

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY NOVEMBER 8, 1899.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC.

J. WALTER SMITH, GOVERNOR.

Conservative Estimates Place the Plurality
at from 11,000 to 12,000.

ANNE ARUNDEL LOST TO THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD

Anne Arundel County—Unofficial Returns

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	1st Dist.		2d Dist.		3d Dist.		4th Dist.		5th District.		6th Dist. Annapolis.		7th Dist.	
	1st precinct.	2d precinct.	1st precinct.	2d precinct.	1st precinct.	2d precinct.	1st precinct.	2d precinct.	1st precinct.	2d precinct.	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th precinct.
<i>Governor.</i>														
Lloyd Lowndes, r.	308	188	206	261	200	246	123	184			268	239	420	355
John Walter Smith, d.	222	153	170	216	281	185	172	315			308	294	207	240
James Swann, p.														
J. A. Rugemer, s. l.														
W. Nevill Hill, u. r.														
Levin T. Jones, s. d.														
<i>Comptroller.</i>														
P. L. Goldsborough, r.	308	188	206	261	199	246	123	184			268	234	420	355
Joshua W. Hering, d.	222	153	170	216	288	185	172	315			308	295	207	240
Phineas H. Ball, p.														
W. E. George, s. r.														
J. C. Fowler, s. d.														
<i>Attorney General.</i>														
J. V. L. Findlay, r.	308	188	206	261	200	246	123	184			268	234	420	355
Isidor Rayner, d.	222	153	170	216	278	185	172	315			308	293	207	240
F. C. Hendrickson, p.														
R. B. Walling, u. r.														
C. B. Beckman, s. d.														
<i>Ch. Jd. 5th Jud. Cir.</i>														
J. A. C. Bond, r.	308	188	202	255	199	245	121	180			257	232	420	353
Isaac T. Jones, d.	222	153	177	218	289	186	172	321			310	310	204	243
<i>State Senator.</i>														
J. F. Waggoner, r.	307	187	210	255	178	248	119	179			263	224	423	358
Elijah Williams, d.	220	158	170	214	305	186	173	321			303	293	201	250
Wm. H. Silk, p.														
<i>House of Delegates.</i>														
Milton Diney, r.	311	185	204	255	199	241	123	190			261	224	423	353
J. F. Kraus, r.	310	184	204	254	204	247	123	191			257	227	421	353
Byron Phelps, r.	310	184	204	254	199	247	123	192			276	227	421	353
J. D. Feldmeyer, r.	311	185	204	255	199	241	123	191			261	227	423	353
James W. Lee, d.	210	184	204	254	189	184	123	198			308	227	423	353
Samuel Brooks, d.	214	185	210	217	181	167	199				307	227	423	353
N. H. Green, d.	213	181	209	214	180	181	119	208			311	227	423	353
A. T. Beady, d.	210	183	204	211	181	181	105	207			302	227	423	353
R. H. Piller, d.														

In 1895 the vote in the ward Lowndes, Rep., 184; Dem., 106; 100; Bevering, Andrew, Pop., 980; Andrew, 308. Plurality for Lowndes.

In Baltimore city the Lowndes, 52,000; Harst, 43,000 for Lowndes, 11,000.

In 1891 the plurality for B over Vannont, Rep., was 10,000 in State, and 17,537 in B.

In 1890 McKinley carried 132,333 plurality. His plural more city was 41,100.

The full returns at this has been tabulated, but what is above result, and that the State ticket will have about majority, and Judge Jones all the county.

The Democrats yesterday inroads on the colored vote, or another, as the democrat reached the heavy number of hundred votes, who either voted publican ticket, or against po Democratic local ticket. D election is due to his persona and to the fact that many of the democrats supported his

COL. JOHN WALTER SMITH

Col. John Walter Smith is Worcester county and has home at Snow Hill. He was Congress last fall from the First district and previous had represented his county in the Maryland Senate.



JOHN WALTER SMITH

Colonel Smith is one of the far men in public life on the Eastern Shore and has devoted himself with plans for the improvement of the State. He is widely known as the "free school-bill," which had and passed to the Senate.

DEMOCRATIC

GOVERNOR

Place the Plurality
to 12,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC FOLD

Unofficial Returns

4th Dist.	5th District.	6th Dist. Annapolis	8th Dist.
1st precinct.	1st precinct.	1st Ward.	1st precinct.
2d precinct.	2d precinct.	2d Ward.	2d precinct.
3d precinct.	3d precinct.	3d Ward.	3d precinct.
23 184		268 234 420 255	
72 315		308 294 207 240	
23 184		268 234 420 255	
72 315		308 295 207 240	
23 184		268 234 420 256	
72 315		308 293 207 240	
21 180		257 232 420 253	
72 321		310 310 204 243	
19 179		263 224 425 258	
73 321		303 293 201 230	
23 190		261 224 423 253	
23 191		257 227 421 253	
30 192		276 227 421 255	
22 191		263 227 422 252	
66 208		308 293 207 240	
67 209		307 292 206 236	
59 208		311 292 206 233	
65 207		302 293 208 226	
26 192		265 253 419 262	
63 208		265 253 419 221	
24 200		269 252 434 254	
63 201		264 208 199 227	

In 1895 the vote in the entire State was: Lowndes, Rep., 122,936; Hurst, Dem., 106,169; Levering, Pro., 7,719; Andrew, Pop., 989; Andrews, Soc. Lab., 392. Plurality for Lowndes, 11,600.

In Baltimore city the vote was: Lowndes, 54,920; Hurst, 43,320. Plurality for Lowndes, 11,600.

In 1891 the plurality for Brown, Dem. over Vannort, Rep., was 10,151 in the entire State, and 17,537 in Baltimore city.

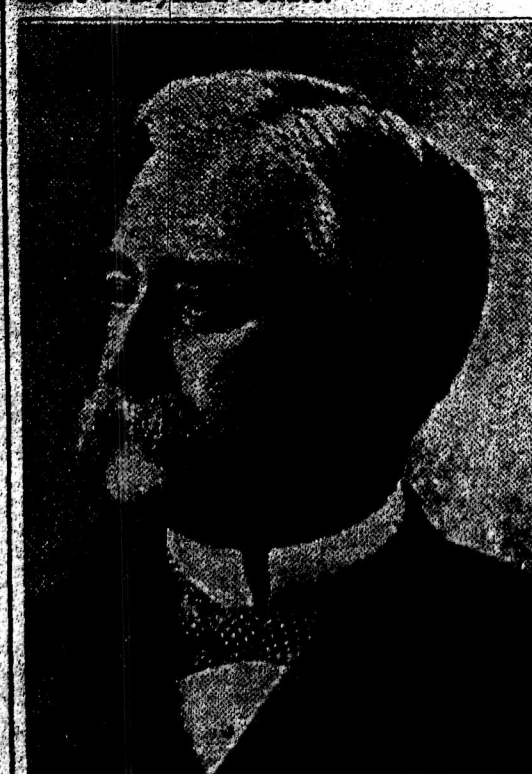
In 1896 McKinley carried Maryland by 32,432 plurality. His plurality in Baltimore city was 21,106.

The full returns at this hour have not been tabulated, but what is in shows the above result and that the Democratic State ticket will have about twenty-five majority, and Judge Jones about fifty in the county.

The Democrats yesterday made great inroads on the colored vote in one form or another, as the democratic defection reached the heavy number of four or five hundred votes, who either voted the Republican ticket, or against portions of the Democratic local ticket. Dr. Williams' election is due to his personal popularity and to the fact that many of the disaffected democrats supported his candidacy.

COL. JOHN WALTER SMITH.

Col. John Walter Smith is a native of Worcester county and has a beautiful home at Snow Hill. He was elected to Congress last fall from the First Congressional district and previous to that time had represented his county for 10 years in the Maryland Senate.



JOHN WALTER SMITH.

Colonel Smith is one of the most popular men in public life on the Easton Shore, and has devoted himself with energy to plans for the improvement of that section. He is widely known as the "father of the free school-book bill," which he originated and pressed to the passage. He is about 53 years of age and of genial personal characteristics. Colonel Smith is by profession a banker. He has been actively identified with politics for years and has long been the acknowledged leader of his county. He is the senior member of the largest dry goods firm in Worcester county and has also been largely engaged in the lumber industry.

WHAT GOVERNOR LOWNDES SAYS.

Iowa has gone Republican. The Republicans claim 60,000 majority in that state.

New Jersey elected a Republican Legislature.

The Republican majority in Massachusetts shows a falling off of about 18,000. It is about 65,000.

Pennsylvania went Republican about 100,000.

Republicans confidently claim victory in South Dakota by 10,000 plurality. Democrats admit that the State is Republican.

MCCOMAS-MURRAY WEDDING

A Coming Society Event in Annapolis—Many Arrivals from Abroad.

The wedding of the Rev. Joseph McComas, rector of St. Anne's Church, and Miss Katharine Carmichael Murray, daughter of Pay Director James D. Murray, U. S. N., retired, at St. Anne's E. Church, at high noon tomorrow, will be a great society event in this city.

Among the guests who are now here for the wedding are: Mrs. Barton, New York; Rev. Mr. Habersham, Vinal Haven, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray, Jr., Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Murray, Baltimore; Mr. W. S. Murray, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Washington; Mr. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Cumberland; Mr. John Glenn, Jr., Baltimore; Mr. G. F. Blake, London; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. McComas, Miss Bess McComas, Senator and Mrs. McComas and Miss McComas, Hagerstown; Mr. F. W. McComas, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace, Cambridge; Mr. Wm. Wyse, Pikesville, Capt. and Mr. Rush and Miss Rush, U. S. N.; Miss Hanan, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Devrie, Washington; Rev. J. C. Gray, Elk Ridge; Rev. F. B. Howden, Cumberland; Rev. and Mrs. Lawrence, Pikesville; Capt. and Mrs. Allen, U. S. N.; Rev. W. R. Scott, Hayleton, Pa.

The maid of honor will be Miss Charlotte Murray, sister of the bride. The bride's maids will be the Misses Spencer, Rush and Habersham, cousins of the bride, the Misses McComas, cousins of the groom, and Miss Hanan. Mr. F. W. McComas, brother of the groom, will be the best man, and Messrs. Murray, Randall, Glenn, Lowndes and Blake will serve as ushers.

The seating of the congregation will be in charge of two committees of ushers appointed from St. Anne's Men's Guild and the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

An Important Difference.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with many disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a costly condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs, Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and sold by all druggists.

RIDGELEY-SCOTT.

Naval Officers Participate in a Brilliant Wedding at Easton, Pa.

The most brilliant wedding witnessed in Easton, Pa., for a number of years was that of Lieut. Randolph Ridgeley, Jr., of Annapolis, Cal., and Miss Emily

\$1.35	N. H. Green, d.	212 144 165 228 280 184 159 298	307 324 332 226
	A. T. Brady, d.	210 143 164 213 283 181 165 297	311 212 202 233
	B. H. Elliott, p.		302 213 198 226
\$1.50	W. H. Thompson, p.		
	Geo. M. Hyde, p.		
	Joseph Shepherd, p.		
	<i>State's Attorney.</i>		
	D. R. Randall, r.	310 108 205 255 199 249 126 192	265 253 119 262
	J. K. Brashears, d.	208 147 173 223 278 183 163 298	265 288 206 221
\$3.00	<i>Treasurer.</i>		
	R. T. Brice, r.	308 100 203 258 199 255 124 200	299 232 434 254
\$2.75	B. R. Davidson, d.	214 148 164 210 278 176 163 291	264 298 199 227
	W. F. Childs, p.		
	<i>County Commissioner.</i>		
	D. R. Steele, r.	320 209 204 257 198 249 121 188	299 236 429 227
18.	W. T. Shipley, d.	202 132 169 213 279 181 168 306	268 282 166 282
	F. H. Ridout, p.		
	<i>Register of Wills.</i>		
	L. A. Palmer, r.	311 192 203 265 200 249 120 183	297 241 436 255
	Richard Baldwin, d.	209 143 178 200 277 180 171 309	259 288 195 222
	R. F. Weir, p.		
	<i>Orphans' Court.</i>		
\$8.50	Henry Woodward, r.	304 189 211 256 199 248 130 191	361 228 421 252
	C. H. Russell, r.	306 194 204 259 200 249 120 191	256 283 428 251
	Alfred Ijams, r.	308 191 205 255 199 246 120 187	305 237 422 255
	Galloway Cheston, d.	216 145 163 210 278 182 164 300	300 287 201 226
	Benj. Watkins, d.	212 148 147 205 289 183 163 397	303 213 193 225
	Grafton Duvall, d.	213 143 168 213 278 182 169 299	258 287 200 223
	D. W. Higgins, p.		
	Theo. Corner, p.		
\$6.50	A. J. Phelps, p.		
	<i>Sheriff.</i>		
	John Bowie, r.	308 193 207 255 199 246 130 191	306 224 425 253
	T. J. Linthicum, d.	213 143 166 217 279 184 156 299	306 299 198 257
	John G. Downs, p.		
	<i>Surgeon.</i>		
	E. Lacy Chinn, r.	305 192 207 258 199 247 120 126	261 227 422
\$4.00	Louis Green, d.	215 144 167 212 278 183 167 197	103 202 199 232

A DEMOCRATIC SWEEP.

The Democrats swept Maryland at the election held yesterday. Returns were late coming in and several of the counties were reported very close.

Col. John Walter Smith's plurality over Lloyd Lowndes, for Governor, will reach nearly 15,000 in city and State.

The Democrats carried Baltimore city by about 9,000 plurality, electing their local ticket and their entire legislative ticket.

The following State officers were elected:

Governor—JOHN WALTER SMITH, Worcester county.

Comptroller—DR. JOSHUA W. HERING, Carroll county.

Attorney General—ISIDOR RAYNER, Baltimore city.

The indications now are that the Democrats will have 25 members of the next House of Delegates and the Republicans 15. The Senate will be close. The Democrats have nominally carried what was supposed to be a toss-up race in that body to control it. It is now believed, however, that the Democrats will lose that body.

The Republicans have elected the following members of the next House of Delegates:

THE RESULT IN ANNE ARUNDEL.

The returns for the several districts in Anne Arundel are slow coming in owing to the many split tickets, but sufficient returns have been received up to the time of our going to press, to indicate that the Republicans have carried the county by a small majority, electing the entire county ticket with the exception of State Senator, Dr. Williams, Democrat, having a majority of about 25 over Mr. Wagonman, Republican. The remainder of the Republican ticket being elected by a safe majority.

It is reported that the Democrats have also elected two out of four on the legislative ticket, Messrs. Brooke and Green, but the returns concerning these returns, Judge Jones runs ahead of Judge Bond, the Republican candidate, for Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit about 75 votes.

The following is listed elected as far as the returns show, but it will take the official returns to determine the exact vote.

For State Senator—DR. KLEIN.

For State Senator—MILTON DUFFY.

For State Senator—D. R. BARNES.

For State Senator—R. THOMAS.

plans for the improvement of the river. He is widely known as the "free school-book bill," which was passed and pressed to the past about 53 years of age and of a personal characteristics. Colby by profession a banker, actively identified with politics and has long been the leader of his county. He is a member of the largest dry goods store in Worcester county and has largely engaged in the lumber business.

WHAT GOVERNOR LOWMEYER SAID.

When asked for a statement regarding the result, Governor Lowmeyer said:

"I have nothing to say. I am not going to say anything. The people wanted a democratic ticket elected, and I will not say anything. The fight is over and I have lost."

The Governor calmly accepted defeat.

WELLINGTON HARRIS.

"Senator Wellington Harris was the result in Maryland. He spent this day some of the moments of his life. Persons who he had gone too far, but he was doing what he was doing."

The Senator said: "The Republican party in this country is a surprise to me. At the time of my retirement from the chairmanship of the State Central Committee there was no question in my mind as to the result. I counseled Governor Lowmeyer then that his only escape from his retirement from the ticket was to run for Governor."

COL. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

"I am highly gratified and delighted beyond expression at the redemption of the State by the Democrats. It is no small thing to have the billings of such an office on one's shoulders and I am conscious of the vastness and duties which confront me. I say that all of my energy for the next four years will be devoted to the people of Maryland and to the government possible. I stand upon every plank of the platform, maintain every statement in my letter of acceptance and every promise which I have made to the people of the State. It shall be my aim to secure for the people of Baltimore the reorganization of the Department and the disbanding of the Department from political influence upon minority representation on the school boards. The result shown by the returned Democrats is a great gratification to me and I am deeply grateful to all my friends who supported me in this work. I consider one of the best which has ever been done for the State."

OTHER STATES.

The election in other states has been held and the following results have been announced by the State Boards of Election:

In New York, the Democrats have elected the Governor and the entire legislative ticket.

In Pennsylvania, the Democrats have elected the Governor and the entire legislative ticket.

In Ohio, the Democrats have elected the Governor and the entire legislative ticket.

In Indiana, the Democrats have elected the Governor and the entire legislative ticket.

In Illinois, the Democrats have elected the Governor and the entire legislative ticket.

In Michigan, the Democrats have elected the Governor and the entire legislative ticket.

84 159 298	311 214 294 233
181 165 297	302 213 158 226
49 126 192	265 253 119 262
183 163 298	265 288 266 221
55 124 200	299 232 434 254
76 163 291	264 298 199 227
49 121 188	299 236 429 227
81 168 306	268 282 166 282
49 120 183	297 241 436 255
80 171 309	259 289 195 222
48 130 191	361 228 421 252
49 120 191	256 283 428 251
46 120 187	305 237 422 255
82 164 300	300 267 201 226
83 163 397	303 221 193 225
84 169 299	258 287 200 223
46 130 191	306 224 425 253
84 156 299	306 209 198 257
47 120 126	261 227 422
83 167 197	103 292 199 232

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It is reported that the Democrats have also elected two out of four on the legislative ticket, Messrs. Brooks and Green, but later returns contradict these reports. Judge Jones runs ahead of Judge Bond, the Republican candidate for Chief Justice of the Fifth Judicial Circuit about 75 votes.

The following is also elected as far as the returns show, but it will take the official returns to determine the exact vote.

For State Senator—DR. KILGASH.

For State Senator—WILLIAM BOND.

For State Senator—J. B. BOND.

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He is widely known as the "father of the free school-book bill," which he originated and pressed to the passage. He is about 53 years of age and of genial personal characteristics. Colonel Smith is by profession a banker. He has been actively identified with politics for years and has long been the acknowledged leader of his county. He is the senior member of the largest dry goods firm in Worcester county and has also been largely engaged in the lumber industry.

WHAT GOVERNOR LOWNDES SAYS.

When asked for a statement concerning the result, Governor Lowndes said:

"I have nothing to say. What is there to say? The people wanted the Democratic ticket elected, and their will prevails. The fight is over and I did the best I could to win."

The Governor calmly conceded his defeat.

WELLINGTON HAPPY.

"Senator Wellington was jubilant over the result in Maryland. He said he spent this day some of the happiest moments of his life. Persons had told him he had gone too far, but he knew exactly what he was doing.

The Senator said: "The defeat of the Republican party in this contest was not a surprise to me. At the time of my retirement from the chairmanship of the State Central Committee of the party there was no question in my mind as to the result. I counseled Gov. Lowndes then that his only escape from defeat was his retirement from the ticket.

COL. SMITH'S STAND.

"I am highly gratified at my election and delighted beyond expression at the redemption of the State by the Democrats. It is no small thing to have the responsibilities of such an office placed upon one's shoulders and I am deeply appreciative of the vastness and gravity of the duties which confront me. I can only say that all of my energies during the next four years will be devoted to giving the people of Maryland the very best government possible. I stand absolutely upon every plank of the Democratic platform, maintain every statement made in my letter of acceptance, and repeat every promise which I have made on the hustings of the people of the State. It shall be my aim to secure for the citizens of Baltimore the reorganization of the Police Department and the disengagement of the department from politics, and I shall insist upon minority representation upon all the school boards. The statement made shown by the returned Democratic party is a great gratification to me and I am deeply grateful to all my friends who have supported me in this campaign, which I consider one of the most important which has ever been fought in Maryland."

OTHER STATES.

The election in other states, as far as heard from, shows the following:

Delaware—by the Republicans by a majority of about 1000.

Illinois—has gone Democratic by a majority.

Massachusetts—J. J. Bryan's name.

Michigan—has gone Democratic by a majority.

Minnesota—has gone Democratic by a majority.

Mississippi—has gone Democratic by a majority.

Montana—has gone Democratic by a majority.

