healthful growth

Scott's Emulsion

is far richer in the fat soluble A vitamine than cream. *It aids growth—builds health!*

AT ALL DRUG STORES
PRICE, $1.20 and 60c.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

ALSO MAKERS OF
KI-MOIDS
(Tablets or Granules)
FOR INDIGESTION
21-10sk

Garage For Rent

Cannon Street
near Kent

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

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

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

self sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the jay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollers a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

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To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which other activities have followed for the same purpose should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?

In examining the agricultural situation with a view to its improvement, we shall be most helpful if we maintain a detached and judicial viewpoint, remembering that existing wrongs may be chiefly an accident of unsymmetrical economic growth instead of a creation of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Professor David Friday well says in his admirable book, "Profits, Wages and Prices," to seek a "criminal intent behind every difficult and undesirable economic situation." I can positively assert from my contact with men of large affairs, including bankers, that, as a whole, they are endeavoring to fulfill as they see them the obligations that go with their power. Preoccupied with the grave problems and heavy tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have not turned their thoughtful personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agriculture, it may be said, suffers from their preoccupation and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties, which they must realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as merciless monopolists, but as honest men bent on the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

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 gripped 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.

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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.

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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

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.
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Steam and Hot Water Heating, Pipe and Fittings of all kinds. Stock of Terra Cotta Pipe and Fittings.

Every Day is Sale Day at
"COHEN'S"

When you compare prices and quality of goods purchased here with elsewhere. Read prices below and you will always say, "Buy it at Cohen's."

Here is Where You Get Value Received

$39.00 9x12 Axminister Rugs..$24.50
$35.00 9x12 Axminister Rugs..$22.50
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$1.00 All-Wool Yard Wide Carpet.75c
Congoleum, sq. yd.....35c
Best Grade Linoleum, sq. yd.....65c
$15.00 Pure Cotton Mattress...$8.50
$10.00 Cotton Mattress.....$6.50
$25.00 Leather Couch.....$15.00
$35 Enamel Top Kitchen Cabinet.....$2.85
No. 139 Excelsior Cook Stove..$25.00
$20.00 All-Wool Auto Robes...$10.00
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A wonderful line of ladies', Men's and Children's Shoes at....$2.50
Children's and Misses' Coats that sold up to $12 will go at....$1.98
$40.00 Ladies' Coats.....$15.00
$12.00 36-in. Long Sheep Lined Coats.....$7.98
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$20.00 Men's Overcoats.....$9.00
$8 and $10 Boy's Overcoats....$4.50
$1.25 36 in. Silk Poplin.....69c
$2.50 36 in. Silk Messaline.....$1.25
75c Ladies' Underwear.....42½c
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$1.50 Men's Apron Overalls.....98c

$2.50 52-in. All Wool Serge....$1.15
36 in. Hill Muslin.....15c
60c Table Linen.....42½c
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36 in. Longcloth.....12½c
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Bed Sheets.....75c
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36 in. Outing in remnants.....15c
$2.50 Men's Khaki Pants.....$1.50

Let Cohen Save Money for You

$1.50 No. 3 Galvanized Tubs....98c
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Tubs as low as.....50c
10 qt. Galvanized Bucket.....17½c
20c Basins.....9c
Large Size Dish Pans.....45c
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$1.25 5 gal. Galvanizzed Oil Cans.75c
75c 2 gal. Galvanized Oil Cans..50c
Wash Boilers.....75c
Large Size Crimp Top Chimneys..8c
No. 1 Rat Jump Traps with Chains.$2
Pound Can Corned Beef.....15c
2 lb. Can Corned Beef.....20c
2 lb. Can Roast Beef.....20c

Octagon Soap, bar.....5c
15c Can Salmon.....9c
Mother's Oats.....9c
Corn Flakes.....9c
Tall Can Pet Milk.....9c
2 Boxes Tab or Ivory Flakes....9c
1 gal. King Syrup and Bucket.42½c
12 lb. Can Bacon.....$1.85

ABE COHEN
SANDY BOTTOM DEPARTMENT STORE

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