CERTIFIED LIST

—OF—

Candidates for Nomination to Office to Appear on Official Ballot in the Primary Election to be Held

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1913.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES VOTE FOR TWO	
JAMES G. HARRIS	
CHARLES W. KIBLER	
ROBERT A. SHALLCROSS	
HOWARD TURNER	
FOR TREASURER VOTE FOR ONE	
JOHN P. AHERN	
SAMUEL G. CALDWELL	
FOR SHERIFF VOTE FOR ONE	
WILLIAM E. BROWN	
ROBERT J. McWHORTER	
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. VOTE FOR TWO	
T. BENJAMIN CREW	
EDWIN M. TAYLOR	
J. HENRY THOMPSON	
JOHN C. WOOD	
FOR STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE VOTE FOR THREE	
JOHN J. CROUCH	
CHARLES L. DODD.	
WILLIAM H. McKEE	
GEORGE E. NOLAND	
GEORGE R. RASIN	
WILLIAM H. STRADLEY	
FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION VOTE FOR THREE	
VERNOR M. BARNETT	
JAMES THOMAS HADAWAY	
STONEWALL J. JOHNSON	
PHILIP MYERS	
FRANK SKIRVEN	
CHARLES M. VICKERS	

The above named persons have filed their certificates according to law as candidates of the Democratic Party for nomination to office in the Primary Election to be held on Monday, September 8th, 1913.

Published in compliance with the Provisions of Article 33 Section 160 G., Election Laws of the State of Maryland.

By Order

JOHN C. DAVIS, Pres't.
WALTER S. TREW,
SAMUEL G. CALDWELL
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

W. W. Baldwin, Clerk.

WHISTLING BUOYS

They Are Simple In Principle and Certain In Operation.

PLAYTHINGS OF THE WAVES.

The Rise and Fall of the Water Give Birth to Their Penetrating Shrieks. Placing and Removing Them Are Tasks Fraught With Deadly Peril.

Sea travelers up and down our coast lines often hear a strange, weird sound to port or starboard, a sort of compound of moan and shriek, at once soft and insistent, subdued and penetrating. It is the call of the whistling buoy to the man at the helm, warning him of shoal or dangerous place.

These whistling buoys, which are enormous masses of iron, often weighing several tons, are as simple in principle as they are certain in operation. The buoy proper consists of a huge pear shaped bulb, little end up, on top of which is a powerful whistle, protected from accidental blow or collision by a framework of iron bars, and an air intake. Below and projecting far down into the water is an open tube of metal. The whole thing is secured in position with an anchor and a chain, which last is long enough for the depth of the water in which the buoy is placed to permit the free movement of the mass up and down.

When a wave lifts the buoy up in the air the water in the tube, acting as a piston, sucks in air through the intake. It is confined in the bulb of the buoy by a simple valve which prevents its egress through the intake. When the waves drop the buoy in the trough of the waves the water in the tube presses up on the confined air and compresses it. It finds exit through the whistle, which thus sounds its warning note.

It might be supposed that, having no mechanism but a valve, such buoys, once put in position, could be left there for an indefinite period of time. But the sea has strange ways with her playthings, and even if the necessity of constant painting of the buoy to protect it from the action of sea water was not existent it would still be necessary to keep a watch on these signals and to take them up and replace them rather often, for the big tube projecting down into the water is a great attraction to barnacles and seaweed, and not infrequently these marine growths so interfere with the action of the buoy as to keep it silent in ordinary weather and to dim its voice in bad weather.

It then becomes necessary to "work" a new whistler in position, which is a regular part of the duty of a lighthouse tender or buoy tender, of which vessels there are many in the service.

When a buoy is to be "worked" the tender repairs to a yard or station and by means of her crane lifts on deck the freshly painted and thoroughly repaired new buoy which is to replace that one which is either silent or which has served its allotted time and is now due for replacement.