Nebraska—has gone Democratic by a majority.

Nevada—has gone Democratic by a majority.

comfort home to their hearts, as a tive condition is easily cured by 1 Syrup of Fig, Manufactured by California Fig Syrup Co., only, and by all druggist.

RIDGELEY-SCOTT.

Naval Officers Participate in a Brilliant Wedding at Easton, Pa.

The most brilliant wedding witnessed in Easton, Pa., for a number of years was that of Lieut. Randolph Ridgley Jr., of Augusta, Ga., and Miss Grace Scott, daughter of Judge H. W. Scott, of that city, which took place in the Fifth Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock last evening, Rev. F. S. H. officiating.

The bridegroom was on the revenue cutter McCullough during the battle of Manila Bay. He and the best man, Lieut. W. P. Scott, brother of the bride, who was a member of Admiral Dewey's personal staff during the memorable battle, and the ushers were in full uniform. The ushers were Lieut. Clarence Land, Lieut. D. H. Cox, Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter, who served on the cruiser Raleigh; Lieut. Ridgley Lean, Lieut. J. F. Hottel, Lieut. Ward Sturdevant and Lieut. F. S. Herck.

The bridal cake was cut by the bride, presented to the bridegroom's illustrious grandfather by the citizens of Baltimore for gallantry during the Mexican war. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgley are well known in Annapolis, where they have many friends.

A Sure Sign of Croup.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamber's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers have croupy children always keep ready at hand and find that it saves much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by Feldmeyer & Co. City Drug Store.

Died in the Voting Booth.

Former Judge Jerome B. Bennett, Easton, Talbot county, fell dead in the voting booth of that place yesterday morning after making his ballot. He was 75 years of age and a life-long Democrat, having been a prominent member of the party since early manhood.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their merit for sick and nervous heads. They make you blood and strong and give you good health. Easy to try them. Only 25 cents. Money refunded if not cured. Sold by Feldmeyer & Co. City Drug Store.

Death of Mrs. Emma Scott.

Mrs. Emma Scott, wife of Judge H. W. Scott, of that city, died at her home in Easton, Pa., last evening.



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AN B. BROWN,
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“sir,” answered the Commodore, “I take no man in the United States Navy with a name like that. Go away and get a better name if you want to enlist.” The next day, bright and early, the same man reappeared, and in a soft, foreign voice said his name was “Frederick Rogers.” And this time he was accepted.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Chenney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

In Honor of Governor Smith.

Gen. John Gill will give a dinner this evening at his home, 929 N. Charles St., Baltimore, in honor of Gov. Smith. Those invited to take dinner with the Governor are ex-Senator A. P. Gorman, ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Mayor Thomas G. Hayes, Hon. Bernard Carter, Speaker Lloyd Wilkinson, State-Treasurer Murray Vandiver, Attorney-General Isidor Rayner, Comptroller J. W. Hering, Judge James Alfred Pearce, Judge Pere L. Wickles, Col. D. G. McIntosh, Thomas M. Lananhan, Douglas H. Thomas, Skipwith Wilmer, R. M. Venable, Col. Edward Lloyd, Francis E. Waters, John E. Hurst, W. W. Spence, Charles Goldsborough, George M. Upshur and Col. L. Victor Baughman.

When You Have a Bad Cold

You want the best medicine that can be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only give quick relief but effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and keep expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency towards pneumonia.

You want a remedy that is pleasant and safe to take.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only medicine in use that meets all of these requirements. This remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. It has many rivals, but, for the speedy and permanent cure of bad colds, stands without a peer and is splendid qualities are everywhere admired and praised. For sale by Feldmeyer Bros, City Drug Store.

Bids For County Printing.

The Board of County Commissioners received bids for county Printing and advertising today: The CAPITAL and Record put in a joint bid to do advertising in each paper for the year for \$500, the Republican put in a bid to do the advertising and printing at \$600; the Advertiser bid \$375 for the printing without the advertising, and the Gazette for the same bid \$198. The board deferred action until the afternoon session.

A Novel Entertainment.

tains life and preserves life by nourishment. Vital failure comes when the body is starved either from lack of food or the inability of the digestive and nutritive organs to extract the nourishment from the food taken into the stomach. “Golden Medical Discovery” takes the obstacles from Nature's way so that she can sustain life by her own methods.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets assist the action of “Golden Medical Discovery.”

WANTS FOR SALE. LOST.

Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Found, &c. not exceeding 4 lines, inserted ONE WEEK or less for 25 Cents and additional lines in proportion—to be accompanied by the CASH

\$500, \$1,000, \$5,000

To lend on Mortgage in sums to suit.

JAMES M. MUNROE,

58

Att'y and Trustee.

MONEY TO LEND IN SUMS TO SUIT on good real estate. DANIEL R. RANDALL.

Money to Lend—IN SUM TO SUIT BORROWER. Apply to E. D. PUSEY.

MONEY TO LEND.

\$1,300.—ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to lend in sum of one thousand and three hundred dollars immediately, on city property. JAMES W. OWENS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY in sums to suit borrower. Apply to JERRY L. SMITH, Attorney-at-Law.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF THE MUNROE Musical, a small AMBER SIDE COMB with gold top. Finder leave at Dr. Abram Claude's, 22 State Circle, and receive reward.

WANTED.—Local or traveling salesmen, salary or commission, to handle our Oils, Greases, Petroleum, Paints and White Lead Goods guaranteed. Prices low. Good freight rates and prompt delivery. Penn Petroleum Co., Carapolis, Pa. 21W

FOR SALE—A PENNY SLOT GRAPHOPHONE in good order, with 7 Records.—Price twenty dollars. (\$20.00) Apply to GRAFTON MUNROE. 180W

BOARDING—ONE LARGE WELL HEATED ROOM, on the first floor; one ROOM on the second floor, with GOOD BOARD. Very cheap. Apply at 54 Prince George street. 180

FOUND—Yesterday on Maryland Avenue, a gentleman's grey “FISH” GLOVE for left hand. Owner can have same by paying 25c. for this adv. and calling at CAPITAL office. 123

FOR SALE—A ONE HUNDRED (100) GALLON GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON TANK, with spigot holes at bottom and top, suitable for most any purpose. Will be sold at any reasonable price. Apply at the CAPITAL office.

FOR SALE—A SET OF CONE PULLEYS and HANGERS. Will sell at any price, to get them out of the way. Apply at CAPITAL office. 88

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON SHIRTS and all parts of Shirt making. Also Learners, paid for learning the first month \$6.00. Apply to the Factory on Second Street near West Street.

n21

HAYMAN JABLIN.

WANTED

An energetic business man to assist in the organization of a local branch of the National Building Loan Provident Association of this vicinity, must have first class references and be well acquainted with the people of the community. To the proper party liberal compensation will be paid and if services are satisfactory permanent position will be given. Address with reference, J. T. FLOURENOY, 1007 Market Street, Wilmington, Del. d13

G. CARDES, MAIN ST. Is the place to get good pure CANDY—Prices ranging from 10c to 25c.

Th
Atlantic
14
B. W. W.
AN

Go to C
Wine

A House
Thought

Do not take value of your others, but go up a reputation everlasting gas and full satisfaction we gladly and if you can your orders yours, or your

CHARI
18 MARKET

The Nice
With a B

JEW

FOR T

Before buyin

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R. L.

AT No

Cheap rent, knowledge of the sell cheaper than cannot afford to sell. Can sell in my line. If will order and if you give you See the st d 12

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Soothing and sa

FINE

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JUDGE

LIQUOR

Do you wan
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month of D

VI

West End

light nonpareil, first inter-
quent insertions 50 Cents—
le, with monthly, quarterly
users.
es and political or personal
15 cents per line breviter; sub-
10 cents per line.
are announcements, twenty
ary notices will be charged
usual rates of advertising.

OF THE DAY. ND OTHERWISE. HER REPORT.

os, D. C., Jan. 25th, 1900.
ed States Weather Bureau
Annapolis and vicinity for
nty four hours—is for fair
the minimum temperature
e zero; Saturday fair and
ld; diminishing Northwest
MOON.
chief of Weather Bureau.

ature..... 25
ature..... 20

1900.
S AND SUN
18 Moon rises 3:20 a. m.
20 Moon sets 8:01 a. m.

AL JOTTINGS

nd There by Our Ubiqui-
Reporters.

utters.
e of winter.
lars turned up.
City—Annapolis.

e street hustling along
today for flag on the
s) Cabin paraded at
at Maryland Avenue

ervant who knows the
er mistress.

t has a short run usual
walk.

is afflicted with scrib-
ally has to scratch for

Annapolis have swapped
p for the past twelve

Gdone at the CAPITAL

not sleep for coughing
n's Cough Remedy. It
briest relief. It is most
s, too, as it aids expect-
the lungs and prevents
ward pneumonia. For
Boos, City Drug Store.
A three-horse power
d boiler. Price \$100
e CAPITAL office where
ing, having substituted
m, we have no further
sell at a sacrifice.

FORIA.
Kind You Have Always Bought

H. Fletcher

ort Items.

. Joseph Parker and
colored, are building

ood is sick at his resi-

ets a Lieutenant.
sent into the Senate

Miss Emily Jenkins, of Baltimore, is
visiting Miss Lucy Claude.

Mrs. J. W. Vansant, of Baltimore, is
visiting her mother, Mrs. W. W. Ely,
Prince George street.

Miss Mary McKim Marriott, of Balti-
more, is visiting the Misses Walman,
Francis street.

Mr. W. H. Huddleston, traveling
agent for the Adams Express Company
was here yesterday on business.

Mrs. Harry Rhodes, of Gortonstown,
who has been visiting her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. W. H. Vansant, West street,
has returned home.

To Abolish The Office of Immigration Commissioner.

The members from the counties are
surprised that a bill should be introduced
in the Legislature to abolish the office of
Immigration Commissioner. Col. Oswald
Tilghman, the author of the bill that
created this office, was here today in the
interest of his candidacy. He has been
the means of inducing a large number of
emigrants to settle in Maryland, and
takes an intelligent interest in the cause
of immigration in Maryland, and is thor-
oughly acquainted with the needs of the
rural districts in this respect. Having
been the original mover in this direction,
and, therefore, acquainted with the ob-
jects of the measure, Col. Tilghman adds
to this the intelligence that comes from
a practice of many years in the legal pro-
fession and service in the legislative halls
of the State.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-
ward for any case of Catarrh that can-
not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENNEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F.
J. Chenney for the last 15 years, and be-
lieve him perfectly honorable in all busi-
ness transactions and financially able to
carry out any obligations made by their
firm.

West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists,
Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN &
MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,
O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken interna-
lly, acting directly upon the blood and
mucous surfaces of the system. Price
75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Gov. Smith's "Secretary" Caught.

Word has been sent the Washington
authorities from New York city that
William N. Miles, alias Ruckle, alias
Wyle, who is said to have victimized
local hotel proprietors by posing as pri-
vate secretary to Governor Smith, of
Maryland, was arrested there yesterday
afternoon. He is charged with false pre-
tense and is said to have obtained \$10
from Ralph E. Walber, a guest at the
Regent Hotel, on representation that he
was Governor Smith's confidential clerk.
It is believed that Miles is the man who
lived at the Regent, the National and
the Raleigh, in Washington for several
weeks without paying his bills. He
represents himself as Mr. Smith's private
secretary.

When You Have a Bad Cold

You want the best medicine that can
be obtained, and that is Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy.

You want a remedy that will not only
give quick relief but effect a permanent
cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve
the lungs and keep expectoration easy,

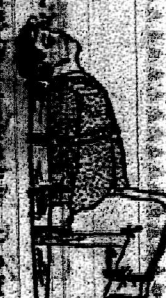
realize how the steady
drains which sometimes
suffer these men of last resort on the
mind. Sometimes it is their irascibility,
irritability or perviousness. At other
times the condition passes beyond the
reasonableness to frustration.

With the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription, Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription gives also a cheerful mind and contented
spirit. When the drains and pains are
stopped, the mind seems up like a balloon
from which dead weight has been cast
out. Mothers who never knew a happy
moment when the birth hour confronted
them, and younger women doomed each
month to a period of mental depression
as well as physical suffering, have found
a perfect cure by the use of "Favorite
Prescription." It contains no alcohol,
neither opium cocaine or other form of
narcotic.

"I suffered with female weakness about eight
years—tried several doctors but derived no
benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription," writes Mrs. John Green, of
Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was
recommended to me by other patients. I have
taken six bottles and I feel like another person."

"I took your medicine six months and feel
now like a new person," writes Miss Annie
Stephens, of Belleville, Wood Co., W. Va. "Have
no headache no backache, no pain anywhere.
I took seven bottles of Doctor
Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
and seven bottles of his
"Golden Medical Discovery." I
think there is no medicine like
Doctor Pierce's. I can't speak
highly enough of your medi-
cine for it has done me so much
good, I don't feel tired as
used to, nor sick. I feel well
and think there is no medicine
equal to Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant
Pellets are graduated to
the sensitive system of
women.



WANTS FOR SALE LOST.

Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost, Found, &
not exceeding 4 lines, inserted ONE WEEK
for 25 Cents, and additional lines in
proportion—to be accompanied by the CASH.

\$500, \$1,000, \$5,000

To lend on Mortgage in sums to suit.
JAMES M. MUNROE,
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on good real estate
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MORROW. Apply to
E. D. PUSEY.

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in sum of one thousand and three hundred dol-
lars immediately, on city property.
JAMES W. OWENS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY
in sums to suit borrower.
Apply to JERRY A. SMITH,
Attorney at Law.

LOST—Between Bladen and King George Sts.,
on Sunday afternoon, a SMALL SILVER
WATCH with gold hands. Has a lady's picture
in back. Finder please leave at 120 King George
Street. J22w

FOUND—Yesterday on Maryland Avenue,
a gentleman's grey "fisk" GLOVE for
left hand. Owner can have same by paying 25c.
for this adv. and calling at CAPITAL office. J22

FOR SALE—A ONE HUNDRED (100)
GALLON GALVANIZED SHEET-IRON
TANK, with spigot holes at bottom and top,
suitable for most any purpose. Will be sold at
any reasonable price. Apply at the CAPITAL
office.

FOR SALE—A SET OF CONE PULLEYS
and HANGERS. Will sell at any price, to
get them out of the way. Apply at CAPITAL
office. 48

WANTED.

Original
Worcester
Half
Pints
Quar
A. &
Elgin
Sugars, C
FRESH
AND CHOI
T
Atlantic
B. W. V
Go to
Wine
A How
Though
Do not tak
value of you
others, but g
up a reputati
everlasting g
and full sat
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and if you c
your orders
yours, or you
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R. L.
AT N
Cheap rent,
knowledge of
self character

COUNTY AND STATE.

ONE CENT

D LEGISLATURE.

EMENT OF COM- ITTEES.

s Met Last Night
lls Introduced By
or Wilkinson.

THE BEQUEST OF THE J. S. M. BASIL

of the General Assembly
and promptly proceeded
A number of important
luced. The event of the
simultaneous announce-
mittees in both the Sen-
use.

on has for some time been
n the committees to be
porations. Heretofore
as been attached to these
the presiding officers of
re extremely solicitous in
select men whose names
ommand public confidence.

SENATE.

bnar called the Senate to
and prayer was offered
A. Kautz, of St. Mary's
call showed the following
itors Baker, Clagett, Dick-
avenscroft and Messick.
er resigned the chair to
Senator Brewington mov-
T. Banks, of Widomico,
ted engrossing clerk of
ch was carried.

iams, of Anne Arundel,
l to make it lawful to kill
even river, South river
ver from May 1 to Octo-
nating the days for gun-
reams. Referred to Sena-
Anne Arundel), Williams
Souic.

Wilkinson—To have the
r all insane paupers, in-
mities and city of Balti-
d to the Committee on
lings.

Williams, (Anne Arundel)—
land Avenue Methodist
ch, of Annapolis, to re-
of \$5,000 from Joseph S.
sed. Referred to Com-
al Proceedings.

HOUSE.

inson called the House
m. and Rev. Dr. Van
First M. E. Church, offer-
s roll-call showed all the
it except Messrs. Garner,
l, Willis, Perkins, Con-
of Worcester), Brown, (of
Inum, Hoffaker, Wolfe,
and Finzel.

anted Mr. Long, of Wash-
to introduce a bill to pro-
ution of all death sen-
the State at the peniten-
re city. Referred to the
ittee.

NG COMMITTEES.

committees of both hous-
ed last night. President
aking of the selections

Asbury Stepney, John Simms, William
Pinkney, William E. Medford and Henry
Camel, which was referred to the com-
mittee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, of Balti-
more county, the House at 12.50 o'clock
adjourned to Wednesday at noon.

IN THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

Those Who Received Today—Society
Personals.

[Communications for this column are desired,
and will be published if sent to this office. It is
especially requested that they be furnished pre-
vious to their announcement or publication else-
where.]

Mrs. James D. Murray is at home in-
formally on Tuesday at her residence,
Acton-on-the-Spa.

Mrs. Austin M. Knight held a tea this
afternoon at her residence, No. 4 Blake
Row, Naval Academy, from 4 to 6.

Mrs. W. H. Bullard has issued cards
for a reception on Wednesday, January
24th from 4 to 6 at her residence, No. 14
Goldsborough Row, Naval Academy.

Mrs. John de P. Douw, who has Tues-
day for her day, was not able to receive
her friends today owing to her little
daughter, who is convalescent from a
spell of illness.

Mrs. Harry McCoy and Mrs. Louis
Jones held the third of their Tuesday re-
ceptions in January this afternoon at their
residence, College avenue and Prince
George street. They were assisted in
receiving their friends by the following
ladies: Mrs. Doane, Miss Wilson, Miss
Katharine Hodges, Miss Eloise Spencer,
and Mrs. Darby, of Philadelphia.

Laid to Rest.

The funeral of F. Bernard Wells, who
died at midnight on Sunday at his home,
in this city, took place this afternoon at 3
o'clock from the Presbyterian Church,
of which the deceased was a member.
The funeral was largely attended. The
services, which were very solemn and
impressive, were conducted by the pastor,
Rev. George S. Bell, who spoke very
feelingly of the life and character of the
young man, useful in the church and
community, to whom death came in his
early manhood. The choir sang several
appropriate hymns. There were numer-
ous floral offerings from the Sabbath
School, Christian Endeavor Society and
friends. The DeKalb Conclave, I. O.
H. and members from the Modern Wood-
men of America, both of which orders
the deceased was a member, were pres-
ent at the funeral in a body. The pall-
bearers were: From the church, Win-
ston Gott and Isaac Brewer; from the
Modern Woodmen, John R. Sullivan
and Frank A. Munroe; from the Hepta-
sophs, Charles B. Abbott and T. Roland
Brown. The interment was in the City
Cemetery.

A Night Of Terror.

Awful anxiety was felt for the widow
of the brave General Burnham, of
Machias, Me., when the doctors said she
could not live till morning" writes Mrs.
S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that
fearful night. "All thought she must
soon die from pneumonia, but she begged
for Dr. King's New Discovery, saying it
had more than once saved her life, and
had cured her of consumption. After
three doses she slept until all night and

GOVERNOR SMITH'S POLICY.

Congressmen's Views On Special Elec-
tion.

There is a general discussion among
congressmen over the policy of Governor
Smith in not calling a special election to
fill the vacancy in the congressional dis-
trict caused by his resignation. Some
favor a special election but at the same
time it is agreed that interests of neither
State nor district will suffer should there
be no election. It is anticipated that
Governor Smith will at least provide for
the filling of the vacancy at the election
next fall, when the Representative for
the Fifty-seventh Congress will be
chosen.

Judge Ray, chairman of the House
Judiciary Committee, is of the opinion
that the only way to compel Governor
Smith to call a special election would be
to secure a writ of mandamus from the
courts, said writ to be secured by resi-
dents of the First district who had pre-
viously applied to the Governor to call
the election and he refused to do so.
Judge Ray sees no other way in which
the Governor can be compelled to call
such an election, although he, as well as
the members of the Maryland delegation,
believes the law to be mandatory.

On this line Senator McComas said
yesterday he thought the machinery of
obtaining a mandamus and fighting the
case through the Court of Appeals, to
which the Governor would undoubtedly
take it, would consume so much time that
before a writ could be obtained the time
for the fall election would have arrived,
and there would be no necessity for such
a proceeding. "If I were Governor,"
said Mr. McComas, "I would consider
myself bound to call a special election,
but as it is, it is none of my business,
I don't think anyone will suffer if he
does not call an election until the
time for the regular election next No-
vember."

