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Office at Court House. Open every Monday evening from 6.45-7.45 p. m.

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TWO HOURS FROM THE EASTERN SHORE TO PIER 16 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.

Steamer EXPRESS
SPRING SCHEDULE
(Subject to change without notice.)
Weather Permitting
Effective March 8th. 1931.
Standard Time.

Leaves Baltimore week days and Sundays 8.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.

Leaves Tolchester week days and Sundays 10.15 A. M. and 5.15 P. M.

Adult 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.

Autos and Trucks at [illegible] low rates.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves or

THE TOLCHESTER CO.,
a30 Pier 16 Light St., Baltimore

Red Star Lines Inc

Du Luxe Coaches leave Chestertown daily for Hurlock and way points at 5.30 P. M.

Tolchester and way points 9.30 A. M and 4.00 P. M., Sunday only at 4.15 P. M. and 9.30 A. M.

(Making Baltimore connection) Matapeake, Kent Island Ferry and way points, 10.35 A. M.

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Steam and Hot Water Heating, Pipe and Fittings of All Kinds. Stock of Terra Cotta Pipe and Fittings.

WILLIAM C. SUTTON
Chestertown, Md.
Phone 237-60

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S NOTICE TO

Traders and Others

Notice is hereby given to all persons and bodies corporate or politic, doing business in Kent county, and requiring a State License to obtain a license or renew the same on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT

A failure on the part of persons now engaged in business to renew their license by the first day of May next, will subject them to a fine.

Clerk Robert A. Shallcross will be ready to issue licenses on or before the first day of May next at his office in the Court House.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the license law:

If applicant's stock in trade does not exceed	..... $1,000	$15.50
If over $1,000 not over	1,500	18.50
If over 1,500 not over	2,500	20.50
If over 2,500 not over	4,000	25.50
If over 4,000 not over	6,000	30.50
If over 6,000 not over	8,000	40.50
If over 8,000 not over	10,000	50.50
If over 10,000 not over	15,000	65.50
If over 16,000 not over	20,000	80.50
If over 20,000 not over	30,000	100.50

SPECIAL NOTICE

All applicants for traders license must make application in writing upon special form under oath before Clerk of the Circuit Court or Justice of the Peace or Notary Public as provided for under Chapter 632, Acts 1916.

These blanks can be secured upon application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

NEW LICENSE LAW
Effective January 1, 1916

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the License Laws of Maryland were amended by the General Assembly of 1916, and new sections added providing for the licensing of Detective Agencies and Agents, Moving Picture Shows and Carnivals, Garages, Cash Registers and Adding Machines, Typewriting Machines, Commercial, Mercantile and Mutual Protective Agencies, Intelligence Offices and Employment Offices, Laundries, Junk Dealers, Trading Stamp Companies, Wholesale Dealers in Farm Machinery, Soda Water Fountains, Livery Stables, Bowling Saloons, Storage Warehouses, Check Rooms, Dyeing, Cleaning and Pressing Companies, Shoe-Shining Parlors and Hat-Cleaning Establishments, Restaurants or Eating Places, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Construction Firms or Companies, Non-Resident Wholesale Tobacco Dealers and Non-Resident Wholesale Liquor Dealers. For information of the license fees under this law apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

STALLIONS—Any owner and keeper of every Stallion or Jack shall before being permitted to stand or station such animal pay to the Clerk of the Court or some one of the counties of the State the highest sum that he intends to receive for the season, for one mare, and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his court attached thereto for said sum shall be the license for standing or stationing such a stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof; provided that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars, and that every stallion or jack, upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper standing or stationing any stallion or jack without a license shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

JOHN T. VICKERS, Sheriff.

GEORGE GORDON BYRON

Too many doubts like clouds obscure
The things of which we are most sure.
It is gratifying to note the expressions of confidence and good will bestowed upon this oganization for its fairness, cortesy and dignity.

C. L. DODD
Funeral Director
Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the policyholders of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, Md., will be held at the Company's Office in Chestertown, Md., on Monday, May 4, 1931, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and such business as may come before the meeting. E. F. Perkins, Secretary. o11

W. H. MOYER, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
103 Cross Street, Chestertown
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday
By Appointment
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Under the personal supervision of D. Nelson Stevens, over thirty-five years successful experience.

References — Merchants and Mechanics First National Bank and all commericial agencies. j14-1yt

INSURANCE
JOS. N. WHEATLEY & CO.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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

DENNIS JOHNSON,

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 11th day of October, 1931, 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 7th day of April, 1931.

ESSEX R. JOHNSON,
a11-4t Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Real Estate Only

This is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County letters of administration on the estate of

MARY B. VANSANT,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to file in said Court their claim against said decedent, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 11 day of October, 1931, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April, 1931.

LAWRENCE R. VANSANT,
a11-4t Administrator.

.. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Trust Estate of George S. Haley, Jr., and Carrie M. Haley.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity, No. 2669.

Ordered, this 10th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-one, by the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity and by the authority of said Court, that the Creditors of George S. Haley, Jr., and Carrie M. Haley, and all others claiming any interest in the estate and property, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, granted and assigned by the Deed of Trust of the said George S. Haley, Jr., and Carrie M. Haley to Harrison W. Vickers, Trustee, for the purposes in said Deed stated and declared be, and they are hereby, directed and required to file their said claims, with the proper vouchers thereto, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, Maryland, on or before the 20th day of June in the year nineteen hundred and thirty one, provided, a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper published in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

LEWIN W. WICKES.
True Copy—Test:
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
a18-4t.

Harrison W. Vickers, Attorney.

ORDER NISI

Harrison W. Vickers, Assignee,
versus
Leo Plummer, et al

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity, No. 2661.

Ordered, this 16th day of April, 1931, 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 Harrison W. Vickers, Assignee, under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in mortgage from Leo Plummer and wife to S. Scott Beck, Trustee, dated October 15, 1929, and duly assigned to Harrison W. Vickers for foreclosure, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of June 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 18th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,450.00.

ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
a18-4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Real Estate Only

This is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County letters testamentary on the estate of

MARY E. KENDALL,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are herby warned to file in said Court their claim against said decedent, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 18th day of October, 1931, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1931.

ALONZA M. HUBBARD,
a18-4t Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Trust Estate of Paul C. Massey and Mary S. Massey, his wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity, No. 2670.

Ordered, this 10th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-one, by the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity and by the authority of said Court, that the Creditors of Paul C. Massey, his wife, and all others claiming any interest in the estate and property or the proceeds of the sale thereof, granted and assigned by the Deed of Trust of the said Paul C. Massey and Mary S. Massey, his wife, to S. Scott Beck, Trustee, for the purposes in said Deed stated and declared, be, and they are hereby directed and required to file their said claims, with the proper vouchers attached thereto, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, Maryland, on or before the 20th day of June, 1931, provided, a copy of this Order be published in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of May, 1931.

LEWIN W. WICKES.
True Copy—Test:
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS, Clerk.
a18-4t.

SATTERFIELD & DURDING

We make a specialty of insuring HAY and WHEAT, either in barns or in stacks.

Remember the "HOME" is the largest American Company.

CHESTERTOWN & ROCK HALL

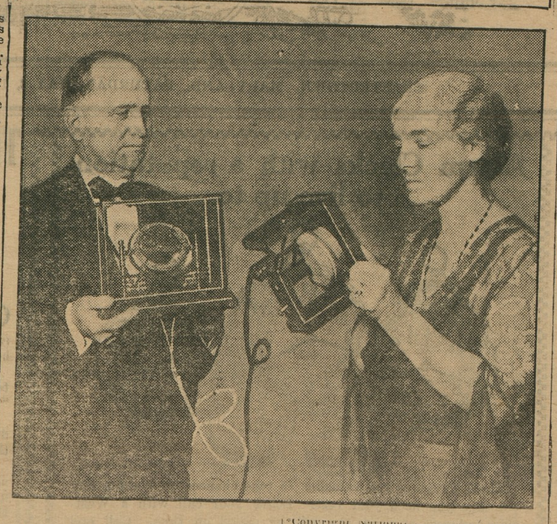
WANTED

Farm of 5 to 10 acres near salt water. Reasonable distance to school, stores. House of six rooms. Good condition inside and out. Electric, water, installed or available. Garage brooder and chicken house. Replies should state lowest price. Give full description of house and grounds, Exact location and be accompanied by photos which will be returned. Box A, KENT NEWS. a11-3t*

FOR SALE

10,000 Mary Washington Asparagus Crowns. C. C. Brown, Jr., Chestertown, Md., R. R. No. 3. a4-3t

Daughter of Dr. Bell Uses Model of First Telephone



[©Copyright National Geographic Society.]

Mrs. Grosvenor, right, speaking into a model of the original telephone. Sergius P. Grace holds in his hands the wire connecting the telephones over which the first conversation was made.

A working model of Alexander Graham Bell's original telephone into which the inventor spoke on June 3, 1875, when only a few faint sounds reached the ear of his listening assistant, Thomas A. Watson, played an important part in a demonstration given by Sergius P. Grace, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, in Washington, D. C., recently.

Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, daughter of Dr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, on an invitation from Mr. Grace, came up on the stage and before an audience of more than 6,000 members of the National Geographic Society and guests, spoke into the model of the telephone invented and used by her father, so that all present could hear her words through the amplifying system installed in the Washington Auditorium.

