We wish to thank our many friends and patrons for their generous trade during the present year, and wishing them all a PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR, we are

Very truly yours,

KILBOURN & BRAMBLE,

Fairlee, Md.

SCHOFIELD'S

BIG STORE

at Still Pond, Md.

$5.00 Oil Heaters, For $3.50	$6.00 Horse Blankets, For $4.00
$3.50 Men's Sweaters, For $2.00	$5.00 Horse Blankets, For $3.00
$3.00 Men's Sweaters, For $1.98	$4.50 Horse Blankets, For $3.00
$2.00 Men's Sweaters, For $1.25	$3.00 Horse Blankets, For $1.80
$1.00 Men's Sweaters, For 50c	$2.50 Horse Blankets, For $1.50
$3.00 Men's Corduroy Pants, For $2.19	$2.00 Horse Blankets, For $1.25
$3.00 Men's Kersey Pants, For $2.19	$1.20 Horse Blankets, For 89c
$2.98 Men's Wool Pants, For $1.95	$3.00 Bed Comforts, For $2.00
$1.98 Men's Fur Gloves, For $1.10	$5.00 Bed Blankets, For $3.98
$1.50 Men's Fur Gloves, For 98c	$1.98 Bed Spreads, For $1.59
$1.50 Leather Gauntlet Gloves, For 98c	50c Stand Covers, For 25c
$5.00 Men's High Top Shoes, For $3.98	50c Center Pieces, For 25c
$3.50 Men's High Top Shoes, For $2.50	75c Bureau Scarfs, For 49c
$1.50 Men's Flannel Shirts, For 98c	50c Bureau Scarfs, For 30c
98c Men's Flannel Shirts, For 50c	75c Rugs, For 45c

SCHOFIELD'S BIG STORE
at Still Pond, Md.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Miss Roberta Constable left this week for California, where she will be the guest of friends for an extended visit.

We are glad to state that Mr. Charles S. Smith, who has been bedridden for the past two weeks is improved.

Mr. Harry B. Nicholson is in Baltimore, where he is assisting in the installation of new machinery in a large ice plant. Mr. Nicholson has been offerred a lucrative position with the company, but has not accepted as yet.

Mrs. H. S. Barnett returned to her home in Baltimore on Monday morning after having spent three weeks with her sons here. Mrs. Barnett took a most active part in the great revival services at Christ M. P. Church and her efforts resulted in great good. Mrs. Barnett is a grand good woman, and we regret so much to lose her splendid influence in the church here.

Mrs. W. R. Graham has been visiting Mrs. George Q. Bacchus, in St. Michaels, during the week.

Miss Fannie Edwards, of Baltimore, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. C. Leaverton, near Pomona, during the week.

Mr. Hartley C. Weer, of Sparrow's Point, spent Sunday with his parents in Kennedyville.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Piney Neck M. E. Church, Rev. O. H. Connelly, pastor. Services on Sunday Feb. 16th, as follows: Sunday school 2 P. M.; 7 P. M., Epworth League; 7.30 P. M., preaching, subject: "The Lord's Prayer," No. 5.

Mr. Clews is very much gratified at the increasing number of people in his congregations in the Presbyterian Churches of Georgetown, Kennedyville, and Worton. It is very encouraging to him indeed. The subject for next Sunday's sermon is "Re-Creation."

Still Pond M. E. Church—Services every Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 A. M., superintendant, A. J. Hackett; preaching at 10.30 A. M., by the pastor, Rev. F. X. Moore; Epworth League services at 7.30 P. M., followed by short sermon by pastor. Come and worship with us.

Chestertown M. E. Church, Rev. L. E. Barrett, D. D, pastor.—Services next Sunday, Feb. 16th, as follows: 10.30 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 2.15 P. M., Sabbath school and pastor's bible class; 7 P. M., Epworth League song service, followed by preaching by the pastor, subject: "Moses as the Emancipator." All invited.

Presbyterian services—Georgetown, 10.30; Kennedyville, 2.45; Worton, 7.30. The pastor and people of the above churches cordially invite all to their services, and especially those who have not yet identified themselves with any church. All such will find a hearty welcome. The pastor will endeavor to preach short, sharp, interesting and restful sermons, and will also strive to make the music attractive.

