Supervisors' Notice

—OF—

Election

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Election will be held in the several Election Districts or Precincts of Kent County, between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1923,

The places wherein such Election upon the date aforemention will be held in the respective districts or precincts are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT
First Precinct
At Bailey's Hotel, Millington.
Second Precinct
At Davis Bros., Galena.

SECOND DISTDICT
First Precinct
At R. C. Young's Store, Kennedyville.
Second Precinct
At D. C. Kelly's Store, Kennedyville.

THIRD DISTRICT
First Precinct
At B. F. Rash's, Worton Station.
Second Precinct
At Howard Turner's Ice Cream Parlor, Betterton

FOURTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
At Court House, Chestertown.
First Precinct, N
At Percy B. Hollis' Office in Kent News Building.
Second Precinct
At H. Kaplin's.

FIFTH DISTRICT
First Precinct
At Rock Hall Council No. 149.
Second Precinct
At Samuel Burgess' Carriage Shop, Edesville.

SIXTH DISTRICT
At Walter B. Barnes' Store Room, Fairlee.

SEVENTH DISTRICT
Mrs. T. R. Starr's, formerly the Scoone Store Room, Pomona.

Said Election to be held for the purpose of voting for public officers, as follows:

One person to be Governor of Maryland.

One person to be Attorney General of Maryland.

One person for Comptroller of Maryland.

One person for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

One person for Associate Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

One person to represent Kent county in the Senate of Maryland.

Two persons to represent Kent county in the House of Delegates of Maryland.

One person for State's Attorney of Kent county.

One person for Treasurer of Kent county.

One person for Sheriff of Kent conuty.

Two persons for County Commissioners of Kent county.

Three persons for Judges of the Orphans' Court of Kent county.

Also to vote upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Maryland, which amendment is as follows:

CHAPTER 281

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of Maryland by adding a new Section to Article 4.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of both Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as hereinafter provided, the same shall stand as an additional section to Arti- Section 31, and to be known as Section 31A.

31A. In addition to the authority granted to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by the preceding Section to pay to each of the Judges of the Supreme Bench the annual sum of five hundred dollars, authority is hereby given to said Mayor and City Council to pay to each of said Judges such further annual sum as an addition to their respective salaries as the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore shall from time to time deem right and proper, provided, that any such sum being once granted shall not be diminished during the continuance of such Judge in office.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing Section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," so that the voter may elect; and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said 14th Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 13th, 1922.

Now, Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, in pursuance of the directions contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation, containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 281 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1922, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in 3 newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, November 6th, 1923, at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted, in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis this 2nd day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

(The Great Seal of Maryland.)

By the Governor:

ALBERT C. RITCHIE.

PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

The Return Judges shall make their return before twelve (12) o'clock noon, of the second day after election, that is to say, before noon Thursday following Monday of the Election in the manner prescribed by law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to the County Commissioners, to the Board of Supervisors of Election and to the Register of Wills of the County aforesaid.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections.
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

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 of the General Assembly of Maryland or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, 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. Every person who in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, 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, or ganization, 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 election shall be passed out by it only through a treasurer or political agent, 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 handbill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected 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 any meat, drink, entertainment or 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.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
A-21-2t Sheriff.

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 place 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.

J. THOS. HADAWAY, Sheriff.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to the Judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from the judge in charge of the ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on the back of the ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person, or persons for whom you wish to vote, in the square provided thereof, a cross-mark, for example (X); and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in the appropriate square a cross-mark (X) after the answer you desire to give. You should be careful to make no mark on the ballot other than the cross-marks within the squares.

If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot you can write the name of such person in the blank space on the ballot provided for that purpose and place the cross-mark opposite such name in the blank space provided therefor.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a facsimile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way as it was folded when you received it, so that the marks which you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your folded ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and can not again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go in any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can any voter occupy a compartment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots and receive another from him. If you spoil three ballots you lose your vote.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his or her ballot must make affidavit to that effect, if he or she desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavit has been made, can accompany him or her into one of the compartments and there mark his or her ballot as he or she instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he or she shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him or her.

