ranscript.

NS, T.D.BOWERS
DITORS.

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NG that our representatives
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they amend the present law
provide for a more rigid en-
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well as to provide for a severer
against the violators of the law.

S. WEIR MITCHELL, neurologist
iter, of Philadelphia, died at 3
Monday morning. Influenza,
ge as a contributing factor, caused
ath after an illness of six days.
itchell was 84 years old. His end
s peaceful as his life. To the last
great man gave true token of his
tness. Surrounded by the imme-
e members of his family, his last
ath evoked a blessing upon them all.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

ttended by a Crowd of One Hundred and Fifty Representative Citizens Hurriedly Called Together and Adjourned to Thursday After Appointing Committee on Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AGAINST PRESENCE OF STATE TROOPS, THE REMOVAL OF THE PRISONERS AND TRIAL, ETC.

An impromptu meeting of the citizens of Kent county was held in the court house on Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the recent action of the removal of the case of the murderers of Mr. James R. Coleman, and also to protest against the presence of the State militia here during the special session of the grand jury. The meeting was hastily called, and yet there were present about 125 of the county's leading citizens, and had it been generally known that a meeting was to be held the court house would have been packed to the doors. Mr. William F. Russell, cashier of the Kent County Savings Bank, was made chairman of the meeting, and Mr. P. M. Brooks, proprietor of Radcliffe Mills, was made secretary.

In a masterly speech Mr. Russell stated the object of the meeting, and made it very plain that the indignation of the people at the editorial references of the daily papers concerning the town integrity of the people of Kent ty in a trying circumstance like the Coleman murder, is such as to justify them in resenting such insults publicly, and also he felt that as a citizen of Kent and as a business man he had a perfectly justifiable right to resent the presence of the State militia and the removal of the case from the county. After discussing the object for the call of the meeting, the chair, upon motion of Mr. Wm. T. Nicholson, appointed the following committee on resolutions: Harry Willis, Rev. S. S. Hepburn and W. pper. In order that the committee might have time to prepare a suitable set of resolutions, a motion was made that the meeting be adjourned to Thursday or Saturday afternoon. The committee retired, and after deliberating for some time they returned and asked for more time in which to prepare resolutions, and asked that the meeting be adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the committee would be in a position to report.

THURSDAY'S MEETING.

The court room was filled with representative citizens of the county Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, the hour set for the report of the committee on resolutions appointed at the meeting held on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. W. F. Russell, chairman, called the meeting to order and briefly outlined the object. The resolutions committee was called and submitted the following report which was unnamously adopted:

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Your committee appointed to draw up such preambles and resolutions as will express the sentiments of this gathering concerning the James R. Coleman murder case, realize the delicate position in which you have placed them. It became our duty to prepare paper which will give full expression the feelings of a people who think at they have been belittled by the blic press, and who are consequently ignant. To a people who further- re think a great error was made en the accused were removed from midst. We have not shrunk from grave duty you have imposed upon us. We have striven to stand loyally by own people, and to be courteous and spectful to those in authority, while the same time we endeavor to give manly and honest expression of the ounds upon which we stand. It has een no easy task to do both of these. wo days and nights of calm and deliberate thought by each of us separately, wo hours or more in a formal meeting ave enabled us, with perfect accord, bring before you the following paper hich we hope will meet with the earty approval of this gathering. We link that each word, sentence and em in this paper should be seriously nd carefully weighed by this body before its adoption, and (if need be so ltered as to give full expression to our esires). It is by no means a perfect aper. No one realizes this more than es your committee.

WHEREAS, On the night of December rd, 1913, Norman Mabel and James roway, negroes, for the purpose of obbery by their own confession, did ick and cruelly murder James R. man, a most worthy citizen of our derers were confined with the avowed and expressed purpose of administering to them summary justice. And

WHEREAS, To disperse the aforesaid excited citizens, our Honorable ex-Judge James A. Pearce and commonwealth's attorney, Mr. Harrison Vickers, did promise to use their influence for a speedy trial of the accused. And

WHEREAS, Upon the reception of this promise the rioters did quietly disperse. And

WHEREAS, Certain greatly exaggerated and widely spread newspaper reports of the event did great injury to our citizenship by representing us as lawless and ungovernable. And

WHEREAS, The Honorable Judges of the Circuit Court, did (by reason of the aforesaid riot and exaggerated news reports, in the exercise of their judgment), request the Governor of the State to send troops to guard the jail and protect the murderers. And

WHEREAS, The aforesaid troops did come at great expense. And

WHEREAS, The aforesaid confessed murderers were, under the protection of the aforesaid troops, conveyed out of our county, where we felt assured they would be held until the end of justice could be properly met.