Kennedyville Methodist Protestant Church services for Sunday, Feb. 16th., Sunday school, 9.30 A. M., John Medders, superintendent; topic; "The Call of Abram"; sermon at 10.30 A. M. by the pastor, subject, "Enoch, His Life and Translation; 7 P. M., Christian Endeavor service, leader, Mr. A. E. Seney, topic, "Bulletins From the Temperance War"; brief sermon on the topic by the pastor. At the church services Sunday morning the pastor received two young ladies into church membership, and the services were most interesting and encouraging. Several strangers were present. The church bids all welcome to all services. The Fourth Quarterly Conference of said station will be held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cleaver, on Saturday, 22nd, at 9.30 A. M., when a full attendance of all the official members is urged to be present. The pastor is exceedingly anxious for a large attendance, and the work demands it. Remember the date and hour.

A Serious Question for Motorboat Owners.

The imposition of $6,080 in fines on twenty-one violators of the motorboat and navigation laws within two days by Collector of Customs Stone, who has no discretion in the matter, should awaken owners to the sericusness of the offenses. For two years the collector has been teaching by letter, circulars and through the press that the Revised Statutes had set down firm rules for the guidance of owners and those operating the motor class of craft. He exercised leniency in all original reports made to him through various excuses given. His indulgence not being appreciated and the unofficial reports bringing confirmation of continuous violations, the Bureau of Commerce and Labor has taken a firm stand. To this end a powerful motor yacht was purchased and placed in charge of Navigation Commander A. Lincoln Dryden, who knows the Chesapeake and its tributaries as he does Eastern Shore politics. Already the fines amounted to sums that if paid will work disaster to the owners without the additional expense of probably being haled before the United States District Attorney for not providing means to extinguish fire on board, which, menacing life, is in itself a serious matter and one which the law allows only a high tribunal to pass upon and award the punishment.

A Fine Quartette.—The Midland Journal, of Rising Sun, Cecil county, in speaking of the Robley Male Quartette, which is to give an entertainment in Fairlee Grange Hall tonight, says: Robley Male Quartet made its second appearance here in the hall, Wednesday, before a crowded house, and the repeated encores showed the appreciation of the audience. The attraction is one of the best that has appeared here, and notwithstanding the fact that much of the program was a repetition of the former performance, that every number was thoroughly enjoyed was attested by the applause given by the audience.

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN WALTER SMITH ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY FOR RE-ELECTION

To the Democratic Voters of Maryland:

I am a candidate to succeed myself in the United States Senate. I have not said so publicly before, but I think the time has now come for me to make my position plain and I take this means of letting the people of the State know that I am in the fight until the end; that I am making my own fight on my own record and that I am willing to stand or fall on that record.

I believe that on my record, and because of my services, I am entitled to re-election. I am perfectly confident that the bulk of the Democrats of the State will see and understand clearly the motives that inspire the opposition to me, and that the misrepresentations and untruthfulness of the attacks that have been made will strengthen rather than weaken me with the voters.

Cannot Act the Hypocrite

I want to say as earnestly as it is in me to say anything—that if in order to win this fight it becomes necessary to descend to the methods of the demagogue and the hypocrite, or to lie, or to bear false witness, or to declare for what I do not believe, or to declarre against what I do believe, then I prefer to lose. I will not forfeit my self-respect. That is too high a price to pay, even to return to the United States Senate. I had hoped that the honor of re-election would be accorded me by my party without opposition. Such has been for many years the precedent in Maryland. It seems that this is not to be.

In the Fight to Win

I desire to keep out of any combination with any candidate, and I shall not attempt to dictate who shall or shall not be chosen for the short term. I do, however, propose to fight to the best of my ability those who fight me, and this applies to those who may enter the field as candidates as well as to the candidates already in the field. My friends know that when I enter a contest I am accustomed to stay in until the finish.

IN THE PAST I HAVE UNIFORMLY WON MY FIGHTS EVERY TIME THEY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE. I DO NOT ANTICIPATE THAT THE RESULT THIS TIME WILL BE IN ANY WAY DIFFERENT. From every county in the State and every ward in Baltimore I have received the most gratifying evidences of support, and I do not hesitate to say that the sincere and enthusiastic nature of this support convinces me that the efforts to besmirch my record have been futile.