Senator Wellington thinks the Gover-
nor should call a special election, but
did not believe the people of the First
district would miss anything by not
having a representative in Congress this
session. He was not interested in the
matter to any extent and supposed the
Governor had sufficient reasons for not
calling a special election.

Mr. Mudd says he thinks Governor
Smith should call the election under the
Constitution, but that his action had
precedents. His failure to comply with
the law did not injure the State or the
people of his district, although he thinks
six members from Maryland in the
House could present a better showing
than five. He recalls the time when
he was Speaker of the Maryland House
of Delegates and a vacancy occurred.
He was about to call a special election,
but delegations came to him from the
counties interested representing that the
House was so overwhelmingly Republi-
can that the vacancy could not affect
the situation, and asked him not to call
the election and thus avoid the expense
incidental to it. Mr. Mudd acted on
their suggestions and permitted the mat-
ter to drop.

COWMAN MUSIC SCHOOL.

NAME Smith, John Walter

A

DATES 1845-1925

MSA SC 1138-1475

SUMMARY SHEET
NOTES

Date	Initials	Number (circled)	Citations
7/3/92	SS	①	Papenfuse et al. <u>Historical List</u> , 17, 37
8/3/92	SS	②	<u>Biographical Directory of the US Congress</u> 1774-1981 pp 1833-4
		③	White, Frank F. Jr. <u>The Governors of MD</u> pp 227-30
		④	<u>MD Manual</u> 1902 pp 20-6
		⑤	<u>MD Manual</u> 1896 pp 31-33
		⑥	Carroll, David H. and Boggs, Thomas G. <u>Men of Mark</u> in MD pp 13-23
		⑦	Narfield I.D. <u>The Founders of AA and HO</u> pp 298-300
		⑧	Kent, Frank R. <u>The Story of MD Politics</u>
		⑨	<u>Tricentenary History of MD</u> v. III pp 5-8
		⑩	"J.W. Smith Dies; Once Senator and Governor." <u>The Baltimore Sun</u> , April 20, 1925. pp 8, 20
		⑪	1910 Census of MD 30 sheet 1
		⑫	"Former Senator's Son" <u>Baltimore Sun</u> April 21, 1925

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME

Smith, John Walter

MSA SC 1138-1475

B

NAME

John Walter Smith ①

BORN

February 5, 1845, at Snow Hill in WO ①②④⑤⑥

DIED

April 19, 1925, in Baltimore City buried in Makemie
Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Snow Hill, WO ①②③

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME

Smith, John Walter

MSA SC 1138-1475

C

FAMILY BACKGROUND

son of John Walter and Charlotte (Whittington) Smith

(1)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7) ;

mother died giving birth to him, father died 1850; Ephraim
K. Wilson appointed his guardian (2nd) Walter P Snow 1st
guardian (1871-1896) (10)

Mother's Father - William Whittington (3) Judge (5) (3)(4)(5)(6)
Sister - Mrs. Charles W. Clayville (10)
Brother - Thomas Spence Smith (Princeton Univ. - Confederate, Army - Alexandria, Lt.) (10)
Grandchildren - John Walter Smith Foster (10)
Arthur D. Foster, Jr.

MARRIED

Mary Frances Richardson in 1869 (1)(3)(4)(6)(7)
d. April 5, 1910 (10)

CHILDREN

2 children Charlotte Whittington (died young) and
Georgia (10) August 1896 (10)
Mrs. Arthur D. Foster (10) (3)(4)(6)

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME

D

Smith, John Walter

MSA SC 1138-1475

RELIGION

Presbyterian (6)

EDUCATION

private schools and Union Academy, WO (2)(3)(4)(5)(6)

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME

Smith, John Walter

MSA SC 1138-1475

MILITARY SERVICE

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

clerk in store of George S. Richardson c.1862

partner, Richardson, Smith, Moore and Brother, c.1863
(later became Smith, Moore and Co.)

founder, The Surry Lumber Co.

Vice-president, the Surry, Sussex and Southampton
Railroad Co.

president, The Equitable Fire Insurance Co. of Snow Hill, MD

owner of canning factory in Snow Hill, MD

organized the First National Bank of Snow Hill in 1887

President, the First National Bank of Snow Hill 1887-?

Director, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington Railroad

organized Cumberland Lumber Co.

large land owner

(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)(10)

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME

Smith, John Walter

MSA SC 1138-1475

POLITICAL PARTY AFFILIATION

Democrat ①

MARYLAND LEGISLATIVE POLITICS

Senate, WO, 1890 - 1898, president 1894 ①②③④

OTHER MARYLAND POLITICS

Governor, 1900-1904. ①②③④⑤⑥

SUMMARY SHEET

NAME

G

Smith, John Walter

MSA SC 1138-1475

NATIONAL POLITICS

US Rep, 1st Dist, 56th Congress, March 1899- January
1900 (resigned)

US Senate, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th congresses,
March 1908 - March 1921,

①②③

OTHER POLITICS

J. W. SMITH DIES; ONCE SENATOR AND GOVERNOR

Stricken March 28, He Succumbs At Age Of 80 At Home Of Daughter.

SERVICES TO BE HELD
IN CITY TOMORROW

Former Democratic Leader
Will Be Buried At Snow
Hill Wednesday.

John Walter Smith, former United States Senator, former Governor of Maryland and for forty years a strong factor in Democratic politics in this State, died at 7.30 o'clock last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur D. Foster, 830 University Parkway. Death was caused by an abscess in the left kidney, which broke March 28, suddenly bringing on a grave illness.

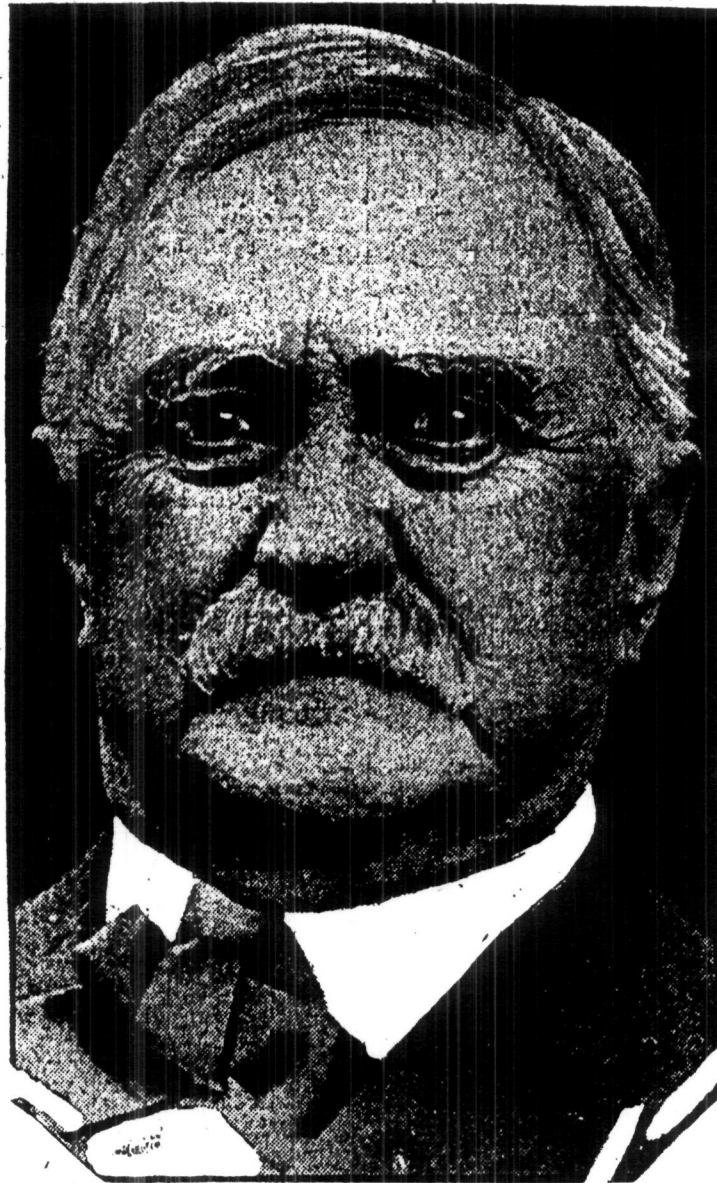
With the vigor which had carried him through eighty years of strenuous life, the winner of many a severe political fight and business struggle combated his affliction with courage which well might have been exhibited by a much younger man, but last Thursday he seemed to tire of the conflict and began to weaken rapidly. His close friends, who until then believed he might recover, gave up hope. His last hours were without pain and during a great part of yesterday he seemed to be sleeping.

Daughter At Bedside.

With Mr. Smith at the time of his death were Mrs. Foster, her two sons, John Walter Smith Foster and Arthur D. Foster, Jr., and his physician, Dr. Jeffries Buck. Mrs. Foster and her sons and Mrs. Charles W. Clayville, 90 years old, a sister, of Snow Hill, Md., are Mr. Smith's only close relatives.

Funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Foster tomorrow at 4 P. M. and will be conducted by the Rev. John W. Douglas, pastor of Roland Park Presbyterian Church. The body will be taken to Snow Hill Wednesday morning on a special train and services will be conducted at Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. William S. Kreger, the pastor. The services at

Former Senator Dies At Age Of 80



JOHN WALTER SMITH

1 KILLED, 7 HI AS BRIDGE ON PATAPSCO FA

34 Others Narrowly I
Death When Susper
Span Cables Sna

CRASH IS ATTRIB
TO JUMPING OF

Some In Party Of 1
sionists Hurlled Into
ter By Acciden

A boy was killed and seven playmates injured yesterday in lapse of a 350-foot bridge on Patapsco river at Orange Grove. Four others escaped injury, many of them fell from the bridge the stream thirty feet below span gave way.

The accident, which came to an end of a Sunday excursion party from Ilchester, Gray's and Thistle, is thought to have been caused by boys of the party repeatedly on the walk. This, believed, caused sustaining cables at the topmost point of support uprights embedded in concrete Baltimore county side of the

Boy, 11, Loses Life

Sherman Hunt, 11, son of J. Ilchester, was killed by a fall. Injuries to the others consisted of broken legs and cuts and bruises.

Dr. B. Bruce Brumbaugh, ridge, and Dr. Frank O. J. Ellicott City, arrived a short time after the accident and opened an ambulance hospital in the home of G. E. about fifty feet from the bridge.

About 3.30 P. M. the party two excursionists walking on the river bank arrived at the Orange side of the bridge. The party to cross to the Baltimore county side of the river where the old flour mills are located.

Reaching the center of the bridge, witnesses said, the boys began to play. Weighed down by the forty-two cables the span began to sag and sway.

Cables Snap.

Suddenly there was a snap crack of a whip, cables on the north side of the river broke supporting iron uprights on the side of the river fell with a crash.

Some of the excursionists were hanging in the four feet of water. Others were huddled

MARY ANN ESSAYS DUE NEXT SUNDAY

Interviews For Circus Party
Contest Should Be Begun
Soon.

50 WINNERS TO BE PICKED

Authors Of Best Papers Will Be
Guests Of Jungle Editor At
Big Show.

Rules Of Contest

Subject—"How Does Mary Ann
Like Her New Home?"
Each essay limited to 200 words.
Write in ink and on one side of

POLICE SEEK BANDIT; EXPLANATION FOUND

Clothing Dummy Hides
Frightened Quarry From
Patrolmen.

CROWD DRAWN TO SCENE

Store Proprietor Finally Brings
Enlightenment And Ends
Excitement.

A dozen uniformed policemen, six detectives and a like number of fire patrolmen, reinforced by a crowd of several hundred men and women, gathered early yesterday morning before a clothing store on Baltimore street near Light

death of Mrs. Foster, her two sons, John Walter Smith Foster and Arthur D. Foster, Jr., and his physician, Dr. Jeffries Buck. Mrs. Foster and her sons and Mrs. Charles W. Clayville, 90 years old, a sister of Snow Hill, Md., are Mr. Smith's only close relatives.

Funeral services will be held at the home of Mrs. Foster tomorrow at 4 P. M. and will be conducted by the Rev. John W. Douglas, pastor of Roland Park Presbyterian Church. The body will be taken to Snow Hill Wednesday morning on a special train and services will be conducted at Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church Wednesday afternoon by the Rev. William S. Kreger, the pastor. The services at Mrs. Foster's home will be public to all Mr. Smith's friends. Burial will be in Makemie Churchyard.

Elected Governor in 1900.

Mr. Smith served as Governor of Maryland from 1900 to 1904, after having been elected to the House of Representatives. He was elected United States Senator in the first Senatorial primary in this State in 1908 and was reelected in 1914. He was defeated by Senator Weller in 1920, when he again came up for election.

Mr. Smith was vice-president of the Surry Lumber Company, president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill, president of the board of managers of the Maryland Tuberculosis Sanatorium, a director in the Fidelity and Deposit Company, the Fidelity Trust Company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, the Jessup & Moore Paper Company and the Southern Transportation Company, the latter two of Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Maryland Club and other clubs and of the Masonic order. He also was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Started As Poor Boy.

John Walter Smith's biography is another example of the age-old story of the poor boy who, by native ability and hard work, rises to distinction among his fellows.

Many are the stories of poor boys who accumulated wealth. Somewhat fewer are of those who rose to political prominence, and still fewer of those who did both. Mr. Smith was in the latter class. Left an orphan at the age of 5 years and practically penniless, he became one of the comparatively few millionaires of Maryland and achieved the highest political honors his State could bestow.

His birth was not obscure. His ancestors were among the first settlers of that part of the State which now is Worcester county, and his maternal grandfather, William Whittington, was one of the early circuit judges of the lower Eastern Shore. His mother gave up her life at his birth, February 5, 1845, and his father, also John Walter Smith, died before the son was 5 years old.

In Care Of Guardian.

The future Senator was left without anyone especially to care for him, and he grew up in Snow Hill, his birthplace, living most of the time in a boarding house and quite poor. The late Walter P. Snow was first appointed his guardian, and after Mr. Snow's death the late Senator Ephraim K. Wilson was named in his place.

John Walter Smith, the father, moved from Snow Hill to Baltimore and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, having his principal trade in the South. He failed, due to a financial panic, it is said, and returned to Snow Hill, where he died in 1850.

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Write in ink and on one side of paper.
Give your name, age, address and school.
Contest closes Sunday midnight.

Have you started writing your interview with Mary Ann yet? If you haven't you'd better get busy if you want to be one of the fifty lucky boys and girls who are going to win tickets to the Fifth Annual Jungle Circle Circus Party.



The contest started yesterday and will last until next Sunday. The circus will arrive in Baltimore May 11 and the Jungle Editor is going to take the writers of the fifty best interviews to see the big show.

The subject of the interview is "How Does Mary Ann Like Her New Home?"

There are many points you can bring out in your interview. Simply write what you think Mary Ann's impression of the new home is and if she is pleased. And remember that in a few months she is going to have the finest home of any elephant in America, Czecho-Slovakia or Hindustan.

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Early in the afternoon a crowd gathered around her home, and she beamed and smiled to all comers in great fashion. She had made arrangements to serve palmleaf tea and rhinoceros noodles at 5 o'clock.

Guests Flee Rain.

But a little before 4 all her guests suddenly started to leave. The sky grew dark in the northwest and it looked as if a terrible storm was brewing. The children ran in all directions without stopping to say good-by.

"Aren't you going to stay for tea?" Mary Ann called.

"No, it's going to rain," they answered.

"Oh, that's all right," Mary Ann said. "I don't mind the rain a bit. In fact, I like it."

But she couldn't stop them, so Mary Ann had to sit down and drink the tea and eat the noodles all by herself.

Frightened Quarry From Patrolmen.

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It all started when the fire patrolman working in the section passed the store and noticed a man inside apparently trying to open the door leading to the street. He called the Central Police Station and in a few minutes excitement reached its height.

Policeman Sent To Store.

The green signal lights of the police flashed and answering patrolmen were dispatched to the shop. An automobile, crowded with detectives and its siren screaming, skidded to a stop in front of the store.

Word spread quickly that a burglar was in the store and soon the crowd grew to such proportions that street car traffic on the all-night lines was blocked.

Every burglar must have of necessity a means of entrance to the place he robs and it was in that direction that the policemen centered their efforts. But they soon found they were confronted, if not by a robber, at least by a mystery.

Dummy Does Dance.

There was no sign of a forced window or door in the front or rear of the store. Nevertheless, the watchman insisted that he had seen the man, and the policemen were about to telephone the manager of the store at his home and ask for keys to the building when some one in the crowd shouted:

"There he is behind that clothing dummy. Look at him; he's scared and his legs are trembling."

And there, indeed, were legs which apparently belonged to the clothing dummy, doing things which a dummy never does. They were giving an excellent imitation of an eccentric dance.

"Open the door or we'll shoot," the police called, as they caught sight of their quarry.

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Owner Explains Mystery.

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"Burglars," replied the police, "We thought there were burglars in the store."

The manager, with a smile, explained the mystery.

In the rear of the store he and five friends had been gathered for a "little friendly game." The "burglar" had been one of the participants, who had decided to leave early and then had changed his mind.

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(Continued on Page 3, Col

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THE ADAMANT BRICK CO.

APRIL 20, 1925.

See Auction Sale Column paper today for full details.

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LOWEST SPRING PR. BUY NOW.

E. S. Brady & MONROE AND LAUREN S GET OUR PRICES MADISON 0529.

FRANIE BROTH & HAIGLEY BUILDERS

19 W. FRANKLIN STREET

Second and Festively Meet

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At 21 he asked to be taken into part-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

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Every boy and girl who would like to go to the big circus with the Jungle Circle had better begin right away to write his and her interview.

Be sure to follow the rules of the contest and send your paper in early. Address it to the Jungle Editor of THE SUN. Fifty of the best seats at the show will be reserved and maybe one of them is for you. So don't put it off. Write your interview today.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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AUCTION SALE.
Two Five-story-and-Basement buildings with elevators.
26-28-30 S. HOWARD ST.
(In Fee-Simple)
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, AT 2 P. M.
Wonderful location for warehouse or manufacturing.
For particulars, apply
E. T. NEWELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 213 St. Paul Place.

nearby porch, rushed to the scene, waded into the river. They hurriedly reached the bank, hurried from the scene.

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GET OUR PRICE!
MADISON 0529.

FRANIE BROTH
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19 W. FRANKLIN STRI

Second and Festively Final
LILLIAN GISH
DOROTHY GISH, RONALD COLE
"ROMOLA"
LYCEUM-TWICE DAILY

GOING OUT OF BUSI
SAFE, TABLES, ETC. FOR SALE
Apply 2nd Floor
319 W. BALTIMORE ST

SI Opens a Savings Account
Royal Oak Perpetual Building Ass
326 W. Franklin, at Euter, Ope

JOHN WALTER SMITH DIES IN HIS 81ST YEAR

Former United States Senator
And Governor Of Maryland
Stricken March 28.

FOUGHT HARD FOR LIFE

Was Strong Factor In Democratic
Politics In State For
Four Decades.

(Continued from Page 20.)

nership, and when this was refused, he set up in business for himself. Friends loaned him the entire capital for his venture, which was successful. He sold goods during the day, taking in exchange all sorts of country produce, and worked on his books and correspondence at night.

Opens Grist And Saw Mills.

In two years Mr. Smith had the leading business in the town, and Mr. Richardson invited him to a partnership. He accepted, and the business branched out. The railroad had not then reached Snow Hill, which is at the head of navigation on the Pocomoke river, and young Smith established a line of sailing vessels. He opened a grist mill and a sawmill, the latter the most important venture of his business life, for it started him in the lumber business, in which he made the bulk of his fortune.

The late John B. P. Moore was associated with Mr. Smith and Mr. Richardson in business, and after Mr. Moore's death, his son, the late John P. Moore, became a member of the firm. He and Mr. Smith worked together in business and politics. Marion T. Hargis afterward entered the firm, which, after Mr. Richardson's death, about 34 years ago, was called Smith, Moore & Hargis.

Establishes Lumber Company.

Richard T. Waters, father of Francis E. Waters, moved from Snow Hill to Baltimore about 1865 and became interested in the lumber business. Mr. Smith and the Waterses and Mr. Smith's business associates in Snow Hill conceived the idea of establishing lumber mills in the South, and they bought large tracts of timber lands in Virginia near the James river and established the Surry Lumber Company. As an adjunct, they built the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Railway, from Scotland, on the James river, through the counties of the same names, and crossing the Norfolk and Western line at Wakefield. The Surry Lumber Company now is one of the largest in the South.

