New Rugs & Linoleums

We are showing a very large assortment of Axminsters this Fall. From the cheapest to the best—and it will be well worth your time to come and see them.

New Patterns in LINOLEUMS and FELT BASE

LIVING ROOM SUITES

New Suites have just arrived and it will be a pleasure to show them. Prices to suit every body.

Fibre Rockers

Well Made, Strong Fibre Rockers in 2 styles, plain and decorated.

$9.90 up.

Fibre Ferneries

Just when you need them

$2.50, $4.50, $5.50

HOUSE CLEANING NEEDS

KYANIZE LUSTA QUICK FINISH

An enamel for anything inside the home which can be brushed on and dries hard in 4 hours.

ATTRACTIVE COLORS

KYANIZE 4-HOUR VARNISH

Just the thing for your rug or linoleum—put it on tonight—it's dry in the morning.

O'Cedar Mops and Polish
Scrub Mops
Brooms
Window Shades
Curtain Rods

Muresco & Alabastine
Brushes
Wall Papers
Ask for a sample book

JOHN BARTLEY

Chestertown, - Maryland

CULP *CULP*

LUMBER

FULL STOCK OF BUILDING MATERIALS
AT OUR OFFICE
WORKING PLANS FREE
EVERYTHING TO BUILD ANYTHING

W. S. & A. M. CULP

Phone No. 5 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Coal Under Cover

Palmer's Lump Lime
IN BARRELS
HEADQUARTERS FOR

Cement *Baled Hay*
Agricultural Lime

BY RAIL OR WATER
Your Orders Solicited

J. D. BACCHUS

PHNOE 22 CHESTERTOWN, MD.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF KENT COUNTY, MD.

Insures Property Against Fire and Lightning
All Policy Holders Participate in the Company's Profits
Conservatism and Caution Its Motto
Over Three Million Dollars Worth of Property Insured

DIRECTORS

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; James P. Brown, Church Hill

APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO

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

When property insured in the Kent Mutual Insurance Co., 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.

ALFRED E. SMITH

BY DOCTOR HENRY MOSKOWITZ

AN AMERICAN CAREER

Politics in the city is much more of an all the year around profession than in the country. While in the country the political neophyte busies himself getting out the registration and the vote and distributing campaign literature his activity generally is limited with the space of time covered by the primary or convention canvasses and the general election campaign. In the city it is vastly different, and this is particularly true of New York City, where the Democratic organization is the envy of municipal politicians the country over.

"Al" Smith entered politics in 1895. His entry was made in much the same way as most other city youths get a start in public affairs. He joined a political club. It was the Seymour Club in the fourth ward of the Second Assembly District. It was organized as a social club and often was spoken of as an anti-Tammany club. It was anti-Tammany only in sense that it opposed the activities of Patrick Divver, who was the recognized leader of a neighborhood where many a fight was fought. All of the members of the club were Democrats, in fact, there were scarcely any Republicans in the ward.

The head of the club was the real party ward and district leader. His name was "Tom" Foley. A blacksmith in early life, he came to New York when he was twenty-two years of age and started a saloon on the corner of Oliver and Water streets in 1872. "Tom" Foley was an effective leader. Honest and earnest, he devoted the large part of every day to activity in behalf of his constituents. Leadership in such a district as Foley's entailed considerable work.

Foley allowed no trifling by anybody who wished to take part in the political game. The district was full of needs. Almost any family was likely to want something. Perhaps the father had died and there was not money enough for the funeral. Perhaps one of the boys had been arrested, justly or unjustly. Perhaps a man who had a job on the police force had been dropped or moved to an undesirable location. Perhaps laborers had to be placed in the street cleaning department, or a transfer effected for one of his constituents from one department to another, or an increase in salary negotiated.

If a man in that district showed any interest in politics, Foley knew exactly what to do with him. The word "contract" in New York politics has two meanings. One is the familiar meaning in which it relates to business enterprises. The other is special to the organization. A contract in that sense is something to be done. You might, for example, meet even today an assemblyman from the Second District, or a member of Congress, to say nothing of humbler workers in the political field, and he might show you a bunch of papers that he had in his pocket. One would make it necessary for him to see the Democratic leader of the Bronx about one job, another would call him down into the business district to see the employment manager of a certain corporation, a third would have to do with a city department. Every one of them would mean keeping somebody in his job or getting somebody into a job. Each one of such tasks is a "contract."

The word "contract" is still in the Governor's vocabulary. At a meeting of his cabinet on February 23, 1927, it was necessary to get the consent of the Finance Committee of the Legislature to a certain move. Governor Smith observed: "All right, let 'Joe' Wilson take the contract." "Joe" Wilson, director of the executive budget, was unfamiliar with the term. He said: "What is that, Governor?" The Governor replied: "Take the contract to get up and serve notice on these men that they should take that out of the bill."

Another word that prevailed in local politics was "bit." It meant the same thing.