Discusses Accusations of Enemies in Detail

It is not going to be necessary for me to answer in this campaign EVERY falsehood that may be uttered about me, nor to keep pace with ALL the cant and slander that may be put forth by my enemies. Some time ago, however, I said in an interview in the "Baltimore Sun" that when the opportunity came I would, for the benefit of the Democratic voters of the State, make answer to the allegation that my vote on the lumber schedule was an un-Democratic one. The manner in which this charge has been made is apparently intended to convey to the people of Maryland the impression that I deliberately betrayed my party; that I was under the control of Senator Alrich, the Republican leader, and that my vote was cast in the interests of my own pocketbook, I being in the lumber business. By a skillful suppression of the truth in part and an equally clever distortion of facts, efforts have been made, and are now being made, to make me appear a traitor and a scoundrel. Were the charges true, I ought to be kicked out of the United States Senate, and I would be unfit to look an honest man in the face. I want to be patient as to these charges, notwithstanding they are lies, and that those who know the facts, or take the trouble to investigate, know they are lies. They do not disturb me because I feel that my reputation as a man and as a Democrat of more than forty years' active party service in this State is such that I can afford to be indifferent to slanders of that sort.

Then, I feel that the motive behind the charges and insinuations is so clearly understood by the voters that they ar; their own answer. Some of my friends, however, have advised me that because of the misrepresentation and confusion of facts, I owe it to my supporters throughout Maryland to explain in detail my various votes on the lumber tariff.

Voted Twice for Free Lumber

I HAVE SINCE I HAVE BEEN IN THE SENATE, VOTED TWICE FOR FREE LUMBER, but you have not heard of that fact from my opponents. ONCE I VOTED FOR FREE LUMBER IN THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY BILL (Cong. Record, p 3175, July 22, 1911), AND AGAIN I VOTED FOR FREE LUMBER IN THE FARMERS' FREE LIST BILL (Cong. Record, page 3432, page 3435, August 1, 1911). FURTHER, I HAVE VOTED CONSISTENTLY AND SUPPORTED ARDENTLY EVERY SINGLE TARIFF REFORM BILL THAT HAS COME FROM THE HOUSE TO THE SENATE SINCE THE DEMOCRATS HAVE HAD CONTROL OF THE HOUSE. EVERY ONE OF THE BILLS FRAMED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CHAIRMAN UNDERWOOD AND PASSED BY THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE HAS HAD MY UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT AND MY VOTE. THESE ARE FACTS THAT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. THEY ARE FACTS THAT CAN BE VERIFIED BY ANYONE WHO CARES TO LOOK AT THE "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD" AND THEY ARE FACTS THAT ARE PARTICULARLY WELL KNOWN BY MY ENEMIES.

Vote on Recent Party Measures

THEY KNOW, TOO, THAT I VOTED FOR AND SUPPORTED CONSISTENTLY THE BILL AMEMDING THE CONSTITUTION SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE DIRECT ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS; THAT I VOTED FOR THE BILL PROVIDING FOR DIRECT SELECTION OF PRESIDENTS, AND THAT I HAVE STOOD THROUGHOUT MY SERVICE IN THE SENATE WITH MY PARTY AND MY PARTY LEADERS IN FAVOR OF EVERY PROGRESSIVE MEASURE THAT HAS COME TO A VOTE IN THE SENATE. I DO NOT THINK THERE ARE MANY SENATORS, EITHER REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC OR BULL MOOSE, WHO HANE MISSED FEWER ROLL CALLS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS THAN I.

Enemies Try to Suppress the Facts

THESE ARE THE KIND OF FACTS, HOWEVER, THAT MY OPPONENTS PREFER TO IGNORE. You will never hear one of them commenting on these votes of mine, though they know them well. THEY WILL TELL YOU I VOTED ONCE AGAINST FREE LUMBER, WHICH IS FALSE; BUT THEY WILL NOT TELL YOU THAT I VOTED TWICE FOR FREE LUMBER.

They will assert that I am a "reactionary," but they will not tell of my support and vote for progressive measures, such as the direct election of Senators. They will say that I am a "Republican" because Senator Alrich and myself voted together on an amendment to the tariff bill, but they will negleet to tell you that Senator Money, the Democratic leader; Senator Daniels, of Virginia, and many other distinguished Democratic leaders voted as I did at the time.

Nor will they tell you that my record on the tariff and on every other party question is approved and endorsed by my Democratic colleagues in the Senate.