Mr. Smith also was instrumental in building an extension of what afterward became a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system from Harrington, Del., through Snow Hill to Franklin City, Va. He established the First National Bank of Snow Hill, despite predictions that the county could not support a bank. The county now supports 12 banks.

Owned Many Farms.

In an investigation before the

man was elected again to the United States Senate.

Political Sensation Caused.

It was charged by many that it was understood between Gorman and Smith that the latter should have the next Senatorship, when the term of Senator McComes expired. Be this as it may, Governor Smith was a candidate when the Legislature met in 1904, but the late Isidor Rayner contested with him for the nomination by the Democratic caucus of the House and Senate.

As the Democrats had a heavy majority in both houses, this caucus nomination was equivalent to an election. The late Bernard Carter also was voted for by a few regular Democrats.

There were several abortive caucuses, but one night, when all except a few were sure Governor Smith would be nominated, the late I. Freeman Rasin, then the Democratic leader of Baltimore city, without warning threw his forces to Rayner, who was nominated. The result was one of the biggest political sensations of the State.

Remained State Leader.

Although defeated, Governor Smith remained the Democratic leader of the State, Mr. Rayner showing no inclination to build up an organization of his own. Gorman died in 1900 and Governor Warfield appointed the late William Pinkney Whyte to fill out the term, which expired in 1906.

In 1906 Governor Smith was elected, after having defeated Governor Warfield and the late J. F. C. Talbot in the first Senatorial primary in this State. He was reelected in 1914, after defeating Isaac Lobe Straus in the primary. He was nominated again in 1920, but went down before O. E. Weller, Republican, in the Democratic disaster of that year.

After the death of Arthur Pue Gorman, the elder, Mr. Smith was the undisputed Democratic leader of Maryland until his defeat by Senator Weller. Among the men "put over" by Mr. Smith were the late Governor Crothers, Governor Harrington and Hugh A. McMullen as State Comptroller. He was responsible for the nomination of David J. Lewis for the United States Senate. He assisted very largely in the election of the late Ephraim K. Wilson to the United States Senate; J. Harry Covington to the House of Representatives, and George M. Upshur as Speaker of the House of Delegates. He made Dr. George W. Bishop United States Sub-Treasurer and dictated the election or appointment of many lesser officials. He was delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Conventions of 1900, 1904, 1912 and 1916.

Preliminary to the campaign of 1922, when the Democratic leaders of the State spent many anxious days trying to select a candidate for the Senate, Mr. Smith was urged strongly to run again. It was conceded that he would have had no opposition in the primary and doubtless would have been elected, but he declined, saying he would have lost his seniority and that most of his close friends in the Senate had gone. He remained Democratic national committeeman for Maryland.

Worked For Public Education.

Mr. Smith was credited with much constructive work and legislation, both in the state and federal fields, but his surpassing efforts were in the cause of public education and public care of tuberculosis.

For three consecutive sessions in the State Senate he fought for his free schoolbook bill. Ridicule, arguments that the bill would aid the negroes at the expense of the whites, that it was

Former Baltimore Pastor Is Victim Of Pneumonia



MGR. JAMES F. MACKIN

many long horseback rides prospecting for lumber in the South, sleeping in cabins and eating such fare as the sparsely settled countryside afforded. His physical strength served him in good stead afterward in many hard-fought political campaigns.

Mr. Smith was married in 1869 to Miss Frances Richardson, who died April 5, 1910. His eldest daughter, Miss Charlotte Whittington Smith, died in August, 1906. Thomas Spence Smith, a brother, who was two years older than the former Senator, left Princeton University to join the Confederate Army and later settled at Alexandria, La., where he died several years ago.

Rites For Antony Dimarco To Be Held This Morning

Governor To Attend Services For
Former Democratic
Leader.

Funeral services for Antony Dimarco, lawyer and Democratic leader, who died Friday at University Hospital after a brief illness, will be held this morning at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church. The Rev. Max Haarpainter, assisted by three other priests, will conduct the services. Burial will be in the New Cathedral Cemetery beside the grave of Mr. Dimarco's father.

The honorary pallbearers will be Governor Ritchie, John S. Kelly, Peter C. Dimarco, Dr. John C. H. H. H.

MGR. J. F. MACKIN DIES IN WASHI

Former Rector Of St.
Church Here Succu
Pneumonia.

WAS PRIEST 56

Archbishop To Say
Funeral Services Tl
In Capital.

Baltimore Su
WASHINGTON.

Mgr. James F. Mackin, Paul's Catholic Church her rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral Baltimore, died here this morning of pneumonia, after a week's illness of pneumonia. Mgr. Mackin, who was best known and most beloved of the archdiocese, was 56. He had been a priest in the archdiocese for fifty-six years for service unsurpassed by any priest.

Born In Baltimore.

Mgr. Mackin was born June 29, 1838, the son of Mary Matthews Mackin, who to the United States from settled in the Maryland city.

In his early youth Mgr. Mackin did not contemplate the priesthood, for after his St. Patrick's Parochial School in Baltimore to New Bedford and sailing vessel. He spent four

Returning to Baltimore school for a while and in St. Charles College at J. Three years later he entered Seminary and in 1868 he by Archbishop Spaulding.

Spent Seven Years At

His first charge was St. Church here where he spent. Then followed seven years in Md.

In 1877 Mgr. Mackin Martin's Church, Baltimore, and to the Rev. John Foley of the church and later Baltimore. In 1882 he was made St. Joseph's Church.

Three years later Mgr. Mackin turned to Washington, organized St. Paul's Church, was the rector until his death.

Upon the completion of the priesthood sixteen years was made a monsignor in his service to the church.

Founded Academy.

Two years ago Mgr. Mackin St. Paul's Academy here, years old he could be seen all while the school was under climbing ladders and walking the rafters to see that the progressing properly. His vitality amazed the members of the parish.

Funeral services will be Thursday morning at St. Paul's and burial will be in Mount Carmel Cemetery. Mass will be at 10.30.

A number of priests from the archdiocese are expected to attend the

National Bank of Snow Hill, despite predictions that the county could not support a bank. The county now supports 12 banks.

Owned Many Farms.

In an investigation before the United States Senate Lobby Committee in 1913 Mr. Smith, then a Senator, said he owned 10 or 12 farms on the Eastern Shore, some lands in Louisiana and 840 shares of the Surry Lumber Company and the same number of shares in the Cumberland Lumber Company. The capital stock of each company, he said, was \$400,000, and the par value was \$100 a share. He did not say what the stock was worth, but those who were regarded as competent to judge said such stock was worth from \$500 to \$2,000 a share.

The actual value of Senator Smith's lumber holdings was placed at \$1,750,000. The investigation was in regard to the Tariff bill, and Mr. Smith said he had not been approached improperly by any one.

In the *Congressional Directory* the sketch of Senator Smith stated that, in addition to his business interests already mentioned, he was a director in many business and financial institutions.

Interested In Politics Early.

It is a curious fact that Mr. Smith at one time officially was a member of the Maryland Senate and of the House of Representatives and was Governor of the State. The peculiar situation arose in this way. While a member of the Maryland Senate, with three years of the term unexpired, Mr. Smith was elected to Congress. After his term in Congress had begun to run, but before he actually had taken his seat, he was elected Governor. He resigned as Senator and Representative before being sworn in as Governor.

From his early manhood Mr. Smith manifested the Eastern Shoreman's proverbial interest in politics, but he was more than 40 years old before he became a candidate for public office. At that time, in 1889, he was elected State Senator from Worcester county after a stirring campaign. He was re-elected successively in 1893 and 1897, and was President of the Senate during the session of 1894. He was elected to the House of Representatives from the First Congressional district in 1898, defeating the late Wilbur Jackson, Republican, aided by a Populist candidate, and was elected Governor in 1899, serving from 1900 to 1904.

U. S. Senate His Goal.

Before this, Mr. Smith's ambition had become fixed on the United States Senate, which in this State had been regarded as a desirable step from the office of Governor, although strictly not a promotion.

Irregularities had been discovered in the Federal census of 1900 and this gave Arthur P. Gorman, then Democratic leader of the State, an excuse to urge the call of an extra session of the Legislature to make provision for a State census which should remedy the alleged unfairness of the Federal enumeration. Gorman had been defeated for reelection by Louis E. McComas, Republican, and he desired changes made in the election laws to insure a Democratic Legislature when the term of George L. Wellington, Republican, should expire in 1903.

Gorman and his following throughout the State besought Governor Smith to call an extra session. The Governor was reluctant, but he finally called the memorable extra session of 1901, which passed a bill providing for a State census, along with what was denounced at the time as the "Trick Ballot" law and registration laws which made it more difficult for negroes coming into the State to vote. The next Legislature was Democratic and Gor-

superseding were in the case of public education and public care of tuberculosis.

For three consecutive sessions in the State Senate he fought for his free schoolbook bill. Ridicule, arguments that the bill would aid the negroes at the expense of the whites, that it was unnecessary, that the privilege would be abused, failed to deter him, and in 1894 he succeeded in putting the measure on the statute books. When elected Governor, his first step was to reorganize the public school system of the State and get it out of politics.

Sanatorium Established.

In 1896 Mr. Smith's eldest daughter died, and the circumstances of her death, along with his family history, focused his attention on tuberculosis. A chance visit to Saranac Lake and an inspection of the institution founded there by Dr. Trudeau, convinced him that it was possible to do much for the cure of the disease, and that it was the duty of the State to undertake the work of providing relief.

His messages to the Legislature while he was Governor dealt largely with public health and the control of tuberculosis. The fruits of his work ripened slowly, but finally there was established the State Sanatorium at Sabillasville, which has been declared to be the best-managed and best organized and equipped institution of its kind in the United States. State aid also is given to the tuberculosis hospital at Eudowood, and a sanatorium for negroes has been established.

Saw State Free Of Debt.

Mr. Smith had the unique distinction of seeing the State practically free of debt at the expiration of his term as Governor. That is, the funds in the Treasury, with the securities to the credit of the sinking fund, were sufficient to pay all indebtedness outstanding. This was due to economy plans laid down by the late Governor Hamilton, whose administration began in 1880, and followed by Governor Jackson, Governor Brown, Governor Lowndes and Governor Smith.

All of these men had large private fortunes, and they applied the same care to the affairs of the State as to their own business matters.

Young Men Helped.

Mr. Smith was fond of young men and helped many of them to get education, to get jobs, to get started in life, to get out of trouble. He was a loyal friend and a consistent enemy. Personally, he was handsome and robust.

During his earlier manhood he took

three other priests, will conduct the services. Burial will be in the New Cathedral Cemetery beside the grave of Mr. Dimarco's father.

The honorary pallbearers will be Governor Ritchie, John S. Kelly, Peter C. Dimarco, Dr. John C. Huthwelker, George Miller, William P. Wells, Dr. L. A. Demarco, Francis P. Curtis, Edward Gross, Dr. L. D. Distefano, Stephen J. Little, Henry Florentino, Paul Mannino, Samuel Culotta, Frank Fennia and C. C. Baldi.

The active pallbearers will be Count Carlo Tornelli, Italian Consul at Baltimore; Harry B. Wolf, Dr. Herbert C. Blake, Vincent J. Demarco, Vincent Flacomio and A. N. Rettaliata. Private services will be held at the home, 602 West Lexington street, before the procession leaves for the church. Mr. Dimarco is survived by his widow and six children.

Man Is Stricken Fatally After Parking His Auto

W. H. Hermon Is Found Dead Beside Car—Succumbed To Heart Attack.

William H. Hermon, 52 years old, 10 North Pearl street, was found dead Saturday night beside his automobile, which was parked on Gwynn Oak avenue, near the Windsor Mill road.

Police of the Northwestern district were called and he was taken to the Colonial Hospital, where Dr. Schlenger, of the hospital staff, pronounced him dead. Death was caused by heart disease.

Hermon evidently had felt the attack coming on, as he had drawn up his car and gotten out before he was overcome.

500 Klansmen Parade Streets In Hyattsville

Knights Attend Church and Hold Banquet—Masks Removed.

Hooded and masked in robes of the order about 500 Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from Baltimore, Towson, Laurel, District of Columbia and other points last night paraded through the streets of Hyattsville, Md., attended services at the Hyattsville Presbyterian Church and later held a banquet in the Masonic Temple. During the services the klansmen unmasked.

Thursday morning at St. Paul and burial will be in Mount Cemetery. Mass will be said bishop Curley, at 10.30.

A number of priests from are expected to attend the service.

Three Priests At Bed

With the priest at the bedside were his sister, Miss Mackin, of Baltimore, and the other priests.

They were the Rev. Edwaine, assistant priest at the Church; the Rev. Leo J. Fea Rev. James T. Coen.

Mgr. Mackin's body was in Paul's rectory this afternoon remain there until 7.30 o'clock evening, when it will be taken to the church to lie in state until morning. The church will be continuously from tomorrow evening Thursday morning and memorial parish will constitute guards.

To Celebrate Requiem

Because of the love Mgr. Mackin had for the children of his parish a solemn high mass which they and religious orders throughout the diocese will be celebrated at 10 Tuesday morning at St. Paul's. Wednesday morning at the solemn requiem mass will be members of the congregation.

On June 8, 1914, Mgr. Mackin died at the United States House of Representatives with prayer and he, it is the only Catholic priest ever done so.

Ridgways Teas please



Ask for
Orange Label Package
Orange Peeps
and
Peeps Blend



KU KLUX KLAN

F I

A. & H. APFLETOFT, 1017 W. B. BALTO. HDWE. CO., 601 W. B. M. A. HARRIS, 3729 Essex St. NELSON JOHNSON, 1511 W. L. KNOOP HDWE. CO., 1536 W. B.

THE SUN in March, 1925.
 (Average Not Paid Daily.)

	1924	1925	Loss
ing	128,308	130,617	Loss 1,351
ag	115,297	117,300	Gain 1,993
ly	152,057	176,873	Gain 4,084

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
 Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the publication of all news dispatches from this office. The local news published herein, with the exception of special dispatches, are also received.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1925.

LONDON AND NEW YORK ARE just about full. Mr. John W. reports that the British metropol-
 cutting down the number of busses
 streets and in Manhattan there
 persistent rumor that the police
 on the verge of limiting the num-
 taxicabs. Traffic congestion is
 moving cause in each case and so
 id saying must be revised. Not
 corporation charges but even the
 ations of cities must be limited to
 the traffic will bear.

VS. OF VON HINDENBURG IS being very carefully presented in
 United States. A matter-of-fact
 of his activities announces that
 night in Hanover he was to be
 guest of a *Bierabend*, or informal
 r." Probably the affair was held
 ierature, or tea-room, where orders
 n dunkles brought teacups full of
 eaming beverage, that one drinks
 lemon or cream. It is a pretty
 e, but somehow it is not con-

ING VICTOR EMMANUEL OF Italy, so the news story runs, was
 ly told that a ragged man begged
 sion at his palace gate. On the
 s orders, the man was brought in—
 r veteran, mutilated and partly
 ized. He told the King that he
 been evicted from his home and
 his dream was to possess a cottage
 own; and so the King gave him
 the ten thousand lire that he
 This touching story is a good
 of sophistication. Simple-minded,
 ul and admirable souls will believe
 it stands. Cynics and such un-
 unt people will look around for the
 city agent. But in any case the
 soldier got his money.

WARD FILENE, OF BOSTON, is predicting a rate of two cents a
 for ocean travel. He thinks that
 immigration has been restricted
 teamship companies will be forced
 model their vessels so as to elimi-
 class distinctions and, like hotels,
 ll their "guests" on the same social
 g, with the result that many round-
 transatlantic tickets should be on
 for \$125 each. This is a conceiv-
 evelopment, and its arrival will be
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 avelling in Europe during spring
 autumn instead of chiefly in the
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GENERAL DAWES' CRUSADE.
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 Opposition in the Senate to "dic-
 n" is very pronounced and it is
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view, they will find the Vice-Pres-
 dent has started a movement that will
 not be easy to head off.

JOHN WALTER SMITH.
 The death of former Senator John
 Walter Smith removes one of the last
 survivors of a coterie of men who long
 dominated the politics of Maryland. Mr.
 Smith was twenty years old when the
 Civil War ended. A half century ago he
 had attained a position of prominence in
 the business life of the Eastern Shore
 and was rapidly accumulating the for-
 tune that later made it possible for him
 to devote so much of his time to public
 affairs.

Maryland has to look back upon a
 strange political era in the period cov-
 ered by Senator Smith's most active
 years. The State's system of repre-
 sentation in the Legislature and in po-
 litical conventions made the city the
 bond servant of the counties. Who con-
 trolled these dictated the policies of the
 State, and to a certain extent the gov-
 ernment of Baltimore.

There arose a group of strong, virile,
 aggressive men, steeped in the wiles
 of the politician. Some of them were
 wealthy and took to politics as a game,
 winning positions of power and influ-
 ence, surrounding themselves with friends
 who reaped the rewards that political
 victory brought.

It was a spoils era with scant thought
 of reform. Eyes were constantly fixed
 on the next election, and as the Repub-
 lican party was impotent and the people
 of Baltimore helpless, warfare was chief-
 ly within the Democratic party, which
 was bossed by a handful of county
 politicians. The prize of leadership fell
 to the man who controlled this small
 body of men.

Fortunately for Maryland, the ruling
 State politicians of that day were, with
 some exceptions, personally honest men—
 men who, like Senator Smith, could af-
 ford to give time to politics. In retro-
 spect we can see that the affairs of the
 State were reasonably well conducted.
 The budget was small, the Governor
 chosen, usually speaking, was a man of
 more or less business ability. If
 statesmanship was absent, the business
 interests of the State were then far
 less important, the business of govern-
 ment far less complex, leaving leisure
 for indulgence in politics, the main
 thought of those in power.

Perhaps the worst sufferer from the
 old régime was the city of Baltimore.
 In return for the support city bosses
 gave to the State boss, the former were
 left to govern the city as if it were a
 conquered province. Municipal govern-
 ment was as bad as it could well be.
 Tempered occasionally by revolt, there
 was short respite under our obnoxious
 election laws until sustained effort, an
 aroused public opinion and growth of
 the city—coupled with occasional dis-
 sension among county politicians—pre-
 sented opportunity to put into effect
 drastic reforms which resulted in last-
 ing betterment of conditions.

Senator Smith's business career dem-
 onstrated his natural ability. Thrown
 young in life largely upon his own re-
 sources, he gained a competence by the
 time he was fifty years of age and gave
 thereafter many evidences of his apti-
 tude as a man of affairs.

He had also aptitude for politics, and
 entered this field through the Maryland
 Senate, serving his county of Worcester
 in that body for ten years. His political
 strength led to his nomination for Con-

many honors can come to a great singer
 after abandonment of the major roles.
 But her reappearance with the Metro-
 politan Opera will restore her to the
 heights on which so many brilliant
 young singers are setting their hopes;
 and she began her public career in 1876.

Schumann-Heink is, domestically
 speaking, a grandmother. Furthermore,
 her career has been so interrupted that
 she has no inalienable right such as
 the public sometimes gives to its long-
 established favorites to appear in roles
 which won for them their youthful
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 daughters and granddaughters of her
 contemporaries have not yet shown
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 ness is easy to understand and approve.
 When a grandmother at 64 can sing
 her parts better than almost anyone
 else in the world, it is good, especially
 for the youngsters, to allow her to sing
 them.

Round About Maryland

Lots of Maryland communities throw-
 ing off their overcoats and gettin' ready
 to dig garden, but still rememberin'
 that frost has killed strawberries and
 nipped tomatoes black as late as the
 10th of May, time after time.

Ellicott City *Times* announces that
 Ellicott City plans a big affair for Me-
 morial Day, when the baseball season
 will be inaugurated, and there will be
 a parade and carnival.

Brunswick *Blade-Times* publishes a
 story by Mrs. Virginia Garrott, written
 especially for its ownself.

Centreville *Record* reports the catch-
 ing of 2,000 pounds of rockfish off
 Love Point in a single haul by Rock
 Hall fishermen.

Early peas are up!

Centreville *Observer* accords to Major
 Harry C. Butler the credit for getting
 the Company K Armory of the First
 Regiment for Centreville.

Editor of the *Cumberland News* turns
 the tables on those fellows who have
 been prating about "Silent Cal" by ask-
 ing whether before in the history of
 this great and glorious republic was
 there a time when Democrats wouldn't
 talk?

