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Dr.. William H. Rohrbaugh, formerly of Baltimore, Md., is now located at the residence of Miss Maud Kemp, Maple and Spring avenues, Chestertown. He respectfully solicits the patronage of those needing dental service, residing in Chestertown and adjoining districts. Experience has made him familiar with all phases of dentistry. Good work and moderate prices assured.
Phone No. 356. Office hours 7.30 to 5.

TRESPASS NOTICE

All persons, both white and colored are warned against trespassing on the lands, marshes and shores of the Dunn Farm, in Quaker Neck, with dog, gun or otherwise. Violators of this notice will be arrested and prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
Milton Cahn. o6-tf

ANNOUNCEMENT—DR. F. A. HOLDEN will be at the Health Center every Thursday from 3 to 8 p. m. Practice limited to Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Glasses prescribed.
s29-tf

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TWO HOURS FROM THE EASTERN SHORE TO PIER 16 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.
Steamer EXPRESS running
FALL SCHEDULE
Weather Permitting
Effective Sept. 4th, 1928
Leave Baltimore week days 8.00 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.
Leaves Baltimore Sundays 8.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m.
Leaves Tolchester week days 10.15 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.
Leaves Tolchester Sundays 10.45 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.
Adults tickets one way 60c, round trip, good one day, $1.00, round trip, good 30 days, $1.10; children half price.
SPECIAL — Saturdays and Sundays, Round Trips, good one day, 75c, children under 12 years 40 cents.
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Just received a new lot of 75-cent and $1.00 books.

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Grain, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants
226 S. Charles St. Corner Camden St
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Under the personal supervision of R. Nelson Stevens, over thirty-five years successful experience.
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Estimates furnished for anything in stone from a small Marker to a Mausoleum erected everywhere.
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Phone 276. J. W. KIRBY, Prop.
Chestertown, Md.

John D. Urie, Attorney.

ORDER NISI

John D. Urie, Attorney
vs.
Morgan Browne et al

In the Circuit Court for Kent Clunty, In Equity, No. 2538.

Ordered, this 8th day of October, 1928, 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 John D. Urie, Attorney, under and by virtue of the authority contained in mortgage from Morgan Browne and wife to The Kent County Savings Bank, dated February 25, 1919, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 14th day of December 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 12th day of November next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $4,100.00.

ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
o13-4t

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

JONATHAN G. MOORE,

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 27th day of April, 1929, 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 23rd day of October, 1928.

JAMES D. MOORE,
o28-4t Executor.

DR. G. H. DANA
ANNOUNCEMENT
DENTIST
347 W. HIGH ST.,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Evenings Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 7 until 9.
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SCOTT'S EMULSION

CAUTION

All persons are hereby warned against trespassing with dog, gun or otherwise upon the lands or marshes of the undersigned. Royal Swan Club, Betterton. o27

GOV. A. E. SMITH

You Should Vote Democratic

We are opposed to the saloon, and also the kind of saloon now flourishing in Philadelphia where the corrupt Vare gang runs politics in all its degradation, for the benefit of the Republican party.

There will be no changes in the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act, no matter who is elected. Governor Smith says he will enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, if he is elected. The party of Mr. Hoover has had nearly eight years in which to enforce it, and they have made a dismal failure of enforcement. The Democratic party has given the State and the Nation all the Prohibition laws on the Statute books, and the Democratic party furnished the votes from the South to do it.

Supervisors Notice of Appointments of Rail and Door Keepers

The following have been appointed Rail Keepers for the election to be held in Kent County on Nov. 6, 1928:

RAIL KEEPERS

First District, First Precinct—Mrs. Alinda Smith.

First District, Second Precinct—Edgar Moore.

Second District, First Precinct—D. T. Nickerson.

Second District, Second Precinct—Lewin C. Chrisfield.

Third District, First Precinct — James French.

Third District, Second Precinct — John Brice.

Fourth District, First Precinct N —Geo. W. Carter.

Fourth District, First Precinct—James H. Sheets.

Fourth District, Second Precinct—E. G. Nickerson.

Fifth District, First Precinct—James Rodney.

Fifth District, First Precince N—Edw. Simms.