7. Any voter who shall allow his or her ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he or she is about to vote; or who shall place any distinguishing mark upon his or her ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his or her inability to mark his or her ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his or her ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he or she marks or has marked his or her ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

FORBIDDING THE SALE OF OR GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be is enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of the State, he find a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense; one-half the fine is paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into any place of registration or of election any distilled or spiritous liquors, wine ale or beer, or, shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquors, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
A-21-2t Sheriff.

AGENT, KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES

Vacuette Suction Cleaner, does everything electric cleaner does but burn electricity. Write quick. W. M. HICKMAN, Vacuette Sales Co., Cape Charles, Va. s29-4t

For Sale

Fine Building Brick, prompt delivery by rail or water.

NEW BRICK & TILE CO.
Phone 262-320
e23t-f. Easton, Md

CONCEALED WEAPONS ON ELECTION DAY

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent, Queen Annes or Montomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Annes and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy, or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been commited for school purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars and forthwith be discharged from office.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE

—OF—

APPOINTMENT OF DOOR AND RAIL KEEPERS

1st District, 1st Precinct—Robert Newnam, Front Door; Edward Maslin, Rail Keeper.

1st District, 2nd Precinct—Fred Boyles, Front Door; Emory Camp, Back Door; O. B. Chrisfield, Rail Keeper.

2nd District, 1st Precinct—Chas. Hessner, Front Door; Roe Walls, Back Door; Arson Wiltbanks, Rail Keeper.

2nd District, 2nd Precinct—Chas. Nickerson, Front Door; Hildren Bowers, Back Door; Lewin Chrisfield, Rail Keeper.

3rd District, 1st Precinct—Wm. T. Porter, Front Door; Moses Cranor, Back Door; Noble Gears, Rail Keeper.

3rd District, 2nd Precinct—Peter H. Taylor, Front Door; Jas. T. Ireland, Back Door; Frank Young, Rail Keeper.

4th District, 1st Precinct—Frank Smith, Front Door; Geo. Bacon, Back Door; Jas. Severson, Rail Keeper.

4th District, 1st Precinct N—John W. Barnes, Front Door; E. Frank Lambert, Rail Keeper.

4th District, 2nd Precinct—Enoch G. Nickerson, Front Door; Frank Satterfield, Back Door; Chas. W. Rolph, Rail Keeper.

5th District, 1st Precinct—Thomas L. Maslin, Front Door; William H. Biggs, Back Door; James W. Rodney, Rail Keeper.

5th ;District, 2nd Precinct—John G. Edwards, Front Door; Geo. Lambert, Back Door; John Boulter, Rail Keeper.

6th District—Willie Stokes, Front Door; Charles Clark, Back Door; James Toulson, Rail Keeper.

7th District—Spencer Biddle, Front Door, Frank Cranor, Rail Keeper.

By Order of the Board.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.,
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections of Kent Co.
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

Dividend Paying Co.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Of Kent County.

is the institution which pays its Policy-Holders a dividend each year. This dividend is credited to the policy and forms a nice saving fund. As an example::

DIRECTORS

James P. Brown, Church Hill; R. G Nicholson, J. D. Bacchus, F. G. Usilton, T. W. Eliason, Jr., Allan A. Harris, Eben F. Perkins, Edward W Emory, P. Medford Brooks, Chestertown, Howard Turner, Betterton; Wm A. Hyland, Galena; Dudley G. Roe Sudlersville.

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO

F. E. Thomas, Stevensville; E. Bowers, Lynch, Md.; Joseph Downey, Rock Hall; R. Wesley Moffett, Millington; Charles H. Jefferson, Chestertown; Frank H. Ruth, Galena; G. W Owens, Betterton; Allan S. Walls, Sudlersville; Howard Turner, Betterton; T. B. Kilbourne, Chestertown.

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

Automobile Storage

Rock Hall Terminal

Baltimore-Eastern Shore Ferry Co. Rates 25c per day; 50c per night.
WM. SCOONE, Proprietor.

Shallcross Express Co

VIA ROCK HALL FERRY

Daily trips to Baltimore. Leave Rock Hall 7.00 a. m. Leave Baltimore 3.00 p. m.

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR

The Radio Broadcasting Station of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company at Washington, D. C. Better known to radio fans as station WCAP, one of the Bell System Broadcasting Stations.

WEST VIRGINIA LEADS IN OUTPUT OF CARBON BLACK

West Virginia produces immense quantities of carbon black. In 1921 twenty-four million pounds or 41 per cent. of the output in the United States was manufactured in the State.