We, the citizens and tax-payers of Kent county, in popular meeting assembled for the purpose of upholding our own dignity and expressing our honest sentiments as free-born American citizens, do resolve,

1st. *Resolved*, That we declare our disapproval and *condemnation* of any thing like mob violence. We think that justice is always more surely measured out where "the majesty of the law" is upheld.

2. *Resolved*, That we hereby express to the reporters and newspapers our indignation over the injury they have done us and our county by their exaggerated reports of this most deplorable event in our history.

3. *Resolved*, While we have the most profound respect for and highest appreciation of the honesty, ability and integrity of the Hon. Judges of our court, while we realize that they have the safety of our homes and property and our very lives, largely in their hands, we, at the same time realize they are human, and consequently are liable to err. We think it was an error of judgment to request troops to be sent here. We recognize the fact that they had two good reasons for doing so, namely: the *riot* and the *exaggerated* reports.

4. *Resolved*, That we deplore the coming of the troops—1st, because their coming will have a bad effect upon that element (to be found here and everywhere) who are ready to resort to mob violence in every case of assault or murder. The innocent is liable to suffer at the hands of this unruly, thoughtless element. In the future they will endeavor to get in their work before there is a possibility of troops coming. 2nd, we are sure their coming will have an ill effect upon the *bad* negro in our midst, whose name is legion. He already thinks he is the pet ward of the federal government, and now feels doubly assured that the State also will come to his aid when he goes wrong.

5. *Resoleed*, That we commend the action of the Chestertown colored law and order league as expressing the true meaning of good citizenship.

6. *Resolved*, That we compliment our local press in their summary of the situation as expressed in their editorials, which voiced the true sentiments of the people.

7. *Resolved*, That we hereby petition our citizens to be law-abiding, and after this formal expression of our *honest* and *deep* rooted convictions, to bow in submission to the due course of the law.

Mr. Wm. T. Nicholson made the following motion which was seconded and carried:

We, representing the citizens of Kent county, in mass meeting assembled, denounce the passage of the Act of 1908 whereby when a jury returns a verdict of murder in the first degree it is left within the discretion of the Court to sentence the person so convicted to capital punishment or to life imprisonment. We believe such change in the law to be wrong in principle. It substitutes the opinion of the Judge for the verdict of a jury. The verdict of a jury in such cases is the verdict of the people and should not be reversed by the court, since similar power is now in the hands of the Governor of the state and should not be also lodged in the discretion of the court since this would make the court both judge and the jury in capital crimes. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge our Senator and Delegates in the General Assembly to use all means in their power to secure the repeal of the act of 1908, so that when a jury returns a verdict of murder in the first degree, the person so convicted shall surely receive the punishment meted out to him by the judgment of his peers.

Mr. Edward W. Hepbron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the Maryland Legislature.

IMPRESSIONS ABROAD.

BY REV. G. A. MORRIS.

The impression made upon the minds of people in this section of the State "by daily press reports concerning the Coleman murder case," is, that the citizens of Chestertown and Kent county are a rough element. Many men asked me if that was the place from which I came prior to my coming here, and what was the character of the people. I stated my position plainly, disabusing their minds concerning the impression, and expressed my indignation that such irroneous reports should go abroad; thus misleading the public and causing the misjudgment. I am glad that the grand jury said that the daily papers exaggerated the affair. The impression here is that the court was arrogant, defiant, and egotistical in its address to the people. I do not know. But if it was, it overstepped the bounds of proprietry and foreclosed the way by which to win the confidence, respect and love of the people. Who was responsible for the presence of the militia? Judge Constable declared that the court ordered it. Did the court act within its rights when it ordered a batallion of militia to Chestertown? We answer yes. But whether it was the wisest thing to do remains to be proven. The end is not yet; for such an act is far reaching and it will have its influence on both white and black citizens of our State. The press said much about Judge Constable administering a stinging rebuke concerning those who broke into the jail. I don't like the phraseology. It is the impression here (we charge) that a gentle rebuke rt, is in

TO THE PUBLIC.