Fifth District, Second Precinct—Wm. Kendall.

Sixth District—A. P. Foreman.

Seventh District—Frank Gilpin.

By Order—

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.;
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOS. W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections.
W. O. B. Knight, Clerk.

PAVEMENT ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO 44
PASSED OCTOBER 15, 1928

Be it enacted and ordained, That pavement or sidewalk be laid on both sides of Cross Street from Park Row to Maple Avenue.

That the cost of two feet of same to be paid by the Commissioners of Chestertown, and the balance of the said cost to be paid by the property owners adjoining said pavement or side walk; and the share of the cost of the respective property owners to be a lien upon the said respective properties to be collected in the same manner as taxes now levied under the provision of Article 81 of the Code of Public General Laws.

CHAS. N. SATTERFIELD,
JOHN W. BARNES,
GEORGE. W. FRENCH,
Commissioners of Chestertown.
Jas. W. Crouch, Clerk.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President of the United States:
ALFRED E. SMITH.

For Vice-President:
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON.

For United States Senator:
WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE

For Representative in Congress:
T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

County Democratic Meetings

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3RD
ROCK HALL.

SPEAKERS:

Ex-Senator Wm. B. Copper, Senator S. Scott Beck, Harrison W. Vickers, Esq., Stephen R. Collins, Esq., Wm. F. Russell, Jr., Esq., Thomas D. Bowers and speakers from Baltimore.

EX-SENATOR WM. F. RUSSELL,
Chairman of Speakers Bureau.

ALFRED E. SMITH

BY DOCTOR HENRY MOSKOWITZ

AN AMERICAN CAREER

(Optional Single Column Head)

CHAPTER VIII

One of the principal divisions of opinion in the Convention was over whether the work of the body should be submitted in one document or in a series of proposals. Smith realized that many of the changes which were recommended by the Convention were essential for governmental progress. As a matter of fact many of them have since been adopted as separate amendments. Smith took the position that the changes should be submitted section by section, which meant a series of amendments to the old constitution. Most of the Republican leaders, with the exception of Barnes of Albany, at the Convention, took the opposite position and insisted that an entirely new document should be submitted with the only alternative being the continuing of the old constitution.

These leaders did not have Smith's knowledge of the reactions of the voters to the proposition under consideration with the realization that those opposed to a single section would vote against the entire constitution in order to accomplish its defeat. The Republicans being largely in control of the convention won, and the constitution was submitted in its entirety.

One of the important differences between the Republican and Democratic parties was in connection with the report submitted by the Committee on Legislature and its Reorganization, which amended the Constitution of 1894, limiting the representation of two adjoining counties of the City of New York, by providing a prohibition against a representation of more than one-half of the Legislature from five adjoining counties. In 1894 the two adjoining counties were the thickly populated counties of Manhattan and Kings, then known as New York and Brooklyn. In 1915 the population was spread through the five counties of Greater New York and it was deemed necessary by the Republican majority to freeze into the constitution a provision putting the City of New York permanently in the minority and giving a normal control of the Legislature to the Republican party which drew its main support from the rural communities.

The uneasiness of the great city on the subject of home rule had existed for many years. It was reflected in the regular Democratic party doctrine. It had been pointed out as an evil by Samuel J. Tilden when he was governor. Smith led those who opposed the theory of the apportionment based upon territory and argued that the unit of representation should be the individual and not his place of residence.

This unfortunate restriction of apportionment, in effect a gerrymander against New York City, has been responsible during the eight years that Smith has been Governor for his having to deal with a Republican Assembly rather than with a Democratic Assembly, although in some of the years a Democratic candidate for the Assembly throughout the State received a greater total of votes than did the Republican candidates. The Republicans would control the Assembly because each up state county, with one exception, regardless of population, has at least one member of that body.

When the constitution was submitted to the people containing the provision for this unfair apportionment for New York, wherein is contained the biggest Democratic vote of the State, Smith and his Democratic colleagues felt it necessary to oppose the adoption of the constitution. They campaigned before the people, urging that it be rejected and as a result it was defeated by a vote of 400,423 for its adoption to 910,462 against it. Smith knew more than the Republican leaders of the convention, the temper of the voters as the defeat of the opposed constitution showed.