There is nothing difficult about this. It is getting the enormously large and unwieldy mass of iron overboard and taking on board the one which is in the water which causes the difficulty. The very waves which are necessary to the successful operation of the buoy make it hard to manage at the end of a crane on board a comparatively small vessel.

When a buoy tender goes to "work" a whistler she clears her deck of everything else but the buoy, which is secured with chocks and chains against the roll of the vessel. The old buoy is approached cautiously, within a couple of hundred feet, and the new buoy is allowed to slide overboard rather than picked up and placed in the water, the crew guiding it by guy ropes, while the powerful crane lifts just enough to permit the buoy to move. With the vessel slowly rolling from side to side on the slow seas of even a quiet day—the good days are purposely picked for this work—the mass of freshly painted iron with its long tube presents potentialities for evil which must be closely watched. Let the buoy but get clear of the deck and the fall tackle get jammed and there would come into being a three ton pendulum with an iron flail thirty-six feet long capable of smashing the boat to bits and certainly of sweeping broken boned men about the deck with no more effort than if they were so many flies.

But, if getting the new buoy overboard is dangerous work, hauling the old one in is more so. The buoy is first secured by good seamanship, managing the steam vessel, with a rope through the iron cage at its top. Working from this, ropes, chains and "springs" or heavy cables are brought into play and the whole very cautiously lifted and secured as it comes over the side. It is allowed to swing free not at all, save perhaps for an instant, just as it is laid flat on the deck, and then, apparently in the very face of death, a dozen men spring at the mass, ready to swing with the waves and to demolish them and thrust huge billets of wood underneath its sides to hold it long enough for lashings to make it secure. The boat being belayed to the anchor chain then cautiously backs away to raise the anchor, and there is a general scampering away from the cable while this is being done, as should it break it would be like having a couple of cannon balls come tearing along the deck.

However, so skillful are these handlers of heavy masses of iron on an unstable keel that it is rare that an accident happens.—C. H. Claudy in Scientific American.

A Grewsome Toy.

War and bloodshed seem always to have reacted on the nursery. In 1793, for instance, the German child was humored with a toy guillotine for Christmas, and Goethe wrote to his mother at Frankfort asking her to send one of these little instruments for a boy friend. Mme. Goethe was indignant. "Dear son," she wrote, "I have only one desire, and that is to give you pleasure. I will execute any command, but buy such an infamous machine of slaughter I will not in any circumstances. If I could I would arrest the makers and burn such toys by the executioner."

FASTIDIOUS AUTHORS.

Campbell Took a Twelve Mile Tramp to Change a Comma.

It is surprising how punctilious some authors have been with respect even to the smallest detail of their manuscripts. Dickens was a perfect terror and would make enough fuss over an error of punctuation to drive a poor "comp" out of his wits.

Tennyson, too, was most particular that not a comma should be omitted or misplaced, while his revisions were never finished. Perhaps the greatest terror of the compositor was Thomas Carlyle, for he would cover every square inch of vacant space, both in the margin and between the lines, with minute additions and emendations, and not once, but a dozen times.

Victor Hugo was equally difficult to please and satisfy. Of one of his famous works he made the printers supply no fewer than eleven successive revised proofs, and the last half dozen were furnished in order to make quite sure that the commas were in their right places.

But perhaps Thomas Campbell, the famous poet who wrote such stirring masterpieces as "Hohenlinden," "The Battle of the Baltic" and "Ye Mariners of England," takes the cake in this respect. He was fastidious to a degree, which fact probably accounts for the small quantity and perfect quality of his literary output. It is said that he once walked six miles to his printers and six miles back in order to have a comma changed into a semicolon.

But an equally careful and fastidious literary workman owed a great improvement in the opening line of his most famous poem to a printer. This was Thomas Gray, whose "Elegy Written In a Country Churchyard" is probably the best known poem in the English language. Its first line reads, "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," but when Gray sent it to the press his manuscript read, "The curfew tolls, the knell of parting day."