This re-enactment of early telephone history was a part of the demonstration of apparatus developed by the Bell Laboratories. Another one of the features presented this audience consisted of dialing a four digit telephone number through a dial call announcer in the telephone laboratories in New York, with the result that the number, spoken mechanically, with the aid of the public address system in the auditorium, was heard distinctly by the audience.

This demonstration was made possible by the use of telephone circuits connecting the auditorium with the laboratories in New York. Connected with this circuit was a portion of the original wire over which Dr. Bell spoke to his assistant, Mr. Watson, more than fifty years ago. At the Washington demonstration vocal sounds produced by mechanical means were transmitted over this historic wire for the first time.

Other features of the demonstration given by Mr. Grace included the talking electric flame, scrambled speech, use of the artificial larynx, the electrical stethoscope for measuring heart beats, and other outstanding achievements of the telephone laboratories. This organization is now composed of more than 5,000 scientists, engineers and experts, who are engaged in research and development work toward the end of providing an improved telephone service to the people of this country.

Telephone Communication Essential to U. S. Army

Communication, which plays such an important part in the business and social affairs of the world, is also of great importance in the armies of the world, both in peace and war. In the United States Army, communication systems are maintained on a high plane, and the equipment is equivalant to that serving many large cities.

Major General George S. Gibbs, chief signal officer of the Army, in a recent issue of the Military Engineer, journal of the Society of American Military Engineers, dedicated to the national defense, states that telephone systems varying in size from twelve position switchboards, serving 1,500 lines down to switchboards of one position serving 100 lines or less, are located in about 175 posts, camps and [illegible] stations. Annually [illegible] ...ary expends about [illegible] ...e says, the Army [illegible] $300,000 for construc[illegible] ...k of telephone plant. Included [illegible] the peace-time establishments of the regular Army and National Guard is listed equipment consisting of 9,000 field telephones, and 1,600 field telephone switchboards and other equipment.

Commercial communication companies such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Radio Corporation of America and other organizations, General Gibbs says, co-operate with the government to the fullest extent in maintaining Signal Corps equipment and service to a high degree of efficiency.

Reference is made in the article to the co-operation given the Signal Corps by these communication companies during the war. In this particular, General Gibbs says: "In the World War the Signal Corps operated printing telegraph between Chaumont, Paris, London, and Tours before it was in general use in the United States. This result was due to the patriotic support given to the Signal Corps by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company."

Major General George S. Gibbs

In time of war the Signal Corps equipment is increased to meet the demands made on it by the necessarily increased forces.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF KENT COUNTY, MD

Insures Property Against Fire and Lightning
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APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO

E. C. Bowers, Lynch; Joseph Downey, Rock Hall; B. W. Duling, Millington; Charles H. Jefferson, Chestertown; Frank H. Ruth, Galena; G. W. Owens, Betterton; Allan C. Walls, Sudlersville; Howard Turner Betterton; F. E. Thomas, Grasonville.

When property insured in the Kent Mutual Insurance Company is vacated temporarily or otherwise a permit must be obtained from the company in order to validate the policy.

FRED. G. USILTON, President.
EBEN F. PERKINS, Sec.-Treas.

Industry Is Biggest Consumer of American Corn

Starch Made From Farm Surplus Used In Fifty Ways. Larger Markets Seen As Science Finds New Commercial Outlets

WHEN Julius Caesar was a boy, starch was used solely for stiffening the garments of the nobility; today it does that for everybody and in addition is used in more than fifty ways, most of them to make other products which are essential to our civilization. That explains why there are six pounds of starch sold to manufacturers for every pound that you buy from the corner grocer. Our modern industrial and scientific age has turned starch into a necessity.

The history of starch goes back 2700 years and during all but a few centuries of that time it was a luxury product. The earliest mention of it was made by Marcus Porcius Cato, Sr., who described its making in the first book on agriculture of which there is any record. That was in the year 184 B. C. There is evidence that it was used as far back as 800 B. C. and it is known that the early Egyptians prized it for making cosmetics, which may explain the famed beauty of Cleopatra, but general use did not appear for centuries later.

Research has unearthed that starch came into use in England in the 14th Century and we know that Queen Elizabeth introduced it into laundries and made it a source of state revenue. It is stated that the wife of the Queen's coachman, a Dutch woman, became superintendent of the royal laundries and gave lessons in starching to titled women. Laundering was then done in the presence of nobles and tubs became a mark of aristocracy. Somewhat later starch came into more general use, but only as a passing fashion. People of every rank suddenly took to using yellow starch to stiffen their ruffs and linen, but it was a luxury that couldn't last.

Starch didn't cease to be a product for the wealthy until science discovered that good American yellow corn could be processed in an inexpensive way to make a superior product. That started an industry. The early processes all required the partial fermentation of grains—an odoriferous process of souring away the gluten. The grains used prior to colonizing this country were none [illegible] ...ing of this whenever [illegible] too plentiful and [illegible] real scarcity developed starch making was banned by the authorities in the interest of feeding the populace. The current method is to take the kernel of corn and separate it by mechanical means so that the starch is removed without the necessity of fermentation and every particle of the corn can be utilized in one way or another.