Boonsboro *Times* likes the idea of the
 State Roads Commission having placed
 signs at all bridges along the State road
 giving the names of the streams.

When people down Anne Arundel way
 think of Glenburnie they think of Dr.
 Thomas Braysshaw, for it has long been
 the general idea that Glenburnie is Dr.
 Braysshaw's town—he has been there so
 long and served so faithfully and been
 so large a part of the life of the people.
 The *Maryland Gazette* has a piece in its
 current issue about him, as follows:

"Our Angel Doctor" we call you here,
 For to us you stand without a peer
 In acts of kindness and of love.
 So many times to us you've proved
 That self with you just counts for
 naught.
 In deeds of mercy, you have taught
 Us all to reverence you
 And count up all our blessings, too.
 You make us feel, when you are near
 The "beloved physician" now is here.

Wicomico *News* begins its summer
 crusade against the housefly with a
 two-column boxed feature on the housefly.

Up and let us tell you, young man,
 by mile!—
 Dance with her and sing with her,
 prance with her and glide—
 Little Lady Happiness, bubbling so in-
 side!

Winged as fairies of the sun, magical
 as they,
 Down she comes to lead us through
 cark and care of day;
 Wonderful as blowing dew, magical as
 rain—
 Little Lady Happiness, laughter heal-
 ing pain!

Playmate of the April wind, comrade of
 the flowers;
 Duchess of the lilac lanes, sister of the
 showers;
 Here she comes and there she goes, a
 bubble and a gleam—
 Little Lady Happiness, lovely as a
 dream!

**Haw! Billy Sunday Calls The Anti-
 Saloon League's Year Book
 A Lie!!**

"All those who say there is more
 drunkenness now than before prohibi-
 tion are liars," he said.—From Our Re-
 port Of The Recent Eruption In Balti-
 more.

**Lands, How Extravagant, When
 They Could Go To Congress!**

**PRESIDENT AND WIFE
 AT VAUDEVILLE SHOW**

—Clipped From The Headings.

Pleasant Park.
 Uncle Billy Witmer came up from old
 Still No. 49 last night out-mockin' the
 mockin' bird.—Joey.

Not Much.
 Not much if not while here we make our
 way
 A bit of service through the live-long
 day;
 A hopeful helping as we pass along,
 A smile, a touch, a tender word, a song!
 Go smiling through, and every man who
 cares
 Will follow smiling from his sad de-
 spairs;
 Go serving men, and men in turn will be
 A golden service coming back to thee!

Not much of all that makes life sweeter
 seems
 Worth while to you in all your daily
 dreams;
 Not much if nowhere in your soul the
 light
 To help with beauty the encircling night.
 —B. B.

A CANDLE IN THE WINDOW.
 The love of Christ constraineth
 us; because we thus judge, that if
 one died for all, then all were
 dead.—II Corinthians, v, 14.

Hope comes with roses now,
 And hate puts by the sword;
 Faith, on her beautiful brow,
 With the flower of the Lord.
 To be remembered for a word
 Is almost good enough for me—
 As much as if I were a bird
 Perched in the branches of a
 tree.
 Oh, mighty destinies before
 The glory of a single flower
 Fall nameless at the heavenly
 door;
 Love only keeps its power.
 Most of life is sunshine,
 And that's a thought for you
 Who ache with discontentment
 That blessings are so few.
 —B. B.

**What Is Goin' On In This World
 Of Ours.**

Last Wednesday Mrs. Alice Smith's
 smokehouse caught fire and but for
 prompt work of some of our citizens no
 doubt the dwelling would have burned
 also. It was surprising how quickly
 the people gathered.—Friendsville Item
 In The Mountain Democrat.

**It Seems The Farmers Are Surely
 Coming Into Their Own!**

model their vessels and as to eliminating distinctions and, like hotels, their "guests" on the same social ground, with the result that many round-trip tickets should be on or \$125 each. This is a conceivable development, and its arrival will be as if Americans acquire the habit of traveling in Europe during spring and autumn instead of chiefly in the summer. Continuous business in place of a summer scramble would make traveling more economical.

VERAL DAWES' CRUSADE.

Arrangement, even by Senator Butler, Massachusetts, will not make plain for Vice-President Dawes in the sign upon which he has embarked to change the rule of the Senate so that action of cloture may be less difficult. Opposition in the Senate to "cloture" is very pronounced and it is plain that nothing less than overwhelming public sentiment in favor of amendment to the rules would prompt action. There is also to be heard against the proposal from out-

sources. Aument that makes strong appeal to which cites the endless flow of legislation that comes from our lawgivers. Those who are most excited at dilatory action in the Senate think that this is an evil which requires a check. If filibustering is the method by which the check can be made, they concede that there is in the demand for retention of the rules.

The Senate of the United States is a very serious legislative body in existence which relies upon unlimited delay to prevent passage of silly and unnecessary laws. There is in the Senate a considerable body of men who neither waste time nor clutter up the files with bills. But there are far too many others who are under no such restraint, and refusal of the Senate to act on them, though it has the power now so, is what brings support to Mr. Dawes' agitation. He may not succeed in overriding the Senate, which can be a stubborn body. But widespread opinion of the question should have very effect.

Under Rule 22 the Senate has a way to go on business when it wishes to do it on. This rule may be brought into play whenever as many as sixteen members are agreed that a vote should be taken on any measure. The Vice-President, if petitioned to this effect, must submit the proposal within twenty-four hours, and if two-thirds of the Senate approve debate is closed with reasonable promptness.

The public has reason to complain that the Senate permits its ideas of delay to play too large a part in its proceedings. It is unbusinesslike, wastes its own time and the time of the country, neglects important matters and declines to have a parliamentary

in return for the support city bosses gave to the State boss, the former were left to govern the city as if it were a conquered province. Municipal government was as bad as it could well be. Tempered occasionally by revolt, there was short respite under our obnoxious election laws until sustained effort, an aroused public opinion and growth of the city—coupled with occasional dissension among county politicians—presented opportunity to put into effect drastic reforms which resulted in lasting betterment of conditions.

Senator Smith's business career demonstrated his natural ability. Thrown young in life largely upon his own resources, he gained a competence by the time he was fifty years of age and gave thereafter many evidences of his aptitude as a man of affairs.

He had also aptitude for politics, and entered this field through the Maryland Senate, serving his county of Worcester in that body for ten years. His political strength led to his nomination for Congress to redeem the district which had been captured by the Republicans. Before he took his seat he was nominated for Governor and elected.

Defeated in 1904 in his ambition to represent the State in the United States Senate, it was significant of his pertinacity that, though looked upon as being politically down and out, he returned to the contest four years later and won comparatively an easy victory. He was re-elected in 1914, but was carried down in 1920 in the Harding landslide, which swept the State by 55,000 votes. Senator Smith was beaten by but 18,000 by Senator Weller.

In his two terms as Senator there was little to add to Mr. Smith's prestige. He was a party man; believing thoroughly in party organization. His name was not connected with measures of national importance, but he was busy and active in forwarding the interests of his constituents.

As Governor he showed keen interest in educational matters. He advocated the free school book bill, contrary to the wishes of the politicians. He urged reorganization of the school system and did the State excellent service in advancing this purpose. He approved the Workmen's Compensation act and favored the good roads movement.

No other thing was closer to Senator Smith's heart than improvement in the health and sanitary conditions of the State. Death of a much-loved daughter directed his attention to the ravages of tuberculosis, and from that time to the day of his death no other man in Maryland took keener and more intelligent interest in the fight waged against this disease. The State Sanatorium at Sabillasville may rightly be regarded as a monument to his untiring devotion to a good cause.

His long career gave Senator Smith wide acquaintance throughout the State. His friends were legion. Their affection

this great and glorious republic was there, a time when Democrats wouldn't talk?

Boonsboro Times likes the idea of the State Roads Commission having placed signs at all bridges along the State road giving the names of the streams.

When people down Anne Arundel way think of Glenburnie they think of Dr. Thomas Brayshaw, for it has long been the general idea that Glenburnie is Dr. Brayshaw's town—he has been there so long and served so faithfully and been so large a part of the life of the people. The Maryland Gazette has a piece in its current issue about him; as follows:

"Our Angel Doctor" we call you here, For to us you stand without a peer In acts of kindness and of love. So many times to us you've proved That self with you just counts for naught. In deeds of mercy, you have taught Us all to reverence you And count up all our blessings, too. You make us feel, when you are near The "beloved physician" now is here.

Wicomico News begins its summer crusade against the housefly with a two-column boxed feature on its front page, telling people of Salisbury to keep the flies away from their milk, not to allow them in their houses, not to buy food where flies are tolerated, not to allow flies to crawl over baby's hands or face and not to let flies near baby's food or nursing bottle. Salisbury is prepared for an anti-fly time.

American Union, Denton, is worrying over the way "law has broken down." Oh, shucks!

John T. Mason writes to the Hancock News urging that the Hancock band give public concerts there every Saturday evening, "in that way stimulating business and social interest in the town."

Ellicott City Times reports that a Farm Bureau Women's Exchange is to be opened there, and is glad of it.

Maryland Gazette concludes that it is the slow pace that kills. How about that as a subject for Annapolis!

Wednesday, according to the Cecil County News, is to be dollar day in Elkton. Gee whiz!

Easton papers announce the opening of the newly enlarged children's home there.

Crisfield is wearing that soft-crab smile—but you won't when you have to pay \$2.50 a dozen for 'em.

Mountain Democrat reports the Oakland creamery in prosperous condition. U-u-m, that pure mountain butter!

Anne Arundel is sayin' it in strawberry blossoms.

The Next Question.

From the Springfield Republican. The new Vice-President came in like a lion. Will he go out like a lamb?

No Rush To Pay.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald. Nobody is going to be trampled to death in any wild rush of European debtors to pay up.

And hate puts by the sword; Faith, on her beautiful brow; With the flower of the Lord.

To be remembered for a word Is almost good enough for me— As much as if I were a bird Perched in the branches of a tree. Oh, mighty destinies before The glory of a single flower Fall nameless at the heavenly door; Love only keeps its power.

Most of life is sunshine. And that's a thought for you Who ache with discontentment That blessings are so few. —B. B.

What Is Goin' On In This World Of Ours.

Last Wednesday Mrs. Alice Smith's smokehouse caught fire and but for prompt work of some of our citizens no doubt the dwelling would have burned also. It was surprising how quickly the people gathered. —Friendsville Item In The Mountain Democrat.

It Seems The Farmers Are Surely Coming Into Their Own!

HICKS GIVEN CHARGE OF ALIEN PROPERTY.

—Caught In The Evening Headlines.

Cumberland, Fountain Of Perpetual Youth.

A Cumberland woman celebrated the tenth anniversary of her twenty-ninth birthday the other day. —"Smiles." In The Cumberland News.

The Manglers.

They were the first English family that came to settle. And it was strange to us who were so largely native born, And had such close affinities with our narrow environment. The oldest daughter Margot opened a private school, And the father was the first to grow mushrooms in his cellar, And Richard, the eldest son, was studying for the ministry. What the Manglers did to us all in a few years Was merely conventional, perhaps; but doubtless we'd never have known much about Tennyson Nor been able to speak intelligently of Matthew Arnold, Nor realized that Algernon Charles Swinburne was a great lyricist And not the botanical name for some kind of vegetable. —B. B.

An Intellectual Dines.

A. W. in the London Daily Chronicle. Waiters are accused of spoiling guests by doing too much for them.

My waiter spoils me; as his pet I am too comfortably fed, He tucks me in my serviette And gets the whitebait filleted.

He shells the lobster, cuts the grill And puts the goblet to my lips, Asparagus he holds so still I let him have the tops for tips.

Some older fellows at the club Believe me lazy; I declare That while they labor with their grub I'm filling in my crossword square.

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for him was deep, and lasting, and his death will be followed by a sense of keen personal sorrow in every section of Maryland.

A HAPPY RETURN.

Mme. Schumann-Heink says that she is "as happy as a child" at the prospect of appearing on the metropolitan stage and again singing the operatic rôles that she loves and, she might have added, before an audience that presumably loves her. She would have been justified in the latter assumption. Her concert in the Metropolitan Opera House a week ago was a triumph for her art and for herself.

The closing chapters of her life are to be happier than those which tell of her recent years. Not that her public life is drawing to its end! She is only 64, and Lilli Lehmann is still singing abroad, although more than 75; and many honors can come to a great singer after abandonment of the major rôles. But her reappearance with the Metropolitan Opera will restore her to the heights on which so many brilliant young singers are setting their hopes; and she began her public career in 1876.

Schumann-Heink is, domestically speaking, a grandmother. Furthermore, her career has been so interrupted that she has no inalienable right such as the public sometimes gives to its long-established favorites to appear in rôles which won for them their youthful fame. But time has left her the wonder of her voice and absence has not caused the public to forget it. She returns not by favor but because the daughters and granddaughters of her contemporaries have not yet shown themselves her superiors. Her happiness is easy to understand and approve. When a grandmother at 64 can sing her parts better than almost anyone else in the world, it is good, especially for the youngsters, to allow her to sing them.

Round About Maryland

Lots of Maryland communities throwing off their overcoats and gettin' ready to dig garden, but still rememberin' that frost has killed strawberries and nipped tomatoes black as late as the 10th of May, time after time.

Ellicott City Times announces that Ellicott City plans a big affair for Memorial Day, when the baseball season will be inaugurated, and there will be a parade and carnival.

Brunswick Blade-Times publishes a story by Mrs. Virginia Garrett, written especially for its ownself.

Centreville Record reports the catching of 2,000 pounds of rockfish off Love Point in a single haul by Rock Hall fishermen.

Early peas are up!

Centreville Observer accords to Major Harry C. Butler the credit for getting

Good Morning!

By

THE BENTZTOWN HAD
(FOLGER MCKINSEY.)

It was only a glad "Good morning"
As she passed along the way;
But it spread the morning's glory
Over the living day!—Charlotte Perry.

LITTLE LADY HAPPINESS.

Sister of the daffodil, cousin of the rose,
Daughter of the silver moon, in her
summer clothes;

Round and round the sunny room, of
this world of cheer,
Little Lady Happiness—Isn't she the
dear!

Crowned as queen of morning light,
sceptered with a smile,
Up and let us follow her, bloomy mile
by mile!

Dance with her and sing with her,
prance with her and glide—
Little Lady Happiness, bubbling so in-
side!

Winged as fairies of the sun, magical
as they,
Down she comes to lead us through
dark and care of day;
Wonderful as blowing dew, magical as
rain—
Little Lady Happiness, laughter heal-
ing pain!

—B. B.

Haw! Billy Sunday Calls The Anti-
Saloon League's Year Book
A Lie!!

"All those who say there is more
drunkenness now than before prohibi-
tion are liars," he said.—From Our Re-
port Of The Recent Eruption In Balti-
more.

Lands, How Extravagant. When
They Could Go To Congress!

PRESIDENT AND WIFE
AT VAUDEVILLE SHOW

—Clipp From The Headings.

Pidwater Park.

Uncle Billy Witmer came up from old
Still No. 40 last night out-mockin' the
mockin' bird.—Joey.

Not Much.

Not much if not while here we make our
way
A bit of service through the live-long
day;
A hopeful helping as we pass along,
A smile, a touch, a tender word, a song!
Go smiling through, and every man who
cares
Will follow smiling from his sad de-
spairs;
Go serving men, and men in turn will be
A golden service coming back to thee!

Not much of all that makes life sweeter
Worth while to you is all your daily
dreams;
Not much if nowhere in your soul the
light
To help with beauty the encircling night.
—B. B.

A CANDLE IN THE WINDOW.

The love of Christ constraineth

Paul Revere



LETTERS to

"Curious," After Reading Judge
Lamkin's Explanation, Con-
fesses To Being Greatly Puzzled
To Know How To Understand The

Please be concise
200 words should
be used

FORMER SENATOR'S RITES TO BE SIMPLE

Services For J. W. Smith Will Be Held Today At Daughter's Home.

MANY EXPRESS GRIEF

Body Will Be Taken To Snow Hill For Burial Tomorrow Beside Wife.

Simple funeral services for John Walter Smith, former United States Senator, who died Sunday night, will be held at 4 P. M. today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur D. Foster, 830 University Parkway. Mr. Smith practically had made his home with his daughter since the death of his wife fifteen years ago. The Rev. Dr. John W. Douglas, pastor of Roland Park Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Smith was a member, will conduct the services.

Tomorrow the body will be taken on a special train of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Snow Hill, Md., for many years the former Senator's home and where he retained his legal residence. The train will leave Union Station at 8.30 A. M. and arrive at Snow Hill at 1.30 P. M. Only the immediate family and Mr. Smith's closest personal friends will be on hand.

To Be Buried Beside Wife.

Services at Snow Hill will be conducted at 2 P. M. in Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church by the Rev. William S. Kreger, the pastor. Burial will be in the Presbyterian Cemetery beside the body of Mr. Smith's wife.

There will be no honorary pallbearers, as it is known that Mr. Smith deprecated anything that savored of ostentation in funerals. The active pallbearers at Snow Hill will be selected from among his oldest friends and business associates.

Hundreds of messages of condolence were received at Mrs. Foster's home yesterday from Mr. Smith's former colleagues in Congress, his social and business associates and friends in Maryland and elsewhere. Many called at the house in person, among these being Governor Ritchie.

Council Expresses Sympathy.

In the City Council last night, Edward S. Stanley, of the Second district, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, in the death of the late Hon. John Walter Smith, the State of Maryland has lost an honored and loyal citizen, who has faithfully and ably served the people as their Governor and as their United States Senator; and

"Whereas, the said John Walter Smith, as a typical American, started as a poor boy and built up great and prosperous business enterprises to the great betterment of our State and all its citizens; therefore be it

"Resolved by the City Council of Baltimore, That we hereby officially express our grief at the loss of so distinguished and useful a citizen, and extend to the members of the family of the late John Walter Smith our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the Journal of this Council."

2,000 Crowd Church And Streets At Funeral Of Antony Dimarco

Five Automobiles Required To Carry Floral Tributes To Democratic Leader—Governor And John Philip Hill Attend Rites.

Two thousand persons, it was estimated, attended the funeral of Antony Dimarco, lawyer and member of the House of Delegates, which was held at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church, Paca and Saratoga streets, yesterday morning. It required five automobiles to carry the floral offerings.

The sidewalks on the four corners at the church were crowded with persons who were unable to gain admission and hundreds of others gathered at the home, 602 West Lexington street. The dwelling is only two squares from the church and to make room for the procession it was necessary to make a detour by way of Greene, Baltimore, Dutaw, Franklin and Saratoga streets. It was said that thirty-nine Italian and other societies were represented by members, who met at the house and escorted the body to the church. Mass was said by the Rev. Max Harpaulter, pastor.

Governor Attends.

Many political and legal associates of Mr. Dimarco gathered at the church and exchanged reminiscences of "Tony," as he was called familiarly and as he usually called himself. Among these were Governor Ritchie, John Philip Hill, who defeated "Tony" for Representative from the Third Congressional district in 1922 and remained his firm friend; John S. (Frank) Kelly, M. Harry Laib, Charles H. Carter, Francis P. Curtis, Speaker of the House of Delegates; John G. Callan, Daniel C. Joseph, John L. Myers and John W. Krebs, members of the House of Delegates; John T. Dally and Mrs. William

J. Brown, members of the Jail Board; Charles H. Knapp, Dr. Horace Flack, director of the Department of Legislative Reference; James R. Cadden, police magistrate; Edward Gross, Clerk of the Criminal Court; Herbert R. O'Connor, State's Attorney; Charles R. Whiteford, Clerk of the Circuit Court; Stephen C. Little, Clerk of the Superior Court; Thomas J. Flaherty, City Councilman; Charles E. Bichy, chairman of the Democratic City Committee; John M. Requaardt, Charles C. Friedel, Vincent Palmisano, Mortimer W. West, Michael Waldbesler, Fleet W. Cox, George Griffin and John A. Robinette. Many of these were honorary pallbearers.

Italian Consul Pallbearer.

The active pallbearers were Count Carlo Tornelli, Italian Consul at Baltimore; Dr. Herbert C. Blake, Vincent J. Demarco, Vincent Flaccio, Harry B. Wolf and A. N. Rettalafa. Burial was in the New Cathedral Cemetery.

Mr. Dimarco died last Friday after a brief illness. He is survived by his widow and six children.

FUND TO BE RAISED TO COMBAT F

Credit Men Lay Plans To Fight On Commercial Crime.

N. Y. BANKER

Baltimore Investors Said Been Interested In 13 In Two Years.