They will tell you half the truth and half a lie and have been in the past very ingenious and clever in manufacturing their charges. I doubt not that my present statement of facts will be taken up, distorted, half quoted and half not quoted, in an attempt to make these charges stick. BUT THEY WILL NOT STICK, BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT TRUE AND BECAUSE THOSE WHO MAKE THEM KNOW THEY ARE NOT TRUE.

Answers Specifically and in Detail Criticism of Vote on Lumber.

Now I want to be absolutely specific and frank about my lumber votes. IT HAS BEEN CHARGED THAT I VOTED AGAINST FREE LUMBER. THAT IS MANIFESTLY NOT TRUE, BECAUSE NO BONA FIDE PROPOSITION FOR FREE LUMBER HAS COME BEFORE THE SENATE IN MY TIME THAT I KNOW OF EXCEPT IN THE TWO CASES CITED ABOVE, WHEN I VOTED FOR IT.

An amendment was offered by Senator Davis to the Payne-Aldrich bill. That was not a free lumber amendment. It let in the manufactured product free, but left the tariff on the raw material, the exact reverse of the accepted Democratic policy. (Cong. Record, p. 3949, June 26, 1909.)

An emendment to the same bill was offered by Senator Johnston, of Alabama, and was not seriously taken in the Senate. It was to put in the free list lumber, lime, nails, bricks, glass, etc., and intended to include every article that went into the making of a house. (Cong. Record, p. 2485, May 24, 1909.

IT HAS ALSO BEEN SPECIFICALLY CHARGED THAT I VOTED FOR A HIGHER TARIFF ON LUMBER; THAT LIKEWISE IS FALSE. I NEVER VOTED FOR A HIGHER DUTY ON ANYTHING.

Here are the facts: When I went to the Senate the tariff on lumber was $2 per 1,000 feet; when the Payne-Aldrich bill was sent to the Senate the rate on lumber was fixed at $2 in the bill.

Senator McCumber, a Republican, from Dakota, a treeless State offered the most ultra amendment, making the rate 25 cents per 1,000 feet, a reduction of $1.75, and the nearest approach to a free lumber proposition as such offered.

Senator Alkrich, a Republican from Rhode Island, offered an amendment on behalf of the Finance Committee making the rate $1.25, a reduction of 75 cents. Senator McCumber's amendment was lost' a number of Republicans and ELEVEN DEMOCRATS voting for it and a number of Republicans AND TEN DEMOCRATS, INCLUDING SENATOR MONEY, THE DEMOCRATIC FLOOR LEADER, AND MYSELF, VOTING AGAINST IT, WITH EIGHT DEMOCRATS NOT VOTING. (Cong. Record, p 3717, June 23, 1606.

Senator Aldrich's amendment was immediarely put. A number of Republicans AND 12 DEMOCRATS INCLUDING MYSELF, VOTED FOR IT. A number of Republicans AND 12 DEMOCRATS VOTED AGAINST IT. EIGHT DEMOCRATS, INCLUDING SENATOR MONEY, THE ACCREDITED DEMOCRATIC LEADER, FAILED TO VOTE.

The Democrats voting as I did on the Aldrich amendment were Bacon, of Georgia, now President pro tem of the Senate; Bailey, of Texas; Chamberlain, of Oregon; Daniels, of Virginia; Fletcher, of Florida; Foster, of Louisiana; McEnery, of Louisiana; Martin of Virginia; Taliaferro, of Florida; Taylor, of Tennessee, and Simmons, of North Carolin. Eight Democrats failed to vote, (Cong. Record, p 3718, June 23, 1909.) The Aldrich amendment was carried and the tariff on lumber thus reduced from the $2 fixed in the bill to about the equivalent of 8 per cent., a rate the most ultra tariff revisionist cannot call "protective."

Now that is the nearest I came to voting against free lumber. What I VOTED FOR WAS FOR A REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF ON LUMBER, NOT AN INCREASE.

My Reason for Doing So

The reasons why I voted for the Aldrich amendment instead of the McCumber amendment were these:

(1) No party lines were drawn on the lumber schedule and both parties divided on these amendments.

(2) To my mind the whole bill was framed along sectional lines and was cruelly unjust and unfair to the South. It was framed in the interests of New England, and my course on the bill from the start was dictated by the consistent desire to force concessions from the Republican majority as to Southern products, which would in a measure compensate the South for the enormous duties unfairly levied on almost every article purchased by her people.