Sources of Starch

While corn is the principal source for starch, there are others. Wheat, rice, potatoes, sago, tapioca and arrowroot all yield a measure of it and starch is starch no matter where derived. The potato was the chief source in this country until about 75 years ago when corn starch was introduced by Thomas Kingsford. Since that time the amount of corn used in its manufacture has risen steadily and at the present time over 75,000,000 bushels each year are utilized in the making of two and a half billion pounds of starch and starch products. So important has the product become, not only to other industry, but the grower of corn—the American farmer—that it has been safeguarded by tariffs which prevent the dumping of all forms of starch from foreign countries, with the exception, strange to say, of tapioca, sago and arrowroot starches, produced in tropical countries where cost of production is lowest.

Even before assuming such prominence or becoming a basic industry, the manufacture of starch has been regulated and safeguarded. Until modern industrial times its manufacture was in the hands of strong guilds and in the reign of James I, control of production was centered in an organization with the flowery title—Masters, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Starchmakers of the City of London. Its production was an art and still is.

Making a Market

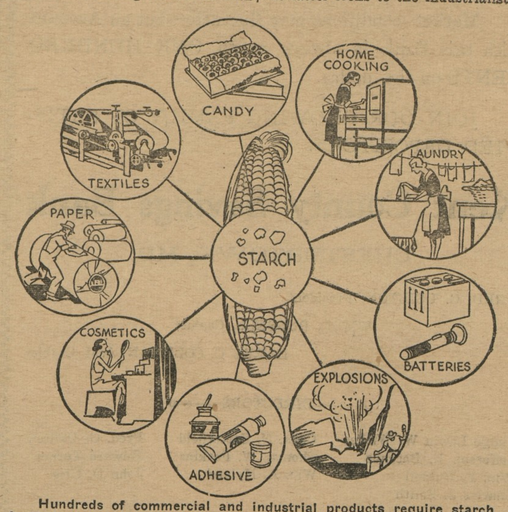
The real value of the starch industry to the grower of corn, aside from the benefit everybody derives from using the finished product, lies in the creation of a market for cash corn—the corn not used directly on the farm. One-third of all the corn shipped to the central grain markets goes to the manufacture of starch and products of starch such as corn syrup, dextrins and corn sugar. This steady demand tends to hold prices steady and the greater the consumption of the grain the wider and better the market. The making of starch virtually links agriculture with industry, for it makes the producer dependent on the farmer for raw material, while the latter looks to the industrialist to create a market. Paper and paper box makers, textile, candy, explosives, battery and paste producers are just a few of the big starch consumers. As the market for their products grows, the market for corn increases.

Starches whether made from wheat, potatoes or any other product, are identical in chemical composition, hence one kind can be used as readily as another in industry. The price of the raw material from which it is made tends to govern its use. This fact is not sufficiently appreciated in tariff provisions, for starch produced in the tropics, principally Java, is admitted duty free while imports from all other countries are taxed to protect the American farmer. Were it not for this loophole in the tariff wall, the only competition our domestic starches, made from American [illegible] agricultural products, [illegible] grown would be [illegible] would have [illegible] from each other.

Tapioca starch can be produced for far less money than corn starch because tapioca is grown in the tropics where land values are low and labor costs only a fraction of our own. That gives it an enormous competitive advantage as is reflected in the increase of import volume from 51,000,000 lbs. in 1921 to 171,000,000 lbs. in 1929. Translated into terms of corn it means that tapioca supplants more than 5,000,000 bushels annually, which though a relatively small amount of the total corn crop, is a very significant amount when we consider the influence exerted by a few million bushels more or less in stabilizing the market and price for corn.

Starch is starch whether made from American corn or Javanese tapioca, for that reason any foreign product must compete with the domestic. The truth of this is fast being realized and the belief is that once full recognition is given to it, efforts will be made to plug the hole in the tariff wall which is now responsible for curtailing the consumption of the home grown product—corn.

Scientists maintain that the use of starch is still in its infancy; that we are on the threshold of discovering new uses for starch and starch products which will lift consumption to much higher levels. This does not seem improbable when we realize that starch has undergone less than a century of scientific development and that no one knew what it was 150 years ago although it has been made for 2700 years. Whatever the outcome, the corn grower is certain to benefit for old uses are expanding and more corn will be needed every year.



Hundreds of commercial and industrial products require starch in their manufacture. This illustrates some of the leading uses of starch which is obtained from American corn.

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Palmers Lump Lime in Barrells

Headquarters for Cement, Baled [illegible]ay and Agricultural Lime by Rail or Water

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