Carbon black is "smut" produced by burning natural gas. It was first made at New Cumberland, West Virginia, in 1872.

The Bureau of Mines describes something of the history as well as the use of carbon black. In the order of their importance they are, printer's ink, rubber, black and gray paint enamel and stove polish, other products such as crayons, typewriter ribbons, black and gray paper, glazed paper, tarpaulins, black leather, bookbinders' boards, marking and stenciling ink, rubber sheeting and clothing, hard rubber, artificial stone, black tile, Chinese and India inks, insulating materials and case hardening.

With the increased production of automobiles, large quantities of carbon black are consumed in the manufacture of tires, tops and upholstery.

Every telephone contains carbon black in its "make up." It is found in the hard rubber of the receiver and mouthpiece, in the transmitter as well as in the enamel with which the telephone is painted. The hard rubber jack panel strips in telephone switchboards, the japans, printers and stenciling inks used extensively in the manufacture of telephone and other electrical equipment all contain carbon black.

UNITE IN DECLARING THAT COURTESY PAYS

"Inquiring Reporter" In Quiz On Telephone Politeness.

What the public thinks about courtesy at the telephone was well shown recently when the New York Daily News "Inquiring Reporter" stopped three men and three women and asked them what the effect on telephone service would be if subscribers were more patient and courteous.

Of the members of the gentler sex two happened to be stenographers while the third was a secretary. All three, accordingly, were familiar with the telephone as a factor in business. Of the men one gave his occupation as "manager," one was an amateur middleweight boxing champion while the third was a statistician.

Upon the value of patience and courtesy on the subscriber's part these six representatives of the public were in perfect accord. "The girl operators are human like the rest of us," is the way the exponent of the manly art of self defense put it. "When you speak courteously and in a nice tone their nature will respond and better service will result."

4,500,000 CALLS DAILY.

Over 4,500,000 telephone calls are made in New York City daily. What this means may perhaps be more readily appreciated by comparison with a combined total daily average of about 2,550,000 telephone calls in all the cities and towns of Great Britain.

Soft Coal Miners Supplied With Amusement And Health Programs By Their Employers

Just a glance at Bill Rummell, Jr., so proudly wearing his father's lamp-lit cap, is enough to show that Jerome, Pa., is a pretty healthy spot for babies. And a glimpse of the combination bowling alley and pool room, where Bill, Sr., disports himself in the evening, suffices to prove that this company-owned mining town has little in common with the traditional camp of mining fiction.

But Jerome is no exception. On the contrary nowadays it is the rule that company-owned mining towns be equipped with every comfort and convenience. And it is no exaggeration to say that the 750,000 men who make up the working force of the soft-coal industry enjoy higher standards of living than any other such body of unskilled workers in the United States. If proof were needed of this, there is the nursing work done for such babies as Bill Rummell.

According to nursing statistics there are only twelve thousand public health nurses working in the whole of America. Twelve of these are employed by the company operating in the town of Jerome. Their duties are not merely to heal the sick. On the contrary, the major part of their work is preventive rather than curative. Prenatal care of the mother; full instruction in the care of the baby, in feeding him, bathing him and warding off his minor ailments; periodic physical examination of children of pre-school and school age—this is all part of the nurse's daily routine. And, in order to qualify for her post, she must be a registered graduate with two years' practical experience. Of course the miners, too, come in for their share of attention. Miners' casualties, however, except in the case of real catastrophe, are neither as numerous nor as serious as the public generally supposes. No operator, nowadays, is unenlightened enough to make his men work under dangerous conditions. On the contrary, he caters not only to his safety but to his amusement, as is shown by the picture above.

WM. C. SUTTON

CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Phone 237-60

Sanitary Plumbing

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

DR. L. C. HESS, DENTIST

Dentistry at Reasonable Cash Fee. Anaesthetics—Gases, Novocain
Phone 113 High Street, Chestertown, Md.

WALTER T. PIPPIN
205 Washington Ave., Chestertown
(Phone 109.)
Contractor and Builder

Plans, Specifications and Blue Prints made at a reasonable cost. 41 years experience doing good work. I know how. Let me estimate on your

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Automobiles for hire. Will make short or long trips at any time, night
J. W. McINTIRE,
o21-1yr Phone 72, Chestertown, Md.