(3) The bill was a case of heads the North wins, tails the South loses. That was the attitude and view of it taken by practically every Southern Democratic Senator. It was a protection bill. Free lumber or free anything else was virtually an impossibility.

(4) Lumber is one of the biggest products of the South, and my vote against the McCumber amendment was a vote in the interest of justice to the South. Other Southern Senators, whose Democracy has never been questioned, took the same view and voted with me. If we made a mistake, it was an honest mistake.

Tariff on Lumber of No Personal Advantage

Anyone who chooses to think that I voted on this schedule because I am engaged in the lumber business is welcome to think so. As a matter of fact, the great bulk of my Company's product is sold at neutral markets and in Europe, where we meet the competition of the world on equal terms. THE REMOVAL OF THE TARIFF ON LUMBER WOULD NOT NOW AND COULD NOT THEN HAVE AFFECTED MY COMPANY IN THE LEAST. SO FAR AS MY BUSINESS IS CONCERNED, IT IS IMMATERIAL TO ME WHETHER THE TARIFF ON LUMBER IS $2, $1 25 OR NOTHING. In fact, the president of my company, Gen. Francis E. Waters, was strongly in favor of free lumber at the time and advised me to vote that way.

I perfectly well understood this at the time, and in my vote on lumber, as on every other tariff schedule, I voted according to my convictions and according to what I believed to be the best interests of the people, particularly of the South.

Vote on Lumber Consistent With Other Votes

MY ENEMIES ALSO KNOW, BUT THEY DO NOT PROCLAIM THAT I VOTED FOR A MODERATE TARIFF ON IRON, COAL AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES PRODUCED IN THE SOUTH WHICH I BUY, JUST AS I VOTED FOR A MODERATE TARIFF ON LUMBER WHICH I SELL. My vote was a vote of conviction and in accordance with my oath and my belief.

When I voted for free lumber in the Canadian Reciprocity bill and the Farmer's Free List bill, it was not not because my point of view had changed, but because these measures were not framed along sectional lines and were not essentially unjust to the South.

My Acts in Harmony With My Party

They say my party platform pledged me to free lumber. Even so, I HAVE VOTED FOR IT TWICE. One Democratic National Convention, and only one since the Democratic party existed, adopted a plank declaring for free lumber. The Baltimore Convention met after the vote cast by about half the Democratic members of the Senate, including myself, on amendments to the Republican Tariff bill for the $1.25 rate as against a $5.00 rate on the one side, and a 25 cent rate on the other. Our action, and, indeed, the whole lumber question was in no way commented upon, much less criticised. My vote on the lumber schedule was absolutely consistent with my vote on other amendments to the Republican bill.

Could Easily Have Sacrificed Principle and Made Political Capital

Had I wanted to play the demagogue, the hypocrite or the coward, I could have voted for the Davis amendment to the Payne-Aldrich bill, which meant nothing, and the Johnston amendment, which was a joke, and could then have blown my own trumpet, shouting that I was a pure-souled patriot, who had voted for free lumber notwithstanding the fact that I was in the lumber business. It would have been very easy to have done that. The possibilities of it were, of course, obvious to me at the time, and I had the political advantages of playing the game that way very strongly urged upon me by both business and political friends in Maryland. I could have done that and probably made a great deal of capital out of it. I knew, of course, free lumber was not possible at the time and I knew, of course, that even though it were possible, it would not affect my business, but there was a great chance to make it appear to the masses of the people that I had risen above all selfish interests and voted to strike at my own profits.

It would not have hurt me anywhere, except with my own conscience, to have played the game that way and probably I would have gotten a lot of undeserved credit from the newspapers and the public. Also my opponents would have been deprived of their principal ground for attacking me had I chosen that course. Yet, it seemed to me that a man would be coward and a fakir to do so. I felt that if I did play the hypocrite for the political advantage it might mean to me on this proposition, I would be unworthy of the confidence and trust and affection with which my friends honor me.

It does not hurt me as much to be misunderstood by some people and to be denounced by the inevitable demagogue as it would to lose my self-respect.

Stood By Convictions

I stood by my convictions and did what I thought right. No matter if I am misunderstood by some people, and have been, and will be, denounced by the demagogue, I can stand that. It is not going to hurt me in the end, and even if it did, I would be compelled by a sense of public duty under the same circumstances to do the same thing over again in the same way. It is worth it every time.