Smith's marriage did not lessen the amount of this work he had to do. It was taken for granted that it was part of life. Just as men in the country gather at the store, swap stories and talk politics, so in the congested neighborhood of a big city they gather, not in one store, but in many, on street corners, formerly in saloons, sometimes in their clubs. In a place like the Fourth Ward a young man interested in politics does not make a distinction between his social life and his service to the community. He helps to meet the needs of the people with unconscious human kindliness. There is no articulate philosophy of service. It is neighborliness, which on election day is translated into votes.

The votes on election day, however, do not come without organization. The translation into results is brought about through skill, concentration and persistence seldom known to the uptown reformer.

The district leader is a slave from morning until midnight, and for three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. No exertion is too great, no favor too insignificant. The virtues that spring from such a standpoint are, above all, willingness to help, loyalty, and respect for a promise. From the political standpoint, one of the most important lessons that the young man gradually absorbs is the meaning of team work. Many a political leader has accomplished something for his country by courage and originality as a lone wolf. That was not the school in which Smith grew up. Although he has expanded beyond the Fourth Ward in all directions, he has never rejected it, or ceased to use those human and technical contacts which it provided him. He has gone ahead without giving up team work, and team work has meant continuing to give as much to his organization as he could give consistently with his ever-increasing responsibilities and his clarifying purposes.

Smith served his leader and his party well. Shortly after he joined the Seymour Club he was appointed a process server in the office of the Commissioner of Deeds. He held this position until his election to the Assembly. Smith became the foremost campaign orator of the club and was in demand as a speaker at its meetings as well as other gatherings in the district. With an extraordinary gift of expression he early acquired a love for public speaking. His debating experience as a student in the Parochial School helped to fit him for the campaign work which was expected of him. During the campaign of 1896 Smith learned William Jennings Bryan's "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech, which won him the Presidential nomination. Smith vigorously supported Bryan in that campaign. Nevertheless he attempted to learn both sides of public questions and in a scrap book which he kept he pasted both the Bryan oratorical masterpiece and the one delivered in behalf of the gold forces by W. Bourke Cockran, for many years Tammany's most popular orator.

Smith rendered himself so useful to "Tom" Foley that in turn he became Secretary of the Seymour Club and knew almost as many of the residents of the ward as Foley himself. In these contacts he became acquainted with people of many racial origins. At first the district was overwhelmingly Irish, but as they became prosperous many moved out and the Russian Jews came in. The Jews also prospered and moved on, giving way to the Italians, who in turn were followed by the Greeks. This particular neighborhood today has more nationalities than any spot in the city, because it borders on the water front. Through these changes Foley's leadership was not shaken, or even successfully questioned. Master of the situation, he always delivered satisfactory results. It is an accepted part of the East Side philosophy of life, of which Tammany Hall is a mere expression, that personal loyalty is high among the virtues. If Foley and the organization did a favor for a family, that family voted as Foley and the organization wished it to vote. It did not forget to go to the polls. It had no chance to forget. Foley and his lieutenants saw that it did not forget, although favors were done by Foley without asking any questions of the recipient about his politics. Foley relied on human nature to get the political returns of gratitude. In these ways it was not different from other districts, except in the degree of efficiency with which this system was carried out. Even during the Harding landslide, when New York City, for one of the few times in modern history, went Republican for the Presidency, Foley's district gave James M. Cox the usual huge Democratic plurality.

In the scrapbook is found the following newspaper quotation: "Henry Campbell, the President of the Seymour Club, which is the anti-Tammany club of the Second A. D., owns about twenty-five tenement houses in the Seventh Ward. He is fond of cycling." Campbell was now backing his young friend and fellow-cyclist for a better job. On the same page in the scrapbook is the following, also from a newspaper: "Friends of Alfred Emanuel Smith, Secretary of the Seymour Club of the Second Assembly District, are quietly nursing his boom for the nomination for the Assembly."

Also this: "Alfred Emanuel Smith, the orator of the Seymour Club of the Second Assembly District, was a hard worker during the last two campaigns. He is ambitious to become a member of the legislature and is looking for the nomination in his district. He has announced that he will take the stump for Timothy J. Campbell next year, if he does not engage in a personal canvass."

He actually went to the Assembly in 1903. That was just at the time when William Travers Jerome, district attorney of New York, and the Committee of Fifteen, a group of earnest citizens determined to clean up the poisoned spots in the city, had accomplished certain dramatic triumphs. The result affected Smith indirectly as it affected the nature of Tammany Hall.

New York was not changing suddenly, but it had long been changing. A few years after the first anti-Tammany outbreak against Boss Tweed and his ring, it was a boss of Tammany Hall, "Honest" John Kelly, who helped to bring to the front reform Democrats, who included Samuel J. Tilden.

CHAPTER II

Governor Smith's earliest ambition was to be a letter-carrier, but soon he passed this by and thought that the life of a fireman was more exciting. When the gong at the fire station rang young Smith always would do his utmost to get to the station house of Engine Company number 32 on John Street in time to see the firemen drive out. The boy soon became a favorite around the Engine Company. He became in a sense the mascot at the station house. When he heard the stroke of the fire-alarm, he would make for the coffee can and the sandwich basket kept near the entrance; and when horses, men and engines had darted out of the doors, he was the one to close them. Then he and the fire dog together—he carrying the coffee can and the sandwich basket—would dash to the place where the fire was. He had learned to locate it by the number of rings of the bell.