Declaring fraudulent business responsible for a great part of the depression throughout the country and branding them thieves, W. F. Koelsch, president of the Netherlands Bank of New York, opened the campaign for a national fund for the of commercial crime.

Baltimore's quota is \$50,000, it was announced, to be raised here by the Baltimore National Credit Men's Association.

Investigator Speaks

C. D. West, manager of the national association, of gaging and prosecution of the national association, al

Observance Of Education Week Begins In Maryland

Addresses Are Made In Schools On Need For Higher Learning.

Education week began yesterday throughout the State. In high schools of the city and counties addresses were made on the need of higher education.

Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, president of Vassar College, will speak tonight at the College Club. His subject will be "Euthenics."

The College Club of Baltimore is sponsoring Education Week. Assisting the club are the faculty and student body of Western Maryland College, Goucher College, University of Maryland and Washington College. In addition, directors of vocational education throughout the city are lending their assistance.

Effort is being made in addresses this week to induce pupils to take up higher education along professional or vocational lines at the end of the high school course.

(Advertisement.)

GRAY HAIR IS

EASILY DARKENED



Face Brick of possibilities in materials. As pairs, deprecate costs, it is economical in Brick" tells you get a copy or a

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The Standard of Quality

HY-TEX may not always be the brick you can find when you consider what and service, you will find full measure of value for the

It is on the reputation and fair dealings that the Hy-te brick has built the largest factory

To EVIDENCE

BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY
OF THE
UNITED STATES CONGRESS
1774-1989

BICENTENNIAL EDITION

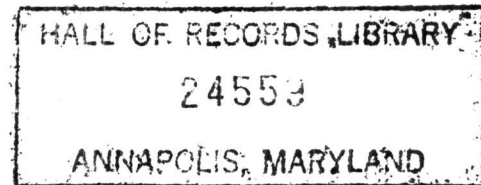
THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

SEPTEMBER 5, 1774, TO OCTOBER 21, 1788

and

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE FIRST THROUGH THE ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESSES
MARCH 4, 1789, TO JANUARY 3, 1989, INCLUSIVE



CLOSING DATE OF COMPILATION, JUNE 30, 1988

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1989

cal studies and was graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1834; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1835 and commenced practice in Hillsboro, Ohio; served in the State house of representatives in 1841; member of the State constitutional convention of Ohio in 1850; elected as a Republican to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses (March 4, 1869–March 3, 1873); resumed the practice of law; member of the State constitutional convention of 1873; died in Hillsboro, Ohio, March 7, 1892; interment in Hillsboro Cemetery.

SMITH, John Cotton, a Representative from Connecticut; born in Sharon, Conn., on February 12, 1765; completed preparatory studies; was graduated from Yale College in 1783; studied law; was admitted to the bar and began practice in Sharon, Conn., in 1787; member of the State house of representatives in 1793, 1796, and 1800, and served as speaker in 1800; elected as a Federalist to the Sixth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jonathan Brace; reelected to the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Congresses and served from November 17, 1800, until his resignation in August 1806; chairman, Committee on Claims (Seventh through Ninth Congresses); judge of the supreme court of Connecticut in 1809; Lieutenant Governor in 1810; Governor 1813–1818; unsuccessful candidate for Governor on the Federalist ticket in 1817; president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; president of the Connecticut Bible Society; retired to his estate near Sharon, Litchfield County, Conn., where he died December 7, 1845; interment in Hillside Cemetery.

Bibliography: DAB.

SMITH, John Hyatt, a Representative from New York; born in Saratoga, N.Y., April 10, 1824; taught by his father; employed for a time as a clerk in Detroit, Mich., and later as a bank clerk in Albany, N.Y., and while in the latter position studied theology; after ordination his first pastorate was in Poughkeepsie, N.Y., in 1848; officiated in Cleveland, Ohio, for three years, in Buffalo, N.Y., 1855–1860, and in Philadelphia, Pa., 1860–1866; during the Civil War served in Virginia with the United States Christian Commission in 1862; chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard of New York, in 1869; continued his ministerial duties in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1866–1880; elected as an Independent candidate to the Forty-seventh Congress (March 4, 1881–March 3, 1883); appointed by President Arthur a commissioner to inspect the Pacific Railroad, after which he resumed a pastorate in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he died December 7, 1886; interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH, John Joseph, a Representative from Connecticut; born in Waterbury, New Haven County, Conn., January 25, 1904; attended the public schools; B.A., Yale University, 1925; law department of the same university, LL.B., 1927; research fellow, Yale Law School, 1927–1928; was admitted to the bar in 1927 and commenced practice in Waterbury, Conn.; served in the Field Artillery Reserves 1925–1935; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-fourth Congress; reelected to the three succeeding Congresses and served from January 3, 1935, until his resignation on November 4, 1941, having been appointed a United States district judge for the district of Connecticut; appointed judge for the Second Circuit Court of the United States on September 2, 1960, and served until November 6, 1971, when he retired to become a senior judge; resided in West Hartford, Conn., until his death in Waterbury, Conn., February 16, 1980; interment in Calvary Cemetery, Waterbury.

SMITH, John M. C., a Representative from Michigan; born in Belfast, Ireland, February 6, 1853; immigrated to the

United States in 1855 with his parents, who settled near Plymouth, Ohio; attended the public schools; moved to Charlotte, Mich., in 1867; engaged in agricultural pursuits and also worked as a mason; was graduated from the academic department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1879 and from the law department in 1880; was admitted to the bar in 1882 and commenced practice in Detroit; prosecuting attorney of Eaton County 1885–1888; president of the First National Bank of Charlotte in 1898; also engaged in manufacturing and agricultural pursuits; member of the board of aldermen in 1903; member of the State constitutional convention in 1908; elected as a Republican to the Sixty-second and to the four succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1911–March 3, 1921); chairman, Committee on Labor (Sixty-sixth Congress); was not a candidate for renomination; elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William H. Frankhouser; reelected to the Sixty-eighth Congress and served from June 28, 1921, until his death in Charlotte, Mich., March 30, 1923; interment in Maple Hill Cemetery.

SMITH, John Quincy, a Representative from Ohio; born near Waynesville, Warren County, Ohio, November 5, 1824; attended the common schools and Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; engaged in agricultural pursuits; member of the State senate in 1860 and 1861; served in the State house of representatives in 1862 and 1863; again a member of the State house of representatives in 1872 and 1873; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third Congress (March 4, 1873–March 3, 1875); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1874 to the Forty-fourth Congress; United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs 1875–1877; appointed United States consul general to Montreal, Canada, and served from 1878 until he resigned in 1882; died in Oakland, Clinton County, Ohio, December 30, 1901; interment in Miami Cemetery, Waynesville, Ohio.

SMITH, John Speed (father of Green Clay Smith), a Representative from Kentucky; born near Nicholasville, Jessamine County, Ky., July 1, 1792; attended a private school in Mercer County; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1812 and commenced practice in Richmond, Ky.; during the War of 1812 enlisted as a private, and subsequently promoted to major; aide-de-camp to General Harrison with the rank of colonel; member of the State house of representatives in 1819; elected to the Seventeenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George Robertson and served from August 6, 1821, to March 3, 1823; was not a candidate for renomination in 1822; again a member of the State house of representatives in 1827, 1830, 1839, 1841, and 1845, and served as speaker in 1827; United States district attorney for Kentucky 1828–1832; member of the State senate 1846–1850; died in Richmond, Ky., June 6, 1854; interment in Richmond Cemetery.

SMITH, John T., a Representative from Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, Pa.; attended the common schools of his native city; elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-eighth Congress (March 4, 1843–March 3, 1845).

SMITH, John Walter, a Representative and a Senator from Maryland; born at Snow Hill, Md., February 5, 1845; attended private schools and Union Academy; engaged in the lumber business in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill and director in many business and financial institutions; elected to the State senate in 1889, 1893, and 1897, and served as president in 1894; elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-sixth Congress and served from March 4, 1899, until his resigna-

tion on January 12, 1900; Governor of Maryland 1900-1904; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Pinkney Whyte; reelected in 1909 and 1914 and served from March 25, 1908, to March 3, 1921; unsuccessful for reelection in 1920; chairman, Committee to Investigate Trespassers Upon Land (Sixty-second Congress), Committee on the District of Columbia (Sixty-third through Sixty-fifth Congresses), Committee to Examine Branches of the Civil Service (Sixty-sixth Congress); retired to private life and died in Baltimore, Md., April 19, 1925; interment in the Presbyterian Cemetery, Snow Hill, Md.

SMITH, Jonathan Bayard, a Delegate from Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 21, 1742; received an English education, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1760; secretary of the Philadelphia Committee of Safety 1775-1777; Member of the Continental Congress in 1777 and 1778; prothonotary of the court of common pleas in 1777 and 1778; appointed justice of the court of common pleas in 1778; one of the founders in 1779 of the University of the State of Pennsylvania and a member of its board of trustees until its consolidation in 1791 with the College of Philadelphia into the University of Pennsylvania, serving as a trustee of the latter institution until his death; also a trustee of Princeton College from 1779 until 1808; served on the board of aldermen of Philadelphia 1792-1794; auditor general of Pennsylvania in 1794; died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1812; interment in the graveyard of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Bibliography: DAB.

SMITH, Joseph Francis, a Representative from Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pa., January 24, 1920; attended St. Anne's Parochial School, Philadelphia; graduated from Northeast Catholic High School, Philadelphia, 1939; attended St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, 1940-1942; served in the United States Army, sergeant, 1942-1945; accountant; administrative assistant to United States Congressman James Byrne, 1965-1970; served in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1970-1981; elected as a Democrat to the Ninety-seventh Congress, July 21, 1981, by special election, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Raymond F. Lederer, and served from July 21, 1981, to January 3, 1983; unsuccessful candidate for renomination to the Ninety-eighth Congress; Democratic City chairman, Philadelphia, 1983-1986; is a resident of Philadelphia, Pa.

SMITH, Joseph Luther, a Representative from West Virginia; born in Marshes (now Glen Daniel), Raleigh County, W.Va., May 22, 1880; attended public and private schools; editor and owner of the Raleigh Register, Beckley, W.Va., until 1911; also engaged in the real estate and banking business; mayor of Beckley 1904-1929; member of the State senate 1909-1913; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-first and to the seven succeeding Congresses (March 4, 1929-January 3, 1945); chairman, Committee on Mines and Mining (Seventy-second through Seventy-eighth Congresses); was not a candidate for renomination in 1944; engaged in banking administrative business, and was a resident of Beckley, W.Va., until his death on August 23, 1962; interment in Sunset Memorial Park.

SMITH, Joseph Showalter, a Representative from Oregon; born in Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa., June 20, 1824; attended the common schools; moved to Oregon City in the spring of 1844; moved to Salem, Oreg., and taught school; studied law and was admitted to the bar; moved to Olympia, Wash., in 1853; was elected to the Territorial house of representatives in 1856, and served as speaker; was appointed

United States attorney for Washington Territory by President Buchanan March 12, 1857; returned to Salem, Oreg., in 1858 and practiced law for twelve years; elected as a Democrat to the Forty-first Congress (March 4, 1869-March 3, 1871); moved to Portland, Oreg., in 1870 and resumed the practice of his profession; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Oregon in 1882; died in Portland, Oreg., July 13, 1884; interment in Riverview Cemetery.

SMITH, Josiah, a Representative from Massachusetts; born in Pembroke, Mass., February 26, 1738; was graduated from Harvard College in 1774; studied law; was admitted to the bar and practiced; member of the State house of representatives in 1789 and 1790; served in the State senate 1792-1794 and in 1797; State treasurer in 1797; elected as a Republican to the Seventh Congress (March 4, 1801-March 3, 1803); was not a candidate for renomination in 1802; died in Pembroke, Plymouth County, Mass., April 4, 1803; interment in Pembroke Cemetery.

SMITH, Lamar Seeligson, a Representative from Texas; born in San Antonio, Tex., November 19, 1947; graduated from Texas Military Institute, San Antonio, 1965; B.A., Yale University, 1969; J.D., Southern Methodist University School of Law, Dallas, Tex., 1975; intern, Small Business Administration, Washington, 1969-1970; business and financial writer, The Christian Science Monitor, 1970-1972; admitted to the Texas State bar in 1975 and commenced practice in San Antonio; member, Texas State house of representatives, 1981-1982; Bexar County commissioner, 1982-1985; elected as a Republican to the One Hundredth Congress (January 3, 1987-January 3, 1989); is a resident of San Antonio, Tex.

SMITH, Lawrence Henry, a Representative from Wisconsin; born in Racine, Boone County, Wis., September 15, 1892; attended the public schools and the State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis.; graduated from the Marquette University Law School, Milwaukee, Wis., in 1923; was admitted to the bar the same year and commenced the practice of law in Racine, Wis.; during the First World War served as a first lieutenant of Infantry, Thirty-second Division, 1917-1919; elected as a Republican to the Seventy-seventh Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen Bolles; reelected to the Seventy-eighth and to the seven succeeding Congresses and served from August 29, 1941, until his death in the United States Capitol, Washington, D.C., January 22, 1958; interment in West Lawn Memorial Park, Racine, Wis.

SMITH, Lawrence Jack, a Representative from Florida; born in Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y., April 25, 1941; attended public schools in East Meadow, N.Y.; attended the New York University, New York City, 1958-1961; LL.B. and J.D., Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, N.Y., 1964; admitted to the New York bar, 1964 and commenced practice in New York City; admitted to the Florida bar, 1972; elected to the Florida house of representatives, 1978-1982; elected as a Democrat to the Ninety-eighth and to the two succeeding Congresses (January 3, 1983-January 3, 1989); is a resident of Hollywood, Fla.

SMITH, Madison Roswell, a Representative from Missouri; born on a farm near Glenallen, Bollinger County, Mo., July 9, 1850; attended the public schools and Central College in Fayette, Mo.; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1874; taught school; began the practice of law at Marble Hill, Bollinger County, Mo., in 1877; prosecuting attorney of Bollinger County 1878-1882; served in the State senate 1884-1888; declined to be a candidate for reelection; served as editor of reports for the St. Louis court of appeals for four

1475

John Walter Smith (Democrat)

Born Snow Hill, Md., Feb. 5, 1845

Died Baltimore, Apr. 19, 1925

Family son of John Walter and Charlotte (Whittington) Smith

Religion Presbyterian

Married Mary Frances Richardson, 1869; 2 children

Education attended private schools; Union Academy

Professional Positions engaged in lumber business, Md., Va., NC; President, First National Bank of Snow Hill; Director of several businesses and financial institutions

Maryland Politics State Senator, 1889, 1893, 1897; President, 1894; Governor, 1900-04

National Politics elected as Democrat to 56th Congress; served Mar. 1899-Jan. 1900 (resigned); Delegate, Democratic National Conventions, 1900, 1904; elected to U.S. Senate to fill vacancy left by death of William Pinkney Whyte; served 1908-1921; unsuccessful bid for reelection

Marylanders Who Served the Nation : A Biographical Dictionary of Federal

(Annapolis, MD: Maryland State
Archives, 1992)

Officials from Maryland

Gerson G. Eisenberg

John Walter Smith 1845-1925

✓ Bios. Cyclo. 9-1-5 no

✓ DAB no

✓ Co. histories - no

Book of MD "Men and Institutions" 9-2-1 can't find

✓ Andrews 9-1-5

✓ 7, p. 1220 ^{wrong men} Wms., Hist. of Fred. Co.

✓ 19, p. 13 Men of Mark

✓ Men of Mark, Vol. III
p. 13

✓ 22, p. 298 Warfield, FS. of DA + How. Co.

✓ 2, p. 5 Turrentine Hist. of Md. Vol. 3
7-4-2 (1925)

✓ Scharf, Hist. of MD 7-4-2 no

✓ Scharf, Hist. of W. MD 8-4-2 not appli.

✓ Euvstine 11-3-2

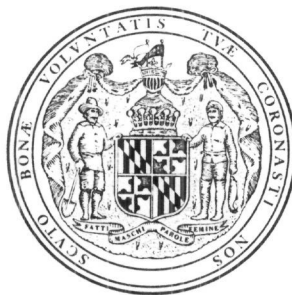
✓ Kent 9-1-2

✓ Appleton's Cyclopaedia (1888) 2-2-6 no

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS: THE GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE SINCE 1869

THE GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND 1777-1970

By FRANK F. WHITE, JR.



PUBLICATION NO. 15
The Hall of Records Commission
State of Maryland
Annapolis, 1970



JOHN WALTER SMITH
1845-1925

JOHN W. Smith was born in orphanhood in 1845 in Charlotte (Worcester County) and raised himself. He had been an attorney and a judge in the Maryland courts. He had been a member of the Maryland Bar. His father had been a business man and died in 1850. He grew up in the United States. U. S. association with

Smith and Hill. In 1861 he was clerk in the Maryland State House. He became a partner in the business by the establishment of a mill and a saw business in

In 1865 he was senior partner in the business of whom one died in 1910, but

Smith and Hill. In 1865 he was senior partner in the business of whom one died in 1910, but Smith and Hill. In 1865 he was senior partner in the business of whom one died in 1910, but Smith and Hill. In 1865 he was senior partner in the business of whom one died in 1910, but

44

*John Walter Smith**1900-1904*

JOHN WALTER SMITH, who overcame the handicaps of poverty and orphanhood to become a multi-millionaire and longtime political leader, was born in Snow Hill on February 8, 1845, the son of John Walter and Charlotte (Whittington) Smith. His ancestors had been residents of Worcester County for several generations, and many of them had distinguished themselves in public life. William Whittington, his maternal grandfather, had been an extensive Worcester County landowner who was one of the judges in the First Judicial Circuit. His great-grandfather, Samuel Handy, had been a member of the Association of the Freemen of Maryland. His father had, for a time after John Walter's birth engaged in the wholesale business in Baltimore, but he failed and returned to Snow Hill where he died in 1850. Charlotte Smith had died at John Walter's birth, so he had to grow up in a boarding house in Snow Hill and in extremely poor circumstances. U. S. Senator Ephraim K. Wilson was appointed his guardian, an association which resulted in Smith's interest in politics.

Smith attended the primary schools and Union Academy in Snow Hill. In 1863, when he was eighteen, he began his business career as a clerk in the store of George S. Richardson and Brother. He subsequently became a partner in this firm. He developed greater commercial interests by the establishment of a line of sailing vessels, and by opening a grist mill and a saw mill. By the end of the Civil War, he had started the lumber business in which he later made his fortune.

In 1869, Smith married Mary Frances Richardson, the sister of the senior partner of the Richardson firm, and they had two daughters, of whom one, Charlotte Whittington Smith died young. Mrs. Smith died in 1910, but John Walter never remarried.

Smith and his business associates expanded their interests in the two decades after the Civil War. He organized the First National Bank of Snow Hill in 1887. He was one of the largest landowners in Worcester County and he entered the oyster industry, and the lumbering, canning, farming, finance and insurance businesses. He was the Vice President of the Surry Lumber Company and the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Railroad Company, and was connected with many other institutions in Snow Hill, Baltimore, and other parts of Maryland.

In 1889, Smith made his first attempt at securing a public office, although he had been a considerable factor in Eastern Shore politics for many years previously. In that year, he became a candidate for the State Senate from Worcester County and was elected after an exciting campaign. He was re-elected in 1893 and again in 1897. Early in his career as a State Senator, he experienced the first of his two great political disappointments in his efforts to secure a seat in the United States Senate. His guardian, Ephraim K. Wilson had been elected for the term expiring in 1897, but he had died before he had begun it. Smith announced that he would be a candidate for the vacancy, but instead, the Legislature chose Charles H. Gibson after three days of balloting.

During the legislative session of 1894, Smith was elected to the presidency of the State Senate, serving for one year in that capacity. Democratic leaders, urged Smith to become a candidate for Congress from the First District, in the hope that their party would regain control of the seat they had lost in the Republican landslide of 1896. Although the Republicans fought bitterly to hold it, Smith decisively defeated his opponent Col. Wilbur Jackson, the brother of Governor Elihu Jackson. Before his term began, however, Smith was nominated Governor of Maryland by the Democratic State Convention which met in the summer of 1899. At the time of his nomination as Governor, Smith had the distinction of being a State Senator as well as a Congressman-elect. Lloyd Lowndes, the Republican incumbent was renominated, but Smith defeated him by an impressive 13,000 vote majority to return the Democrats to office after a four-year interim. Smith was inaugurated on January 10, 1900.