The thoughtful compositor did not understand the word "tolls" as an intransitive verb, so dropped the comma, thinking the poet had put it in by mistake, and when Gray read the line his sensitive ear at once caught its new, sustained melody, and he adopted the compositor's correction.

INOPPORTUNE DEATHS.

Men Who Might Have Changed History Had They Been Spared.

Julius Caesar was assassinated when he had almost completed the task of consolidating the administration and dominion of the Roman empire, and his death opened the way to that despotism and corruption which ultimately undid his work.

Henry of Navarre was killed when he had almost healed the differences between Catholic and Protestant which subsequently rent not only France, but Europe, and William the Silent also fell when he was on the point of uniting the Netherland provinces into a compact barrier against the encroachments of Spain.

In English history Lord Clive died at the moment when he was the one man who could have saved the American colonies and kept the Anglo-Saxon race united.

But there is the case of Mirabeau. He was literally the one man in France who could have averted the horrors of the revolution, saved and reformed the monarchy and so spared Europe the murderous career of Napoleon and all the devastation it brought. If he had lived ten or even five years longer the history not only of France, but of Europe and the world, would have been different. It is, in fact, sufficient to say that he would have made both Robespierre and Napoleon impossible. —Strand Magazine.

A LAND OF WHITE HOUSES.

Buildings In Bermuda Are All of Whitewashed Coral.

The most striking things about a Bermudian house are its color and material. White does not begin to express the vivid, radiant, penetrating purity of its smooth, unbroken surfaces. In the intense sunlight the dazzling roofs give forth a halo of reflected light where the roof line instead of standing out sharply against the sky blends imperceptibly with it.

Bermudian houses are built today, as they were centuries ago, of coral blocks literally sawed out of the hillsides. A Bermudian quarry is a queer institution. For convenience it is usually located on the side of a hill where only a thin layer of soil covers the coral. The blocks are sawed out by negroes with long, coarse toothed hand saws and cut in uniform sizes measuring about two feet long, one foot wide and six inches thick. The roofs are covered with overlapping slabs an inch thick.

When taken from the quarry these coral blocks and slabs are very soft, but after being piled up for a month or so and exposed to the air they become hard and firm. Even then, however, the coral is porous, so that all Bermudian houses are covered with a thick coat of whitewash or lime a quarter of an inch deep. This hides all cracks and joints and gives the surface a beautiful, smooth finish. To keep the houses in good condition a coat of whitewash is applied each year.

What little wood is used for floors, verandas, interior trim and shutters can be obtained from the cedar trees that grow on the same hills where the stone is quarried. With material so handy and ready for use with so little work it does not cost much to build in Bermuda. In some of the older houses and churches the cedar beams are locked into the masonry exactly as a shipbuilder would do it. Big chimneys, sloping roofs to catch the rainwater, stone porches and windows filled with green shutters that push outward are features common in many Bermudian houses.—Country Life In America.

Arabia's Orange Groves.

In Oma there are groves of date palms covering an area of sixty miles long and averaging two miles in width in the coast country known as the Bahtinah, an estimated half million trees in the Wadi Semail, large groves at Rostock—in fact, everywhere that water is to be obtained this wonderful plant is cultivated, and in the entire country there are probably no fewer than 4,000,000 trees.

Confections Have Social Standing

as well as the people that buy them. There is one particular kind that goes into the most exclusive circles and is regarded as the candy of quality.

Belle Mead Sweets

Chocolates and Bon Bons

in their beautiful gold seal box. Are recognized everywhere as a synonym for class—tone—exclusiveness. Made in the "cleanest candy kitchen in the world."

No purer, more delicious, more relishable candy has ever been made.

PHONE NO. 30

The Stam Drug Co.,

Chestertown, Md.

Insurance

Best Companies,

LOWEST

Current Rates.

James G. Beck,

A CARD TO MY FRIENDS in Kent County.

After careful consideration of my candidacy for the Sheriff's office, I have concluded that since I have no family, nor anyone who can assist me in properly keeping the county jail in the cooking, attending to prisoners, &c., that it is best for me to withdraw from the contest in favor of Mr. Robert J. McWhorter.