The newspapers of Kent county have freely expressed their views upon the situation which resulted from the recent brutal and lamentable murder of James R. Coleman, as it was their right as public journalists to do, and a number of citizens of the county, at a public meeting held on the 8th inst. in Chestertown have adopted resolutions giving expression to the views they entertain. It is not my purpose here to criticize any mere expression of opinion, either from the press or in the resolutions mentioned, since under free government the free and temperate expression of public opinion upon public questions cannot be denied. The policy of such expression or the form it may assume, may be questioned, but the right never. There is, however, one statement alleged in the press as a *fact* as to which the public has not been accurately informed, and as this *fact* is especially within my personal knowledge, I feel that it is due to the public, to the court and to myself, that this should be made clear beyond question.

In the editorial of the TRANSCRIPT of January 3rd, I am represented as stating to those whom I addressed in the court house yard on the night of December 27th, that the judges had authorized me to say "that the prisoners would not be taken away from the jail, and that the grand jury would be called together on Monday morning and the prisoners given a speedy trial." Also later in the same editorial it was said "that these assurances were made upon authority from the court that the prisoners would not be removed from the jail, and that they would be tried *here*."

In both of these extracts the *inference* is permitted that the prisoners would, *under no circumstances*, be removed from the jail, and in the latter it is distinctly charged that I said "they should be tried *here*."

It is apparent also from the report of the Grand Jury to the court that its members had received the same information as to my statement as that upon which the TRANSCRIPT'S editorial was based.

I was not authorized to make, and did not make either of these statements, and I was never more seriously aware of the necessity of careful and accurate statement than at that time. What I did say was, "that I was authorized by Judges Constable and Hopper to say (for I had not communicated with Judge Adkins) that the grand jury would be convened on Monday morning to investigate the murder; that *pending this investigation* the prisoners would not be removed from the jail, and that a speedy trial should be given."

The differences between that statement and that attributed to me, are material and apparent when calmly considered and heard. I do not doubt that the statement attributed to me was made in reliance upon the ordinary sources of information, and therefore do not question the good faith of the editorial. But it must be remembered that those whom I addressed were laboring under great and natural anger and excitement. In such circumstances it is not surprising if the statement made was given a construction not justified by the language used, or should be unconsciously exaggerated in attempting to repeat it.

It is undisputed, I believe, though I was not present at the time, that on Saturday afternoon the prisoners were brought out of the jail by the sheriff and State's Attorney for the purpose of sending them to the jail of Baltimore city for safe keeping, but the people who were assembled protested and refused to allow their removal and the attempt was abandoned. Shortly afterwards, as I am informed, for I was still not present, the State's Attorney addressed the crowd and stated that the court had ordered the Grand Jury to meet on Monday morning, that he would not further attempt to remove the prisoners and that a speedy trial should be had.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland, in Blake vs. Burke, 42nd Md. 45, has said that a prisoner committed on a legal warrant in one county of the State may be removed to another county by the sheriff without writ or other special authority in writing from a judicial officer; and the same Court in State vs. Wade 87th Md. 549, has said that it is the duty of the sheriff to keep a prisoner committed to his custody, in the county, *unless some necessity makes it proper to remove him*; but it is his province to determine in the honest exercise of his discretion when such necessity exists. If the sheriff therefore honestly believed when the attempt to remove them was made, that such necessity existed, he was within his legal right in making the attempt. But I believe he wisely concluded when the people forbid the removal, that there was more danger at that time in the attempt to remove them, than in retaining them, especially after the statement made to the people by the State's Attorney.

At this stage of the excitement I informed Judges Constable and Hopper by telephone of the assurances the State's Attorney informed me he had given the people, and they by telephone, authorized me to say, if it should appear to be necessary for the preservation of peace and order, that they approved and joined in the assurances of the State's Attorney; and some hours later when the situation again became threatening, I made to the crowd then present the statement I was so authorized to make.

It is thus clear to any intelligent candid mind that the only pledge authorized or given was that the prisoners should not be removed pending the investigation by the Grand Jury, and that a speedy trial should be had. This pledge has been redeemed, and neither the good faith of the court or of any one representing it can be questioned.