This is all I have to say concerning my lumber votes. I do not expect this statement to end the charges, nor to satisfy my opponents. That is not what I aim to do. They do not want to understand. What I want to do is to set before you, the people of the State, the full facts so that you can judge my record fairly. This I have done.

The Expulsion of Lorimer

Now the one other favorite charge that is being used against me by my opponents is my two votes against the expulsion of Senator Lorimer.

I am very willing to meet this charge, as these are two votes of which I am in no way ashamed. I have not in all my life had five minutes' conversation with Senator Lorimer. I have no relations with him socially, politically or financially. I was one Senator who studied the case for and against him and I listened to all the arguments on both sides. I studied the evidence. There was no real evidence, in my judgment, against Senator Lorimer that directly connected him personally with bribery or wrong.

I was told prior to both votes that to do so would be to sign my political death warrant. I was begged, for the sake of my political future, by friends whose loyalty I have never doubted to vote the other way. When I declined to do that I was besought to remain away from the Senate on the day of the vote, to dodge the final test, to get "sick" or take a trip. In fact all the pressure that was brought to bear on me during the whole of the Lorimer fight was brought to turn me against Lorimer. I never had a human being ask me me to vote for him.

I did vote for him twice, and for no other reason than that I believed him to be innocent, I could not do otherwise. I don't apologize for my Lorimer votes. I am proud of them. Lorimer was not tried in the Senate; he was lynched; and to any fair minded man who doubts it all I have to say is read all the evidence.

Charged With Being a "Reactionary"

Those are the two charges upon which my opponents most often ring the changes. The balance of their attack on me can be summed up in the epithet "reactionary." Just what is a "reactionary" and what is a "progressive" is right difficult to say. I am inclined to the view that under certain circumstances a "progressive" is what you call yourself when you are after office, and a "reactionary" what you call the man who has the job you want. I have not in the past classified myself as either, and I am pretty certain that what my opponents call me, or what I call myself in a campaign, will not alter the real situation in the east. I AM A DEMOCRAT. I LIKE TO CALL MYSELF A DEMOCRAT AND I BELIEVE I AM ONE—A REAL ONE. I AM A TARIFF-FOR-REVENUE-ONLY DEMOCRAT, I HAVE ALWAYS BEEN AND I ALWAYS EXPECT TO BE. I, WITH ALL REAL DEMOCRATS, ABHOR THE PRINCIPLES OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND STAND, AS I ALWAYS HAVE STOOD, WITH MY PARTY ON THIS GREAT QUESTION.

Will Work for the Success of Wilson's Administration

I am in complete accord with President-elect Wilson in the progressive policies he has enunciated both before and since his election and, as I have before stated, whether I am re-elected or not I propose to do all in my power to uphold the hands of the President and aid him in carrying out his policies and in the redemption of the party platform pledges, no matter what the outcome of this fight. I will be in the Senate until March 4, 1915, to do this.

I shall do all that I can to make the incoming Administration a success, to the end that the people of the country may entrust the Democratic party with the control of affairs for many years. In pursuance of that idea I shall use my best efforts, personal and official, to see that the Federal appointments in Maryland are filled by competent men who are in harmony with the administration under which they serve.

Harbors No Factional Feeling

I have no quarrel with any person or faction in the Democratic party in Maryland. I harbor no grudge: seek no vengeance. I want harmony and will use my efforts to keep our party united. I propose to conduct my canvass in such a way as to cause as little bitterness as possible, seeking first the welfare and success of our local and State candidates.

Must Devote Time to Public Duties

It is likely that Congress will be in session until late in the summer and that, therfore, I will not have the opportunity to make the kind of campaign in every section of the State, I would like. I feel, however, that my record in Maryland, as a State Senator, as Governor of the State, and as United States Senator, is such that I am safe in leaving the result in the hands of my fellow Democrats.

Past Records

I have, in the State offices which I filled, stood for the upbuilding of the State.

I have as a United States Senator done what I could to promote the interests and guard the welfare of Maryland and Baltimore, and I have at all times endeavored to carry out every reasonable request of my constituents. I have acted according to my conscience and my convictions. I have no regrets. I repeat that I feel I am entitled to a re-election and I believe the Democracy of Maryland will see that I get it.

Before the end of the campaign I hope to have frequeut opportunities to address the Democratic voters of Maryland on behalf of myself and my record, and in the interest of Democratic success at the coming election.

Advertisement. JOHN WALTER SMITH.

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