Prior to the meeting of the Convention Smith had been one of the able and effective members of the Assembly. At the Convention he won his spurs in association with the other able men who participated in its deliberation and he emerged as one of the really big men of the State.

His services in the Assembly and the Constitutional Convention being at an end, always poor, his party recognized his ability by nominating him for Sheriff in New York County, a lucrative position.

Smith's candidacy was hailed by Republicans and independents alike with enthusiasm and approval. Even the New York Tribune, the Republican metropolitan daily, paid him an honest and forceful tribute in its editorial of September 3, 1915, headed "Alfred E. Smith."

"The City of New York could well afford to pay Alfred E. Smith all the prospective emoluments of the Sheriff's office as a consideration for his continuing to represent a local Assembly district at Albany. In the past ten years, there has been no Republican, Progressive or Democrat in the State Legislature who has rendered as effective, useful downright valuable service to this town as ex-Speaker Smith. . . .

"The peculiar value of Mr. Smith's service at Albany has lain in the fact that he was always loyal to his own city, his own country and his own district. He has found for some scores of things that were good, and he has found with equal vigor against things that were injurious to this town . . .

". . . A true leader, a genuine compeller of men, a man of wit and force with an instinctive grasp on legislative practice, he has made a real reputation for himself at the capitol, and has deserved well of the large constituency which is his own town."

Smith served with distinction as

CHAPTER XI

Gradually, since the drama in Madison Square Garden, the disaster in November to the party, and Smith's marvelous record in the same November and his nomination this year at Houston, the other forty-seven states have settled down to make a closer estimate of the New York Governor. The hostile questions asked about him on the whole are two:

1. What would be the effect on his own administration, and thereafter, of having a Catholic in the White House?

2. Exactly what is his conception of the right way to handle the liquor evil?

No responsible person can be found in the whole state of New York who can charge that the Governor has favored Catholics. Plenty of Catholics, on the other hand, can be found who feel that he has not given them an even chance in his higher appointments. There is no doubt whatever that he has sought to bring his own administration into the highest state of efficiency by ignoring religion and racial differences, on the same ground that he has sought to ignore party differences in his appointments.

If his cabinet contains thirteen Protestants, one Jew, and two Catholics, it is not because he preferred to have it balanced that way. It is for the same reason that it contains a number of Republicans. It is because in every case he selected the person who, in his opinion, would best do the work.

Fortunately, this unworthy issue was brought to a sharp focus in the spring of 1927, when the ATLANTIC MONTHLY published an article in its March issue from a New York lawyer, Charles R. Marshall, who is a high church Episcopalian, much troubled about doctrinal matters, and often inclined to feel that he himself would go over to the Catholic Church if he were convinced on the matter of temporal power.

He contributed to the ATLANTIC an energetic demand that Smith make himself clear on temporal power, and he showed much learning, and quoted from many encyclicals. Smith had never heard of an encyclical. We have seen the altar boy, and know that he was grateful to his church for the simple morality he had learned. No temptation would make him hide his religion. He knows what good it has brought to him, and he knows it has never shaded his politics.

As he had never paid any attention to the elaborate logic of the theologians, he had nothing but an instinct on that subject, and said so. On the abstract doctrinal points he confessed his complete ignorance, although he stated his instinctive disbelief that his church made any claims inconsistent with the duty of an American citizen. He invited a Catholic priest, Rev. Francis P. Duffy, with a very distinguished war record, to furnish an answer to this part of Marshall's attack, and then he summed up at the end with a personal statement of his own religious and political faith.

At the time the article was written, the most acute test in the mind of the public was Mexico. It was mentioned as a test by Marshall. The Socialist government of Mexico was in a sharp controversy with the Catholic Church. There had been atrocities, and these atrocities had been exploited in the American press. Various forces were urging President Coolidge to intervene in one manner or another.

Among those forces were persons who had economic and financial interests in Mexico. Others were merely pillars of society, who thought it nonsense to allow such goings-on. Others were American Catholics, who felt the church was being persecuted.