The Judges knew, and I knew, that after indictment found, the Constitution guaranteed in all capital cases, the right of removal for trial if demanded by the accused, and that they were powerless to refuse it. If they had authorized me to say that the prisoners should be tried *here*, regardless of their Constitutional right of romoval, and I had so assured the people, they and I would have been guilty of wilfully and deliberately deceiving the people. The removal of the prisoners from the jail was within the sheriff's control until indictment was found; but the moment the application for the removal of the trial was made, and the passage of the order for removal, the control of the sheriff and the State's Attorney ceased.

The Court has publicly announced that it alone is responsible for the presence of the militia on the morning of the 31st of December, and however citizens may differ as to the need of their presence, all should remember that the ultimate responsibility for the orderly, peaceful and constitutional trial of the accused, and execution of the final judgment was upon the judges under their oath of office.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of the 8th inst., correctly report the statement made by me.

JAMES A. PEARCE.

January 8, 1914.

Mr. S. M. Whiteley, of Talbot County, in a Letter to The Sun, Discusses Mob Law From Another Viewpoint, And He Thinks That More Disgraceful Than Lynching is Public Lack of Confidence in Courts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir*: Your editorial in yesterday's paper on the tendency toward mob violence in our neignboring county of Kent prompts me to set before you certain conditions existing on the Eastern Shore which may make you see the subject from another viewpoint or, at least, give you a clue to the real cause of mob rule here or anywhere else.

As you know, our negro population is very large and is composed mostly of a very ignorant, superstitious class. They have no knowledge of law and are held in check principally through fear.

We have had within the past year two murders as horrible and revolting as the recent affair in Kent county, both cases negroes, one of them, in fact, a counterpart of the Kent murder. The negro was tried and acquitted simply because there wasn't sufficient circumstantial evidence to convict him, while everyone knew he was guilty without doubt. In the other case the negro got one year in the penitentiary for killing a 6-year-old child. These two cases show what happens when justice is allowed to take its course, and every negro in the neighborhood is 10 times more bold than he was before.

I have heard our own citizens, as law-abiding and peaceful as you will find anywhere, promise that the next murderer "will get his", and I for one will gladly help the cause. Blind justice looks fine sitting on a statue in front of a court house, but I am confident many cases would be decided differently if the lady could use her eyes, for if she depends entirely on what she hears, it's always the slickest lawyer, who wins the case.

Don't misunderstand me and come to the conclusion I am an advocate of "mob rule," for such is not the case. We merely want sane justice, and such demonstrations as we have lately seen in Kent county do lots of good in teaching the court that the people rule, court or no court.

It is certainly a disgrace to a community to have a lynching, but the disgrace is not from the act itself, but from the fact that the people of that community have so little faith in their own courts.

Build up that faith and lynching will di appear. S. M. WHITELEY.
t county, Md.,

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LEGISLATURE CONVENES.

Presiding Officers of Both Houses as Well as Others Elected.—Kent Gets a Plum.

Following party caucuses held in Baltimore on Tuesday night, the Maryland Legislature convened on Wednesday in Annapolis. After electing its officers and having a prolonged discussion concerning the rules, the session adjourned until Monday. The Lee plan for reform in legislative procedure had smooth sailing in the House, but when it came before the Senate it struck a snag. One or more of those senators who several weeks ago in an interview in the Baltimore Sun declared openly for the Lee plan, notable among whom was Wm. W. Beck, of Kent, kicked over the traces when the real test came, and as usual lined up with the reactionary wing of the party. When the Lee plan providing for changing the rules of procedure were explained by Senator Harper, decided objection developed, and a motion so substitute the rules governing the Senate at the last session was made by Senator Hammond, but the Lee forces defeated it by a vote of 10 to 7. Senator Beck, of Kent, who two weeks ago in the Baltimore Sun, came out so strongly for legislative reform and declaring for the Lee plan, voted against the Lee senators and for the same old rules. The following officers of both houses were elected, Kent county getting the chief engrossing clerkship of the Senate in the person of Lionel J. Keyser:

In the Senate. For President—Jesse D. Price, of Wicomico county (re-election).

Secretary—John R. Sullivan, Anne Arundel county.

Assistant Secretary—Chas. C. Ford, Washington county.

Reading Clerk—Andrew Shaab, Howard county.

Journal Clerk—Jos. M. George, Queen Annes county.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Robert F. Fleetwood, Caroline county.