I wish to thank my friends most warmly for the encouragement they have given to me and to earnestly request them to unite with me in supporting the entire Anti-Organization ticket and especially Mr. McWhorter for Sheriff and defeating the Organization candidate for this office.

ADDIE STARTT.

Concealed Weapons 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 Montgomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

SEC. 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 a misdemenor, 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 said 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 committed 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.

WM. H. McKEE, Sheriff

Betting on Elections.

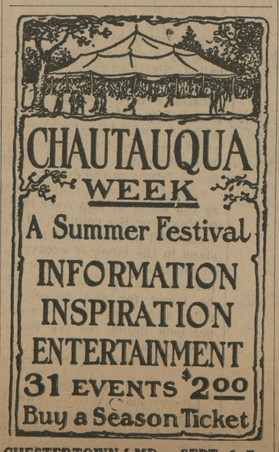
The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 Code of Public Laws of Maryland.

SECTION 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take place in this State.

SECTION 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, if the offense be committed in Baltimore, and conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

SECTION 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.

WM. H. McKEE, Sheriff.



CHESTERTOWN, MD., SEPT. 1-7.

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, emoulument 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 or session 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 whotsoever, 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 valuanble 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 expenses of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization or association, other than to a treasurer or a politicrl 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 paid out by it only through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, 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, intented or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of an election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits in the establishment or place where his employes are engage in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of 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 the period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

a27 WILLIAM H. McKEE, Sheriff.

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 Spiritous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it 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 he Grand Jury of the county wheret such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined 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 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 registra- 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 there of be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

WM. H. McKee, Sheriff.

DR. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY.

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

Having enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advance Dentistry in the most approved style.

EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN

SUPERVISORS' NOTICE

—OF—

PRIMARY ELECTION

Notice is hereby given that the Primary 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

Monday, Sept. 8, 1913

The places wherein such Primary Election upon the date aforementioned will be held in the respective Districts or Precincts, are as follows:

First District

(FIRST PRECINCT)

at B. F. Vansant's Hotel Room, Millington.

(SECOND PRECINCT)

at Galena Band Hall, Galena

Second District

(FIRST PRECINCT)

at D. T. Nickerson's residence, Kennedyville.

(SECOND PRECINCT)

at L. A. Pennington's Store Room, Kennedyville.

Third District

(FIRST PRECINCT)

P. O. S. of A. building, Worton.

(SECOND PRECINCT)

at Chesapeake House, Betton.

Fourth District

(FIRST PRECINCT)

at the Court House, Chestertown.

(SECOND PRECINCT)

at W. A. Burk's Store Room, Chestertown.

Fifth District

(FIRST PRECINCT)

at Junior O. U. A. M. Hall, Rock Hall.

[SECOND PRECINCT]

at G. W. Hayes' Store Room, Edesville.

Sixth District

at Walter B. Barnes' Store Room. Fairlee,

Seventh District

at W. S. Scoon's Store Room, Pomona.

Said Primary Election will be held for the purpose of nominating:

Two persons for the office of Representatives in the House of Delegates from Kent County.

Two persons for the office of County Commissioners of Kent County.

One person for the office of County Treasurer of Kent County.

One person for the office of Sheriff of Kent County.

Also for the election of:

Three persons as members of the State Central Committee of the Democratic Party.

Three persons to the State Convention of the Democratic Party.

There being no contests for the nominations to office by any other than the Democratic Party, only the names of Democratic candidates will appear on the official ballot.

The Return Judges shall make their returns before twelve o'clock, noon, of the second day after election, that is Wednesday, Sept. 10, in manner prescribed by law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to County Commissioners, to Supervisors of Elections, and to Register of Wills of Kent County, aforesaid. By order,

JOHN C. DAVIS,
President;
WALTER S. TREW,
SAML G. CALDWELL,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent county.
W. W. BALDWIN, CLERK.

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