Stam Drug Co.

THE PRESCRIPTION STORE

School Supplies

A full line of Pens, Tablets, Erasers, Composition Books, Book Bags, Pencil Boxes, Rulers, Note Books, Pencils and everything that is needed in the school line.

Buy early and get a good selection.

WHITMAN'S CANDY.

Stam Drug Co.

Phone 30 Chestertown, Md.

Supervisors' Notice of Appointment

—OF—

ELECTION OFFICIALS

REGISTRARS

J. FRANK SHAHAN, Dem.
PAUL C. PRICE, Rep.,

S. HARRY TODD, Dem.
THEODORE DEMPSEY, Rep.,

CHARLES S. HAGUE, Dem.,
LOUIS C. PRICE, Rep.,

JOSEPH W. HOWARD, Dem.,
RALPH GEARY, Rep.,

OWEN S. DODSON, Dem.,
GEORGE B. RASIN, Rep.,

HARVEY B. MOORE, Dem.,
RAY CREW, Rep.,

JOHN E. BARNES, Dem.,
CHAS. N. SATTERFIELD, Rep.,

WILLIAM T. HICKS, Dem.,
M. WILBUR THOMAS, Rep.,

WILLIAM F. MALIN, Dem.,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Rep.,

JOHN C. WILSON, Dem.,
WILLIAM E. LEARY, Rep.,

NEAL WILSON, Dem.,
ABNER BRYDEN, Rep.,

ARCHIBALD RAMAGE, Dem.,
HARRY P. JONES, Rep.,

W. RAY STARTT, Dem.,
JOHN T. M. VICKERS, Rep.,

JUDGES

First District, First Precinct
James D. Moore, Rep.
Second Precinct
James W. Mulford, Dem.
L. Irving Atwell, Rep.
Second District, First Precinct
William S. Hurlock, Dem.
James A. Nickerson, Rep.
Second Precinct
Charles W. Hague, Dem.
Ollie W. Atwell, Rep.
Third District, First Precinct
Sutton Tarbutton, Dem.
Hanson T. Cornelius, Rep.
Second Precinct
Walter Crew, Dem.
Charles T. Willis, Rep.
Fourth District, First Precinct
George A. Burk, Dem.
Charles S. Smith, Rep.
First Precinct N
Thomas G. Wroth, Dem.
N. J. T. Baxter, Rep.
Second Precinct
William L. Fowler, Dem.
H. Theodore Jewell, Rep.
Sixth District
Frank Skirven, Dem.
H. H. Legg, Rep.
Seventh District
William J. Maslin, Dem.
H. M. Baker, Rep.
Fifth District, First Precinct
James T. Taylor, Dem.
H. Bernard Wilson, Rep.
Second Precinct
Andrew J. Bryden, Rep.

CLERKS

First District, First Precinct
Walter Kulley, Dem.
S. A. Price, Rep.
Second Precinct
Robert L. Fogwell, Dem.
Chester A. Davis, Rep.
Second District, First Precinct
Raymond Sutton, Dem.
H. Frank Willis, Rep.
Second Precinct
Walter H. Davis, Dem.
Merritt Willis, Rep.
Third District, First Precinct
W. T. Porter, Dem.
Ralph T. Williams, Rep.
Second Precinct
B. Scott Stokes, Dem.
Samuel W. Unruh, Rep.
Fourth District, First Precinct
Joseph N. Wheatley, Dem.
Don T. Falls, Rep.
First Precinct N
J. Edgar Pennington, Dem.
Owen C. Smith, Rep.
Second Precinct
John Speicher, Rep.
Fifth District, First Precinct
Thomas H. Rich, Dem.
Walter H. Coleman, Rep.
Second Precinct
John Newcomb, Dem.
John H. Bryden, Rep.
Sixth District
William H. Barnes, Dem.
H. Raymond Jones, Rep.
Seventh District
Herbert Walbert, Dem.
Philip V. Kratzer, Rep.

C. FRANK CROW, Prest.
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections.
Charles J. Reiche, Clerk.

Brown & Harper

Member of Chamber of Commerce
Grain, Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants
No. 224 S. Charles St., Baltimore
Reference — Farmers & Merchants National Bank.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_43_1-0400