Chief Engrossing Clerk—Lionel Keyser, Kent county.

Assistant Engrossing Clerk—Nicholas S. Callahan, Talbot county.

Sergeant-at-arms—Peyton B. Hodson, Dorchester county.

Postmaster—James Bradley, Baltimore city.

House of Delagates. Speaker—James McK. Trippe, Baltimore city (re-election).

Chief Clerk—Albert J. Almoney, Montgomery county.

Assisstant—William E. Hauser, Frederick county.

Reading Clerk—S. A. Smith, Harford county.

Journal Clerk—Thomas J. Murray, Cecil county.

Assistant—Victor Webster, Somerset county.

Chief Engrossing Clerk—W. A. Miller, Prince George's county.

Assistant—Paul Quinn, Baltimore city.

Sergeant-at-arms—S. M. Crockett, Worcester county.

Postmaster—Thomas Vincent, Baltimore county.

A surprise was sprung in the Senate when Senator Benson objected to the credentials of Senator F. E. Williams, of Cecil county, upon the ground that he is a preacher. Mr. Williams did not take the oath of office.

Mr. Orlando Harrison served notice of a contest upon Mr. Quince Ashburn, who was returned elected Senator from Worcester county by a majority of four votes.

Millington Items.

Mr. William Sylvester moved last Thursday, January 1st, from the Biggs farm near town, to the home which he recently bought in Crumpton. Mr. McCosh Walls, of near Chesterville, moved to the farm vacated by Mr. Sylvester. Mr. William Emerson moved from a farm near Ingleside into his house on South Crane street, which was vacated last week by Mr. John Anthony. Mrs. Julia Mallalieu moved into the Vansant house, on W. Cypress street, and Mr. H. L. Disharoon took the Price house vacated by Mrs. Mallalieu. Mr. W. C. Rolph moved to College Park, Md., with his daughter, Mrs. Temple Jarrell, and Mr. Lindlay Smith, moved into the house vacated by Mr. Rolph. Mr. Gove Everett, of near Galena, also moved into his fine new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Maddox, of near Galena, and Mr. Franklin L. Spear, of Baltimore, spent the week-end with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Spear.

Mr. Clifton Clark spent several days last week with relatives in Wilmington.

Miss Helen Comegys, of near Blacks, visited her cousin, Miss Florence Comegys, last week.

Mr. Julian C. Numbers returned on Monday to Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., after spending nearly three weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Numbers. He was accompanied by Mr. K. R. Pfeffer, of Reisterstown, Md., who spent a few days last week with him at his parental home.

Miss Mildred Gillespie is spending sometime with Miss Kathryn Day, of Catonsville, Md.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Horsey, of Galena, spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lockerman.

Services to-morrow, Jan. 11th, at Asbury M. E. Church will be as follows: 10.30 A. M., preaching by the pastor, Rev. Claude Benson; 2.30 P. M., Sunday school, subject: "The Missionary of the Seventy"; 7.30 P. M., preaching, followed by Evangelistic services, which will be conducted throughout the week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Ford and two children, D. B. Jr., and Kathryn, of Chestertown, were guests last week of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ahern.

Miss Susie Jones visited her aunt, Albert Wilds, of Elsmere, Del.,

Mr. Herman Hendrix entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. B. W. Aydelotte, Mr. and Mrs. Gove Everett and Mrs. Ada Vansant and children at a four o'clock dinner last Sunday at his beautiful home on south Crane street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of Asbury M. E. Church was entertained last Tuesday evening by Mrs. N. C. Benson.

Mr. Henry M. Tonkin returned last Monday to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., after spending the Christmas holidays with his mother, Mrs. Kate Tonkin.

Mr. Tilden Brice and Mr. Hynson Beck, of Chestertown, spent a few days last week with the former's brother, Dr. Merritt Brice.

Miss Ruby Ahern returned home last Sunday evening after a ten days' visit with her sister, Mrs. F. E. Fitch, of New York.

The young men of our town serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baxter last Monday evening at their home near town, and on Tuesday evening they went out to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Higman's and had another fine time.

Miss Bessie Harris received a fine piano for a Christmas present.

We are having quite an epidemic of whooping cough among our primary school children.

Master Raymond Anthony was the guest last week of relatives in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Charles Comegys and neice, Miss Anna Dudley, were entertained last week by friends in Baltimore.