When, therefore, in his reply, Smith definitely took up the question of our right of intervention in the affairs of foreign countries, he took up the sharpest issue that at the moment existed. In doing so, he used language which committed him, with no attempt at evasion, not only on our relation to Mexico, but (in the opinion of those who were watching him closely) on the whole question of financial imperialism in the western hemisphere. He said:

"My personal attitude, wholly consistent with that of my Church, is that I believe in peace on earth, good will to men, and that no country has a right to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. I recognize the right of no church to ask armed intervention by this country in the affairs of another, merely for the defense of the rights of a church. But I do recognize the propriety of Church action to request the good offices of this country to help the oppressed of any land, as those good offices have been so often used for the protection of Protestant missionaries in the Orient and the persecuted Jews of eastern Europe."

The last part of his ATLANTIC MONTHLY letter was as follows:

"I summarize my creed as an American Catholic. I believe in the worship of God according to the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic Church. I recognize no power in the institutions of my Church to interfere with the operations of the Constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the law of the land.

"I believe in absolute freedom of conscience for all men and in equality of all churches, all sects, and all beliefs before the law as a matter of right and not as a matter of favor.

"I believe in the absolute separation of Church and State and in the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

—oo—

When the Democratic national ticket went down to overwhelming defeat four years ago and Smith triumphed again for governor, Smith became the foremost Democrat in the nation. His nomination at Houston was logical, although many of his supporters did not anticipate that it would come so easily on the first ballot. The selection of Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas as his running mate smashed a precedent that had existed since the Civil War, the naming of a man from the South. Smith's nomination had smashed another, the naming of a Roman Catholic, the first time it had been done in the history of the party which has benefited greatly by the support it has received from the voters of that faith.

One of the disreputable activities of the campaign is the circulation of the "oath" falsely attributed to the Knights of Columbus. We have received a copy of this lurid document from a correspondent who did not take the trouble to give his name or address. Probably he sent it in good faith, but, if he did, it is time he knew that the terrible vow is a fake and that it has been exposed at intervals during the fifteen or more years it has been making the rounds. * * * Persons who circulate the bogus oath knowingly are beyond the reach of appeal to reason or fairness, but those who have been deceived by it ought to be made aware that their alarm is groundless.—NEW YORK EVENING POST (Republican).

GOVERNOR SMITH AND EDUCATION

A group of distinguished educators, headed by Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, said of Gov. Smith's record on public education:

"His whole attitude on education has been one of foresight and progress. Whether it was the extension and strengthening of the system of special classes for exceptional children or supporting the program for continuation schools, and schools for vocational training or maintaining the standards of state training schools for teachers, he has always been ready to take his position with the most advanced thought on the subject."

He aided and developed by adequate appropriations public education.

Sponsored equal pay for equal work.

Developed Normal Schools for teachers' training. Increasing enrollment from 1,900 in 1919 to 7,783 in 1927.

Increased appropriation for public education from $8,000,000 to $86,347,855.

Special Discount
On All
SAMSON TIRES

Beginning OCT. 23, for 10 days. The Samson Tire and Rubber Co., will have their Representative at our garage to conduct a SPECIAL SALE on SAMSON TIRES so that the people of this community can find what it means to use Samson Tires on their cars.

Each and every TIRE bearing their name are GUARANTEED 10,000 miles on passenger cars and 15,000 on Trucks.

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PHONES 184 AND 231 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Why do you drink half fresh coffee?
Unnecessary now!

Half fresh coffee is half stale—not good. Women everywhere are turning to the one best way to buy coffee now—in the new scientific container that brings *oven-fresh* coffee to you. The famous Boscul vacuum can brings you Boscul Coffee—a blend of the world's best coffees, perfectly roasted, and *actually oven-fresh*. In no other way can you get really fresh coffee—a new coffee delight. Discover Boscul today.

WHY DENY YOURSELF THE BEST COFFEE?

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Offers the Borrower of Money a Chance to secure a long time loan at the lowest possible cost, which will be paid off from year to year on easy payments. It is the safest and least costly means of assisting you to finance the purchase of Farm Lands, and offers every safeguard to the cautious borrower.

Come in and let me talk over the matter of a loan with you.

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