The most outstanding event in Smith's administration was his call for a special session of the Legislature in 1901 to correct fraudulent errors in the Federal census returns for Southern Maryland. These, if they had remained uncorrected, would have given disproportionate representation in the House of Delegates to the white Republicans and the Negroes in these counties, which was completely unacceptable to the Democratic majority. These frauds resulted in the ordering of a State census as well as "efforts . . . to curb the illiterate part of the Negro vote by the passage of legislation to abolish the custom of voting for candidates indicated by party emblems," insisted Matthew Page Andrews. He went on to charge that "upon the urgent representations of [Senator] Gorman, Governor Smith had called the extra session for the purpose of changing the election laws on behalf of the re-election of Gorman, rather than to correct the census frauds."¹

Smith noted the urgent need for legislation to amend the State's election law to correct abuses in it. He hoped that the adoption of the Australian ballot system would end bribery and corruption in elections, but discrimination and intimidation still continued. He advocated the adoption of a ballot which would not contain party emblems or pictorial representation, but one which would conform to the practices of each Board of Supervisors of Elections to maintain the secrecy of the ballot.

¹Matthew Page Andrews, *History of Maryland* (Reprint edition, Hatboro, Pa., 1965), p. 605.

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²*Senate Journal*
³*Message of Jo*
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⁴*Baltimore Sun*

"With the destruction of its secrecy goes also the destruction of the freedom of the ballot," he told the Legislature.² That body subsequently adopted his proposal.

Smith's third reason for the special session was his desire to confer power upon Baltimore's Mayor and City Council to adopt a proper sewerage system. The Legislature, in accordance with his suggestion created the Sewerage Commission and authorized the issuance of stock to maintain the system.

During his term as Governor, Smith supported measures which affected the public health of Maryland by initiating a public campaign against tuberculosis. In 1902, he recommended that the Legislature create a commission to investigate the disease and devise some measures for preventing its spread. He also served upon a commission which was created in response to his request.

He supported the program for the improvement of the county schools. Early in his legislative career, he had introduced the free school book bill, which did not become law until 1896. During his administration, the Legislature revised the public school law governing the appointment of bipartisan county school boards, doing much "to eliminate partisan influence and make the schools more efficient."³

In 1904, just as his term as Governor was about to end, Smith became a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate for the second time. After a prolonged fight, which nearly resulted in an unbreakable deadlock, Isidor Rayner was elected, and Smith thereby suffered the second of his great political defeats. "The result was one of the biggest political sensations of the State."⁴

Although he had been defeated, Smith still remained the Democratic leader of the State and marshalled his forces for the next senatorial campaign. In 1908, he secured his party's nomination in the first senatorial primary and was overwhelmingly elected to the term expiring in 1909. In the meantime, however, Senator William Pinkney Whyte had died, so the Legislature selected Smith to fill the unexpired term.

When Smith's term expired in 1915, he successfully sought re-election. In the meantime, the system of electing Senators had been changed by the adoption of the sixteenth amendment to the United States Constitution in 1913, since that time each senator had been elected by direct vote of the people. He was re-elected in 1914 defeating Isaac Lobe Straus in the primary and overcoming Edward C. Carrington, Jr., his Republican opponent in the general election by approximately 15,000 votes out of the nearly 205,000 cast. He was renominated again in 1920, but Ovington E. Weller defeated him by approximately 16,000 votes in the great Republican landslide of that year.

²*Senate Journal, Special Session, 1901* (Annapolis, 1901), p. 31.

³*Message of John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland to the General Assembly At Its Regular Session, January 1902* (Baltimore, 1902), p. 12.

⁴*Baltimore Sun*, April 20, 1925.

After his retirement from office in March 1921, Smith spent his last years in Baltimore. His friends persuaded him to become a candidate for the United States Senate again in 1922, but he declined. He remained the Democratic National Committeeman for Maryland until his death.

John Walter Smith died in Baltimore on April 19, 1925 at the age of eighty. After funeral services at his daughter's home, Smith was taken to Snow Hill where he was buried in the Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church cemetery. "He was the kind of man who could be depended upon to make good in any undertaking," was the *Baltimore American's* appraisal of his life.⁵

⁵*Baltimore American*, April 20, 1925.

MARYLAND MANUAL

1902.

A COMPENDIUM

— OF —

Legal, Historical and Statistical Information

RELATING TO THE

STATE OF MARYLAND

Published Under Act of 1900, Chapter 240.

COMPILED BY WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

BALTIMORE:
WM. J. C. DULANY Co.

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Biographical Sketches of State Officers.

Governor of Maryland: JOHN WALTER SMITH, (Democrat)
of Worcester County.

John Walter Smith was born at Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, on the 5th day of February, 1845. He was educated at private schools and at Union Academy, in Snow Hill, where he obtained an English and classical education. He is the son of John Walter Smith, and Charlotte Whittington Smith, his mother, having been the daughter of Judge William Whittington, who was one of the early judges of the judicial circuit, a part of which now constitutes the first judicial circuit of Maryland. His parents died while he was quite a child, and he was at one time the ward of the late United States Senator Ephraim K. Wilson. In 1869 he married Miss Mary Frances Richardson. One of his daughters, Miss Charlotte Whittington Smith, died in August, 1896, and his only surviving child is Mrs. Arthur D. Foster. Governor Smith left school at the age of eighteen to accept a position as clerk in the large mercantile house of George S. Richardson & Bro., of Snow Hill, and soon after became a partner in the said firm. The firm was afterwards changed to Richardson, Smith, Moore & Co., and after the death of the senior partner, Mr. George S. Richardson, to Smith, Moore & Co., as it now exists. This firm, in addition to the mercantile and grain business, has been and still is largely engaged in the lumber business, both in Maryland and Virginia. Governor Smith is president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill, which he assisted in organizing in 1887, and is also president of The Equitable Fire Insurance Company of Snow Hill. He is also interested in other business enterprises in his county. He is one of the largest real-estate owners in his county, and has large timber interests in Virginia and North Carolina. He is connected, as director, with a number of important financial institutions in Baltimore, and is also connected with the Surry Lumber Company of Virginia, owning some of the largest lumber mills and timber interests in the South. In 1889 Governor Smith was elected, as a Democrat, to represent his county in the State Senate of Maryland. He was successively re-elected to the same position in 1893 and 1897. He was made President of the Senate

in 1894. During the session of the Legislature of 1896 he introduced and secured the passage of the Free School Book Bill. In 1892 he was unanimously tendered the nomination for Congress, which he declined on account of his large business interests. In 1898 he accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress from the First Congressional District of Maryland, and was elected by a handsome majority. Before he had taken his seat as a member of Congress, he became the Democratic candidate for Governor by unanimous nomination, and was elected by a plurality of 12,123 votes over his Republican competitor, Governor Lowndes, in November, 1899. The day before he was inaugurated as Governor he resigned his seat in Congress. He was inaugurated Governor January 10th, 1900, for a term of four years, and is now filling out said term.

Secretary of State: WILFRED BATEMAN, (Democrat,) of Talbot County.

Wilfred Bateman, youngest son of the late Col. H. E. Bateman, was born in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1859, was educated at the public schools of Talbot county and Bethel Academy, Virginia. He taught school for two years, read law with the late Ex-Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, and was admitted to the bar December, 1881. He was the Examiner in Chancery for the Circuit Court for Talbot County, and held that office until his appointment as Clerk of the Circuit Court to succeed the late Col. Thomas Hughlett.

Comptroller: DR. J. W. HERING, (Democrat,) of Westminster, Carroll County.

Dr. J. W. Hering is a resident of Westminster, and has been prominent for some years in the politics and public life of Carroll county. As a member of the State Senate he made a favorable impression by his faithful performance of duty and his impartial rulings upon matters that came before him as the chairman of a number of important committees. He is a bank cashier and a keen and successful business man, and was until recently president of the Maryland Bankers' Association. He is the only layman who has been president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church of the United States. He has for many years been connected with educational work; was one of the founders of Western Maryland College, and is at this time President of its Board of Trustees. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College, at Annapolis, in June last.

1390

THE MARYLAND MANUAL

For 1896.

A COMPENDIUM

OF

LEGAL, HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE

PRESENT STATE GOVERNMENT OF MARYLAND.

Published Under the Authority of an Order Passed
by the Senate of Maryland, March 17th, 1896.

COMPILED BY ELIHU S. RILEY,
Member of the Annapolis Bar.

WHAT IS NEWS TO-DAY IS HISTORY TO-MORROW.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.:
KING BROS., STATE PRINTERS,
1896.

HALL OF RECORDS LIBRARY
23978
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

imore, which afterward assumed large proportions. The other brothers attained their majority they were taken into the firm. In 1875, the firm began the export of yellow pine lumber at Suffolk, Virginia, and a small planing mill at Salisbury, where some of the lumber sent to be worked up, after being roughed out under the careful and successful policy of the firm. The tug was procured to tow six large barges, with a capacity of 100 feet each. At Suffolk, Virginia, the firm was running forty miles to the Dismal Swamp and with rolling stock.

A planing mill was started in Baltimore, and in 1881 published in Washington, the shipments to these places increasing meanwhile. About ten years ago they purchased 100 acres of land in Alabama. Senator Jackson was an active worker in the Democratic politics of the State from early manhood. He was elected to the Legislature from Wicomico county in 1882, and became Governor in 1884. When, upon the resignation of Governor Leake, he was made Governor, Senator Jackson was elected to the Senate. In November, 1887, Mr. Jackson was elected Governor of Maryland on the Democratic ticket, over the Republicans, by a plurality of 12,416, the vote being 99,038, and Brooks 86,622. During his administration many important measures were adopted, such as the reorganization of the courts, the adoption of five important constitutional amendments, the oyster cull law, and other excellent reforms. He had the Governor's active support. At the time of his death in Annapolis the Governor and Mrs. Jackson were noted for their generous hospitality, and both of them endeared themselves to a large circle of friends. This hospitality has found its place in the known history of the Gubernatorial Mansion. The delights of these entertainments still cling in the Executive Mansion.

Senator Jackson married Miss Annie Rider, the accomplished daughter of H. H. Rider, a prominent merchant of Salisbury, and they have five children. In 1885 he built a large mansion at a cost of \$35,000, where, with his wife, he entertains his friends with true Eastern Shore hospitality. Senator, among his other business enterprises, was the agency of the Salisbury National Bank and of the Seaford, Del. Senator Jackson in his private life was a leader, and is greatly beloved in the community. This winter the ex-Governor and his family were in Baltimore, residing in a handsome house on the coast.

In January session, 1896, Governor Jackson was chairman of the committee on finance, and member of the committees on executive nominations and contingent expenses of the Senate.

Governor Jackson is a man of conviction, performing his duty with a conscientious regard to his position. As chairman of the finance committee, he is painstaking, careful, watching all improper attempts on the State treasury, but just and liberal towards those matters that commend themselves to his ripened judgment. A marked characteristic of Governor Jackson is his unwavering fidelity to his friends—if he believes in a man and his cause, he is untiring in efforts on his behalf, immovable in his friendship.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Senator John Walter Smith.

Col. John Walter Smith, Democrat, was born in Snow Hill, on the 5th of February, 1845. His father's name was also John Walter Smith. His mother's name was Charlotte Whittington Smith, the daughter of Judge William Whittington, who was one of the early judges of this judicial circuit, was a man of wealth, and owned and resided upon the property which afterwards became the residence of the late Judge William Tingle, in Snow Hill, and built the large brick house which still stands as originally constructed. He was an able lawyer and a learned judge. Col. Smith's father belonged to a family which for many years was among the most prominent in this county. He moved from Snow Hill to Baltimore, and there engaged largely in the wholesale grocery business, but owing to reverses caused by a financial panic, whereby he lost large sums of money in the South, he returned to Snow Hill, where he died in 1850, leaving the subject of this sketch an orphan, with but small means available for his education and support. After his father's death, Col. Smith's relation, the late Walter P. Snow, an able lawyer and a man much beloved in his community, was appointed guardian, and upon Mr. Snow's death, the late Senator Wilson became his guardian. He was sent to school at Union Academy in Snow Hill, where he pursued the English and classical course of that institution. At school he was noted for his studious habits and good scholarship, excelling especially in mathematics. He left school at the age of eighteen to accept a position as clerk in the large mercantile house of George H. Richardson & Brother, of Snow Hill. In this position he soon evinced an unusual talent for business, and as a result was taken in as a partner in the firm while still quite a young man. This firm, now known as Richardson, Smith, Moore & Co., after Mr. Smith became a member of it, engaged largely in the lumber business, both in

this county and in Virginia, and has been eminently successful. As a result of his energy, activity and business capacity, Colonel Smith is to-day a wealthy man, though in the prime of life. The firm, of which he is a member, has been of great service, largely through his instrumentality, to the laboring people of Snow Hill and Worcester county, giving employment to a large number of laborers and other employees. Nor has he overlooked the interests of the farmers, for it was through his influence that the large canning factory of which he is owner, was located in Snow Hill.

In 1887, he helped to organize the First National Bank of Snow Hill, and was elected its president, a position he still holds.

Though so actively engaged in business pursuits, he has yet had time to indulge a natural fondness for politics. For many years he has been prominent and influential in the politics of his county and State, and during these years, no man has served his friends in politics more faithfully and unselfishly than he. He has been many times a delegate to State and Congressional conventions. In the State convention of 1887, he was an earnest supporter of Governor Jackson, and did more, perhaps, than any other man in bringing about that gentleman's nomination. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Congressional convention which met in Salisbury and aided in securing the nomination of Mr. Covington, after a hard fought battle. At the next convention, in 1882, he again was one of Mr. Covington's delegates, and that gentleman was again nominated for Congress—and again in 1884, Col. Smith with others, represented Mr. Covington in the Cambridge Convention, and did all in his power to bring about his nomination, but owing to the feeling prevailing in that district against a third term, his efforts were unavailing. Finding it impossible to bring about Mr. Covington's nomination for a third term, the Worcester delegation, with Col. Smith as their leader, made a fight for Charles H. Gibson, and secured the latter's nomination.

In the winter of 1884, during the contest over the United States Senatorship in the Legislature, Col. Smith was a warm advocate and supporter of the late Senator Wilson, and aided largely in bringing about the latter's election.

In 1889, at the earnest solicitation of Senator Wilson, Col. Smith—though often begged to accept official positions before—consented for the first time to become a candidate for public office. He was unanimously nominated for State Senator by the Democratic County Convention, and was afterwards elected to that office by a large majority. In the contest of the Legislature of 1890 over the United States Senatorship, Col. Smith was the acknowledged leader of Senator Wilson's forces, and his efforts, as everyone knows, were crowned with victory.

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In the State Senate during the session of 1890, Col. Smith made a most creditable record. As chairman of the important committee on elections—especially important at the last session, because of the fact that the new Australian election bill and the new registration bill, both of which elicited so much discussion in the General Assembly and throughout the State, were before his committee—he had much to do and many intricate questions to deal with. Both of the above-named bills became laws, and both received his support. He also introduced in the Senate several financial bills, the tendency of which was to relieve real estate of a portion of its burden of taxation and place the same on the rich corporations doing business in this State. These bills are now on our statute books. Indeed, in all the important business that came before the Senate of Maryland, he was always to be found on the side of the people.

Colonel Smith is a man of untiring energy of mind and body. His judgment as to men and measures is most excellent. As a public speaker he has had but little experience, because his pursuits in life have not called for the practice of oratory, but when, during his campaign in his county as a candidate for the State Senate, he made a few public speeches on the issues of the campaign, he astonished both his friends and enemies by the force of his logic and the eloquence with which he expressed his views.

He was president of the State Senate in 1894, and was the Democratic caucus nominee, again, in 1896, but political complications defeated his election. He was the Democratic candidate for United States Senate in 1896.

He is chairman of committee on education, chairman of committee on militia, chairman of committee on public institutions, on committee on rules, on committee on re-valuation and assessment.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Secretary—J. Roger McSherry, of Frederick.

Journal Clerk—Wm. M. Merrick, of Talbot.

Reading Clerk—John T. Davis, of Charles.

Chief Engrossing Clerk—Duke Bond, of Baltimore City.

Sergeant-at-Arms—W. J. Hill, of Prince George's.

Doorkeeper—Isaac T. Davis, of Worcester.

Assistant Doorkeepers—B. W. Parker, of Caroline.

Joseph A. Bailey, of Montgomery.

Postmaster—Joshua G. Cosden, of Queen Anne's.

Assistant Postmaster—Hiram G. Tarbutton, of Queen Anne's.

Keeper of the Cloak Room—John H. Gerkey, of Carroll.

Men of Maryland

A COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS OF
REPRESENTATIVE MEN IN BUSINESS
AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE IN THE
STATE OF MARYLAND :: :: ::

BALTIMORE

1905

PUBLISHED UNDER THE EDITORIAL AUSPICES
AND DIRECTION OF THE JOURNALISTS CLUB

*Md 920M. Reference Room,
Annapolis Public Library*

PUBLIC OFFICIALS, LUMBER, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS



ACE,
arch 11th, 1865.
Hotel Joyce.



JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Born, Snow Hill, Md., February 5th, 1845.
Lumber Merchant.
Governor of Maryland, 1900-1904. Member Maryland
Senate, 1889-1899; President Senate, 1894.
Member 56th Congress.



WILLIAM T. MALSTER,
Born, Cecil County, Md., 1843.
Retired.
Mayor, Baltimore City, 1897-1899.



EMAN,
mber 9th, 1871.
1901-1905-



LOUIS VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
Born, Frederick, Md., April 11th, 1845.
Publisher, *Frederick Citizen*.
President, Maryland Commissioners Louisiana
Purchase Exposition.



FRANK N. HOEN,
Born, Baltimore, Md., 1858.
Of A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore-Richmond.

1876	Daniel Fields	Caroline County
1878	Edward Lloyd	Talbot County
1880	Herman Stump, Jr.	Harford County
1882	George Hawkins Williams	Baltimore County
1884	Henry Lloyd	Dorchester County
1886	Edwin Warfield	Howard County
1888	George Peter	Montgomery County
1890	Robert F. Brattan	Somerset County
1892	Edward Lloyd	Talbot County
1894	John Walter Smith	Worcester County
1896	William Cabell Bruce (Democrat)	Baltimore City
1898	John Wirt Randall (Republican)	Anne Arundel County
1900-1902	John Hubner (Democrat)	Baltimore County
1904	Spencer C. Jones (Democrat)	Montgomery County
1906, 1908	Joseph B. Seth (Democrat)	Talbot County
1910	Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr. (Democrat)	Howard County
1912, 1914	Jesse D. Price (Democrat)	Wicomico County
1916-1918	Peter J. Campbell (Democrat)	Baltimore City
1920, 1922	William I. Norris (Democrat)	Baltimore City
1924, 1927, 1929-1930	David G. McIntosh, Jr. (Democrat)	Baltimore County
1931, 1933	Walter J. Mitchell (Democrat)	Charles County
1935-1937	Lansdale G. Sasscer (Democrat)	Prince George's County
1939, 1941, 1943	Arthur H. Brice (Democrat)	Kent County
1944-1946	James J. Lindsay (Democrat)	Baltimore County
1947-1950	Joseph R. Byrnes (Democrat)	Baltimore City
1950	L. Harold Sothoron (Democrat)	Prince George's County ³¹
1951-1955	George W. Della (Democrat)	Baltimore City
1955-1959	Louis L. Goldstein (Democrat)	Calvert County
1959-1963	George W. Della (Democrat)	Baltimore City
1963-1975	William S. James (Democrat)	Harford County
1975-1979	Steny H. Hoyer (Democrat)	Prince George's County
1979-1983	James Clark, Jr. (Democrat)	Howard County
1983-1987	Melvin A. Steinberg (Democrat)	Baltimore County
1987-	Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr. (Democrat)	Prince George's County

³¹Extraordinary session of one day held November 10, 1950.