Driving Association Elects Officers.

At a meeting held last Friday afternoon at the Voshell House the Kent and Queen Anne's Driving Association re-elected the same officials for 1914 as 1913, and made two additions. The following are the officers: James G. Beck, president; C. L. Jarrell, sec. and treas; James Merrick, Jr., 1st vice-pres; T. B. Durding, 2d. vice president; directors, Messrs. A. F. Huey, James Merrick, Jr., Norman S. Dudley, James G. Beck, Walter T. Bramble, T. Herbert Skipper, J. H. Sides, T. B. Durding, Thomas W. Perkins, Clifton L. Jarrell, Robert Moffett, Wm. H. McKee. The financial condition of the assocaition was discussed, and the assocaition's finances was found to be in a most healthy condition.

What Does This Mean?

It has been reported to us during the week that the colored people of the upper section of the county around Locust Grove, Big Woods, etc., knew that Governor Goldsborough would send the State troops here to protect the murderers of Mr. James R. Coleman as early as 1 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon preceding their arrival at midnight the same night, while the white people of that section and almost the entire town and county knew nothing of the coming of the troops until eight or nine o'clock on Tuesday night and many knew nothing until the next morning when they went on the streets and saw the troops here and there. Who could have told the colored people? Did Governor Goldsborough let them know, or did some friend of the Governor here tell them? Can it be possible that anybody should seek to make political capital out of the incidents connected with one of the most brutal crimes in our history?

In memory of my dear husband, Louis C. Hayes, and father who departed this life four years ago to-day, Jan. 8th, 1910.

The month of January once more is here,
To us the saddest of the year;
For his memory is as dear to-day
As in the hours he passed away.

—BY HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

BANK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, that the regular ANNUAL MEETING for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking house in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

d6-5t. W. B. COPPER, Cashier.

White Foot Oil

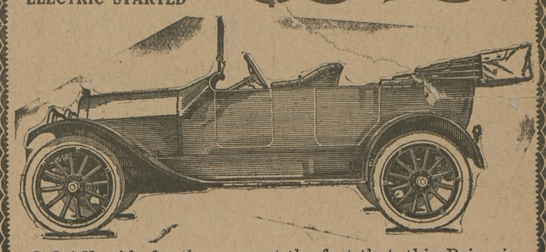
Has proved itself to be the greatest healer ever compounded by curing St. John's Wort poisoning of horses and poison oak poisoning of people. It will cure poison oak poisoning in three days, and the first application relieves the irritation. It heals barb wire cuts without a scar. Cures scratches, grease heel, thrush, mange, galls, etc. Old sores and skin diseaaes of all kinds on man or beast.

Sold everywhere or shipped by Parcels Post.

25c, 50c and $1.50 per Can

WHITE FOOT REMEDY CO.,
CENTREVILLE, MD.

A NEW SEIRIES PAIGE
COMPLETELY EQUIPPED
ELECTRIC LIGHTED
ELECTRIC STARTED
$975!



LAY aside for the moment the fact that this Paige is equipped with a high grade electric starting system, the same as many cars in the $1500 class.

Forget that it is electric lighted, and look at the car itself.

Here is a big, roomy, five-passenger touring car, with all the power you will ever need in any ordinary city or touring service. A handsome appearing car, that nine people out of ten would take for a car costing from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars.

A comfortable car, with plenty of leg room and a spring suspension that will carry you through a long day's tour over the roughest country without fatigue.

A car made with painstaking care and mechanical precision, that all Paige cars have become famous for, wherever motor cars are driven.

A car equipped with every essential accessory, such as you will find on the higher priced cars. A number of important refinements have been added this year—a semi-streamline body, tapered hood, sweeping fenders, an improved windshield and top, with Presto instantaneous inside operated curtains, non-skid tires on the rear wheels, a foot rail and robe rail, linoleum covered foot boards—everything is complete and up-to-the-minute.

Compare this car as it stands with other cars and see if you can find its equal at anywhere near the price.

Then realize that the Paige Company have been able to take this car, add to it a complete electric lighting and starting system and sell it at $975. It hardly seems possible.

Without Electric Equipment $900.

Be sure to keep your eye on the PAIGE when at the big shows.

C. W. KIBLER, JR., Agent,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

MARION T. MILLER
AND OLD KRIS
Wish all their patrons and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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