If it was a false alarm, or if the fire were slight, he would return with the firemen on the engine, the envy of his boy friends. How proudly he leaped from the engine and opened the fire house door! If the fire was serious, he would go to the restaurants, where he was known by this time, and get coffee and sandwiches for the men.

He was more scrupulous than a Dutch housewife in keeping the can brilliantly polished, in fact, in keep-

When a fellow is willing to do his damnedest he has but little competi-

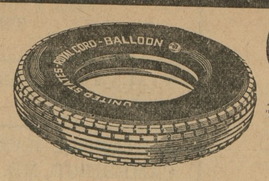
Perhaps it would be well here to explain what generally is called Tammany Hall. New York County is coterminous with Manhattan Borough, and is one of the five counties and five boroughs of New York City. The Society of St. Tammany, or the Columbian Order, was founded in New York in 1789 by William Mooney as a social organization directed against aristocratic influences. Under the manipulation of Aaron Burr, who became powerful in the society, it began its career as a partisan political organization in 1789, and opposed the alien, sedition and naturalization acts of John Adams' administration. It has a membership of about 750. The officers, however, are all Democrats, active in New York County politics. The assembly hall of the society has been the meeting place of the controlling committees of the Democratic party ever since 1811. From 1800 to 1871 the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society passed upon the regularity of committees, conventions, and nominations of the party and was the directing power of party affairs. By custom and precedent the body meeting in Tammany Hall was regarded as the regular party. When the county committee was reorganized in 1871 and with the evolution of state election laws, the society, which had dictated Democratic politics, was divorced from this control and became, as it had been prior to Burr's intervention, a fraternal and patriotic body. Nevertheless, the society today is dominated by the party which it long controlled, as all of its officers are active Democrats.

When Smith reached Albany to take the oath of office as a member of the Assembly he sent his mother a post card. On it was a picture of the Executive Mansion. He wrote his mother the prophecy that some day he would occupy the mansion as Governor.

He did not like the situation at Albany. Many of the activities that had filled his life were behind him. There did not seem to be anything to do. He found himself out of sympathy with the methods of amusement which prevailed among the commonplace assemblymen. There was a vice quarter of the town, known as the "gut," which many of them found exhilarating, but not Smith. He was happy in his family, his tastes were simple and firm. He was not fond of poker. He took no interest in prize-fighting, popular among minor politicians. Although always liked by sporting men, he has never been much of a sport himself. He was sociable, but what he liked in human intercourse was conversation and song. He liked to ask questions. If somebody blurted out an opinion, he would answer, "Did you say so and so?" until he found out exactly what the man did mean. He was like a vastly simpler Socrates. In the back of his head he was a little sad that it was his function to register the decision of an organization that did not think. At the end of his first term he was not sure that he cared to go back. He and Foley had breakfast together one day with Mayor McClellan.

One of the three men who sat at that breakfast saw the situation differently from Smith. Tom Foley knew Smith. He knew his standards. Looking back to this decision, Foley once said:

"Al went up to Albany on his first trip to the Assembly just as cocksure of himself as he has ever been in his life. He didn't cut much of a figure in the first two or three terms, but there was a reason for that, and if he won't tell, I will.



GET MORE FOR Your Money

U. S. Royals Give More Mileage

All Types All Sizes

We have received a complete stock of U. S. Tires and are able to take care of your needs. We have your size in stock.

Prices are lower than ever before in the history of the tire industry.

These tires are guaranted to be free from all defects in material and workmanship for life of tire.

Let Us Serve You

FAIRLEE PUBLIC GARAGE

Howard Jones, Prop.

Phone Chestertown 806F32 Fairlee, Md

ARLINGTON L. SPARKS

NEXT DOOR TO WM. M. CULP AND A. L. STERLING, CHESTERTOWN, MD., and we are ready to serve you

THE HOUSE OF

Quality and Service!

New Dress Goods in All the Newest and Most Popular Shades, Fine Assortment Ladies' Waists, Everything for Girls and Children

ARLINGTON L. SPARKS

KENT NEWS $1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

The Kent County Jail Bond

Sample of the Jail Bond Ballot which has been certified by the Kent County Board of Commissioners to Supervisors of Elections as it will appear on the official ballot at the Election to be held on

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 6, 1928

BONDING KENT COUNTY FOR $25,000 FOR REPAIRING AND RE-CONSTRUCTING THE KENT COUNTY JAIL ACCORDING TO ACT OF LEGISLATURE, ACTS OF 1927, CHAPTER 615.

FOR COUNTY JAIL BOND	
AGAINST COUNTY JAIL BOND	

Published in compliance with the provisions of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, Chapter 307, Session 1914.

C. Frank Crow, President.
J. Hydie Thompson,
T. W. Trew,
Supervisors of Elections of Kent Co.

W. O. B. Knight, Clerk.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_24_1-0369