Smith

Men of Mark in Maryland

Johnson's Makers of America Series
Biographies of Leading Men
of the State

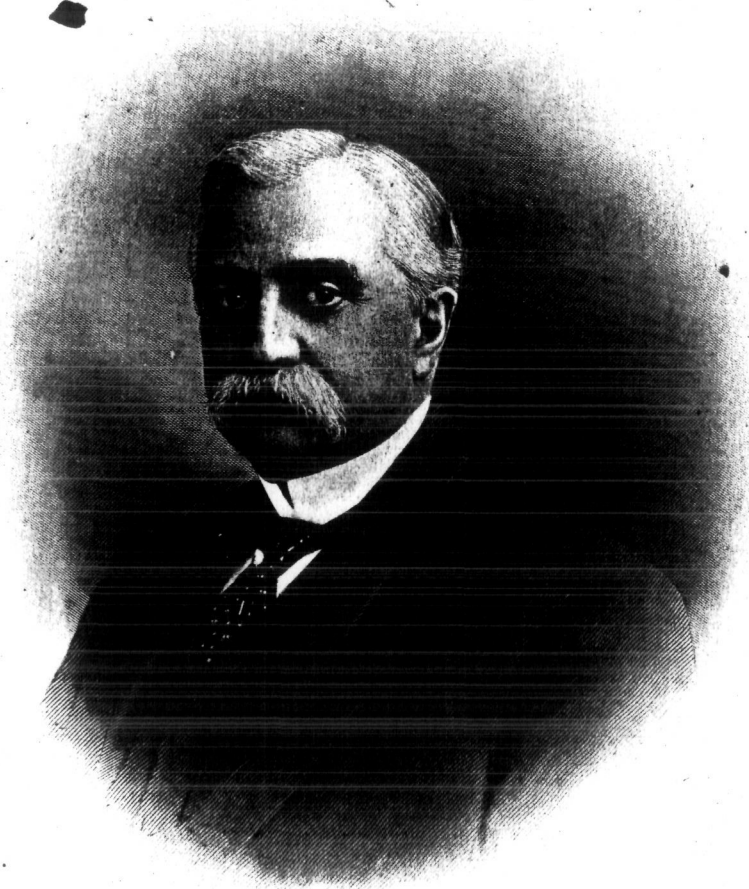
VOLUME III

With an Introductory Chapter
on
Baltimore as a Manufacturing Center

By DAVID H. CARROLL and THOMAS G. BOGGS

Illustrated with Many Full Page Engravings

B. F. JOHNSON, Inc.
Baltimore, Washington and Richmond
1911



*Yours Truly
John Walter Smith*

JOHN WALTER SMITH

THAT stand out clearly in the distinguished career of John Walter Smith, United States Senator from Maryland, entitle him to the front rank as one of its foremost citizens.

Among the constructive features of his administration as Governor and the many big things, both as a public official and a private citizen, he has done for his State and its people;

the remarkable growth of his power in politics and the extent of his leadership in the Democratic party throughout the State;

and, the devotion and loyalty of a personal following, such as no other man in Maryland has, and which is equally his in the hour of defeat as in the time of triumph.

There are other things that help to make him the most conspicuous and powerful Democrat in the State as well as one of its biggest, wisest and most successful business men, but it is the lovable traits of his personal character. His absolute sincerity and his high regard for his word, in politics as well as in business, that have been the real foundation stones of his great success. If there is a man in Maryland who has played a straightforward game and won fairly in both spheres of his activity, it is John Walter Smith. Senator Smith has held many offices of honor and importance in the State. In all of them he has striven to serve the people and without a selfish thought. His record and his accomplishments stand as an enduring monument to him and will last long after he has been gathered to his fathers. His career is an inspiring one to the young men of the State as all he has and all he is he owes to himself and the unswerving steadfastness with which he has stood by his standards and his friends. Today, he stands easily among the leading men of Maryland, holding the highest office in the gift of the people, with a clean, honorable past, an unassailable position in the business world and a legion of devoted friends who are bound to him by the bonds of an indissoluble affection.



JOHN WALTER SMITH

THREE factors stand out clearly in the distinguished career of John Walter Smith, United States Senator from Maryland, that entitle him to the front rank as one of its foremost citizens.

First, the constructive features of his administration as Governor and the really big things, both as a public official and a private citizen he has done for his State and its people;

Second, the remarkable growth of his power in politics and the completeness of his leadership in the Democratic party throughout Maryland;

Third, the devotion and loyalty of a personal following, such as no other man in Maryland has, and which is equally his in the hour of defeat as in the time of triumph.

There are other things that help to make him the most conspicuous and powerful Democrat in the State as well as one of its biggest, wisest and most successful business men, but it is the lovable traits of his personal character, his absolute sincerity and his high regard for his word, in politics as well as in business, that have been the real foundation stones of his great success. If there is a man in Maryland who has played a straightforward game and won fairly in both spheres of his activity, it is John Walter Smith. Senator Smith has held many offices of honor and importance in the State. In all of them he has striven to serve the people and without a selfish thought. His record and his accomplishments stand as an enduring monument to him and will last long after he has been gathered to his fathers. His career is an inspiring one to the young men of the State as all he has and all he is he owes to himself and the unswerving steadfastness with which he has stood by his standards and his friends. Today, he stands easily among the leading men of Maryland, holding the highest office in the gift of the people, with a clean, honorable past, an unassailable position in the business world, and a legion of devoted friends who are bound to him by the bonds of an indissoluble affection.

John Walter Smith

The State of Maryland owes much to John Walter Smith—more than most Marylanders know—and the reason for this is found in the modesty of Senator Smith, himself, and his disinclination to claim the credit to which he is entitled. To him is due the erection and establishment of the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in Frederick County, now recognized as the model hospital of its kind in the country. What this means to the State, how many lives it will save, how many wasted men and women it will restore to health and happiness, how much misery and wretchedness it will relieve, can only be conjectured; but that this institution is of inestimable benefit to the State and to future generations of Marylanders is beyond question. It alone, is a sufficient achievement to enroll his name among the list of men who have contributed to the uplift of their fellow man. The fight for the State Sanatorium was a long one but it was won in the end. As Governor, Senator Smith, in his first message to the Legislature, started the fight by calling attention to the ravages of consumption and the fearful mortality which results from this most terrible of the ministers of death. He appointed, under authority of law, a Commission to consider the subject. But it was not until after he was relieved of the duties of the Executive that he undertook personally the work of creating the hospital. Finally at the session of 1906, by his personal influence with the Legislature, he procured the enactment of a law creating a Board of Trustees, and appropriating \$115,000 for the erection of buildings and for support. With this sum, a model institution was begun. In 1908 and 1910 additional sums were granted, again through the influence of Senator Smith, and now in all \$365,000 has been appropriated to build and equip the Sanatorium, with \$75,000 per year for its support. There the State will soon care for 400 tuberculosis patients at once. In this great work for humanity, Senator Smith enlisted the services of the very best physicians of the country.

The whole administration of Governor Smith was distinguished for constructive legislation, for better and more business like methods of government and for the material improvement of the State. To him, largely is due the fine new State House at Annapolis and the beautiful Court of Appeals Buildings, in which is located the State Library. While he was Governor the necessity for enlarging the historic old State House and providing quarters suitable for the Court of Appeals, became insistent. Governor Smith took hold of

both problems and it was chiefly due to him that the appropriation of \$800,000 with which the new buildings were erected, was obtained. It was in the Smith administration that the new Fifth Regiment Armory, the biggest building of its kind in the country, was established, the plans for which would have failed but for his support. It was with his approval and aid that during his term as Governor, Troop A Armory at Pikesville was erected and the State Hospitals for the Insane at Springfield and Catonsville, enlarged and improved. His efforts led to the addition to the House of Correction, the continuation of the work upon the new Penitentiary and the rehabilitation of the Oyster Navy. In all over \$3,000,000 were wisely expended during his administration in much needed improvements of this character. Notwithstanding this tremendous sum, when Governor Smith left the Governor's chair at the end of his term, the finances of the State were never in better shape. The State of Maryland was practically out of debt, her assets fully equalling her liabilities, and her 3 per cent bonds sold at a premium. When the amount of money spent under Governor Smith's supervision in improving State property is considered, the condition in which he left the State at the close of his term is a signal tribute to his business ability. His administration was a real business administration.

Another signal service which Senator Smith has rendered to the State is in the establishment of the free school book system. He is the father of this system. As a State Senator he strove to have a free school book law enacted, believing that the efficiency of the public schools would be greatly improved by giving free books as well as free school houses and teachers. After six years effort he finally succeeded in getting his bill enacted into law at the session of the Legislature of 1896 and the result has entirely justified his efforts. It would be practically impossible to find now a person who would want the Smith free school book law repealed.

To the courage and strength of Governor Smith, the State of Maryland owes the advance it has made in breaking away from the old emblem style of voting and the adoption of a more enlightened ballot, tending to create a purer and more intelligent electorate. It was he who called the extra session of the Legislature of 1901, at which were enacted the present election laws of the State, under which there is far less opportunity for fraud and corruption than before and which, notwithstanding the partisan misrepresentations

of Republican politicians, have placed elections in this State upon a much higher plane. Two additional reasons that led Governor Smith to call the extra session of 1901 were the discovery of gross frauds perpetrated in taking the Federal Census of 1900 in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, and the urgent need of a sewerage enabling act for the City of Baltimore. Some of the criminals who padded the Federal Census for the purpose of securing an undue representation in the Legislature from certain Republican counties, were afterward tried and convicted before Judge Morris in the United States Court. No clearer exposition of the reasons which justified the calling of the extra session at Annapolis on the 6th of March, 1901, can be found than in Governor Smith's own words in the proclamation of February 13, 1901, and in his quasi official interview published at the same time, giving his reasons for the call. A more lucid, convincing and able State paper has seldom appeared over the signature of any Governor, and shows that to strength of character and purpose he combined strength of mind and clearness of logic which entitle him to rank among the first of Maryland's Chief Executives. Few Governors, whose administrations have been honest, clean, successful and entirely free from scandal have been subjected to a fiercer fire from the opposing political party or had more difficult and critical situations with which to deal than Governor Smith. It is vastly to his credit that neither partisan denunciation nor the risk to himself, made him hesitate in the slightest in the performance of what he conceived to be his duty. Subsequent results not only justify his course in the calling of the extra session but show that in doing so he acted for the best interests of the whole people and that it was the act of a wise as well as a courageous Governor. As Governor, Senator Smith did not lose his interest in the public school system of the State and did all in his power to further their efficiency, aiding in the creation of the position of State Superintendent of Public Education and in the extension of State aid to the schools. It was during his administration, too, that minority representation upon the Board of Police Commissioners for Baltimore City was provided, and a Board of Police Examiners created to pass upon the merits of applicants for positions on the police force, thus removing the police forces from the field of organized partisan politics. His administration was free from internal disorders or trouble. The current affairs of State moved easily and

successfully throughout his term. The State was healthy and prosperous and its affairs were administered with business-like precision and accuracy. The Legislative and Executive branches acted in harmony and their relations were uniformly cordial. In all of his administration Governor Smith had the confidence of the people and the loyal support of his party.

From a political standpoint, his administration strengthened and unified the Democratic party. Entering the office upon the heels of a Republican Governor—a disadvantage no other Democrat had had—he was confronted with exceptional difficulties in the way of appointments. He found all the State offices occupied by Republicans and a somewhat demoralized condition in many departments. He made a clean sweep of the Republican office holders and filled the positions throughout the State with Democrats. While he appointed none but Democrats to office, Governor Smith never made his appointments solely for political purposes, and unfit men found they could not appeal to him successfully on any ground.

A strong party man himself, at no time did he permit the interests of the State or of the whole people to be over-shadowed by the interests of his party or sacrificed for any purpose. Yet, at the end of his term as Governor he went out of office leaving his party in better shape than when he was elected. As the candidate for Governor, it was he who redeemed the State from its four years of Republican control, by over 12,000 plurality. At the end of four years he left it in such shape that the Democrats again swept the State and gained a three-fifths majority in the Legislature.

Defeated in his fight for the United States Senate in 1904, after the Democratic victory for which he had paved the way Governor Smith did not become embittered or permit his love of party success to diminish. As a private citizen, he continued to serve his party and his State as zealously as he had when a public official. He bent his efforts toward completing and developing the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and toward helping his political and personal friends who had stood by him in his struggle.

For three years he did his share in the ranks as a party man and when in 1907, the Democratic State Convention met in Baltimore to select a candidate for Governor and formulate a platform, with a sturdy band of Eastern Shore delegates behind him, Governor Smith appeared to take a hand. The late Senator Gorman, for so

many years the State leader, had died and the party conditions were chaotic. It was Governor Smith who brought out Austin L. Crothers as the gubernatorial candidate and it was Governor Smith, more than any other man, who was responsible for his nomination. After the nomination, Governor Smith did more than any one man for the success of the Democratic ticket. Governor Smith entered the first Senatorial primary ever held in Maryland in 1907, as a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination and he received more votes than his two opponents, Edwin Warfield and J. F. C. Talbott combined. The ticket was elected, the Democrats had a three-fifths majority in the Legislature, and four years after his defeat in 1904, Governor Smith was elected to the United States Senate by the vote of every Democrat in the Legislature of 1908. It was the crowning triumph of his long political career, the realization of his ambition; and the joy of his friends throughout Maryland, who had stood by him through thick and thin, knew no bounds. Toward the end of the session of the Legislature of 1908, Senator William Pinkney Whyte, who had been named by Governor Warfield to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gorman, himself died. It became necessary for the Legislature to fill this vacancy and by unanimous vote of the Democrats, it elected John Walter Smith. This gave to Senator Smith an additional year of service in the Senate practically making this, his first term, seven instead of six years. He took his seat on March 26, 1908.

Senator Smith has now been in the Senate nearly three years. In that time he has firmly established himself as a force on the Democratic side. He has gained the personal friendship and respect of Republican as well as Democratic leaders and no man in that body is held in higher esteem than he. He has been recognized as a well informed, well equipped, able man with a long experience and training in public and political affairs, and a thorough understanding of public questions. His views are received with deference, and the extent of his knowledge, reinforced by his unfailing courtesy and consideration, has made him extremely popular with his colleagues and given him a remarkable influence. To such an extent is this true, that Senator Smith has had practically no trouble in getting through the Senate measures and appropriations for public improvements for his State in which his constituents are interested. He has exerted his influence for the benefit of the country at large, but more

particularly for Maryland. In exempting steamship lines from restrictions contained in the railroad rate law, in his first session, which would have been very injurious to Baltimore, Senator Smith performed a great service to the State. At the last session he assisted in procuring an appropriation of \$100,000 for an Immigration Station at Baltimore, got everything he asked for in the way of appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors in Maryland, and it was upon his motion that Maryland was added to the States in which preliminary surveys for the drainage and reclamation of swamp lands, are to be made. As a Senator, he jealously guards the interests of his State and is active and aggressive in urging Maryland matters and in attending to the many calls made upon him by his constituents. He gives to Democratic measures hearty and vigorous support and is counted by his colleagues as a valuable asset in a party fight, where his genius for politics can be brought into play.

The story of the rise of Governor Smith both in business and in politics is an extremely interesting one. He was born at Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, on the 5th day of February, 1845 and has always continued to live there. He is descended from strong, useful and distinguished forbears on both sides. His grandfather, Judge William Whittington, was one of the early judges of the judicial circuit now embraced in the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. His great grandfather, Samuel Handy, the third of that name, was an influential member of that independent and patriotic order of Marylanders known as the Association of Freemen of Maryland. As is well known, this body met in Annapolis in July, 1775 a year before the Declaration of Independence and adopted the now familiar resolutions practically declaring for the independence of the Colonies. The facsimile of the tattered original of these resolutions signed by Samuel Handy and the other delegates, at present adorns the walls of the State House at Annapolis. He is the third of his name, his father and great grandfather also being named John Walter Smith.

Governor Smith's mother, Charlotte Whittington Smith, died during his early infancy and a few years later his father also died, leaving him an orphan at the age of five years. During part of his minority he was under the guardianship of his cousin, the late Walter P. Snow, and later, after Mr. Snow's death, Senator Ephraim King

Wilson was appointed his guardian. There always existed a strong friendship between Senator Smith and Senator Wilson which continued until the death of the latter in 1892. Senator Smith received the best English and classical education which the private schools of his section and the old Union Academy of Snow Hill afforded, but at eighteen he had exhausted the educational resources of that section and lacking means to enable him to acquire a collegiate education, he began his business career as a clerk, without capital, or special influence, in the mercantile house of George S. Richardson and Brother, of Snow Hill. His energy, good judgment and genius for business were quickly recognized by his employers and he was soon taken into the firm. Since then his rise in the business world has been rapid and wonderfully successful. He developed an unerring and remarkable commercial sagacity and foresight, which combined with unquestioned business integrity, were of inestimable value to him.

His business activity soon outgrew the confines of the mercantile house of George S. Richardson and Brother, and he embarked in the lumber business, first in Worcester County, and later on an enlarged scale in the South. While a young man he helped to found the Surry Lumber Company in Virginia, now recognized as one of the largest lumber concerns in the country, and he has always been active in the management of its enormous business.

He likewise aided in building and developing the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Railway; and he has for a long time been a director of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. As he personally prospered in business, Governor Smith took an ever increasing paternal pride in the local industries of his native county, and he is largely interested in many of them. More than thirty years ago he organized the first bank in his county at Snow Hill, and he has served as its President ever since. This bank has had a phenomenally successful career. His increasing activities now cover a wide field; and he is a director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which he aided materially in organizing, and also of the Fidelity Trust Company, as well as a number of other important financial institutions.

He lately, with a few associates, started the Cumberland Lumber Company, with timber holdings and a large plant in North Carolina. His lumber interests in Worcester County and the South

continue to absorb a large part of his time and thought, and the extent of his financial connections show his success in business to be fully equal to his success in public life.

In 1869, Senator Smith married Miss Mary Frances Richardson, daughter of David Richardson, and the youngest sister of his partner, the late George S. Richardson. On April 5, 1910, Mrs. Smith died, thus breaking the ideally happy union which had existed for more than forty years. One of his daughters, Miss Charlotte Whittington Smith, died in August 1896. His only surviving child is the wife of Colonel Arthur D. Foster of Baltimore. Governor Smith is preëminently a domestic man and was never as happy as when in his own home surrounded by his family. For years he has been a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore, but he has had few amusements outside of his own home, his chief pleasure being in the happiness of his family and in helping his friends. He is prominent in the affairs of the Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church of Snow Hill and was largely instrumental in its erection.

His political career has been unique. From his early manhood he has taken an active interest in Democratic politics and for thirty years has been the undisputed leader of his home county. In the past he has had some fierce fights to preserve his control but in recent years, his leadership has been unchallenged and without factional opposition. The Democrats of his county insist upon his retaining his active leadership notwithstanding the sacrifice of his personal leisure and business interests which such leadership entails. For years before he became a candidate for any office, he fought the battles of his party in Worcester County and in the First Congressional District, taking an active part in the County and District Conventions, and gradually extending his following throughout the nine counties that compose the District. In 1889 he ran for his first office, the nomination for the State Senate being forced on him by the people of Worcester County. He was elected and took his seat in the Senate of Maryland in January 1890. Since that time with but one short interval he has been in the public service, and his whole career is marked by a strict devotion to duty, by stern integrity and an unfaltering devotion to the principles and traditions of the democratic party. He served continuously in the State Senate until the end of the session of 1898. At the session of 1894 he was chosen as President of the Senate and presided with infinite patience

and courtesy and marked ability. In the Legislature of 1898, the Democracy for the first and only time since 1866 were in the minority in the State Senate. Of this minority Senator Smith was the leader, and his leadership was able and adroit. Notwithstanding his well known position as an uncompromising Democrat he was upon most friendly terms with Governor Lowndes, the Republican Executive, who often consulted with him.

Senator Smith made his first fight to go to the United States Senate in 1892. When Senator Wilson died, it was known to be the highest ambition of the then Governor, E. E. Jackson, to go to the Senate. He appointed Mr. Charles H. Gibson to fill the vacancy with the expectation that Mr. Gibson would not be a candidate before the Legislature but would leave the field open to him. The contest was a long drawn out one. Governor Smith was the leading candidate with every prospect of success until the late Senator Gorman brought his influence to the aid of Mr. Gibson and elected him.

In the great Democratic slump of 1896 a Republican had been elected to Congress from the Eastern Shore for the first time since the Civil War. The party men were most solicitous to redeem the district in 1898 and Senator Smith, from a sense of duty, consented to take the nomination against Colonel Wilbur Jackson, whom he defeated after an active campaign. His term in Congress began March, 4, 1899. After a service in that body of a few months, Governor Smith was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor over the Hon. Edwin Warfield, who had made a vigorous campaign for the nomination. At the election in November 1899, Governor Smith redeemed the State from Republican control, defeating Governor Lowndes by a plurality of 12,123. Thus he occupied the novel position of having been elected to Congress before his term as State Senator had expired, and having been elected Governor before his term as Congressman had expired. Before his inauguration as Governor on January 10, 1900, he resigned his seat in Congress.

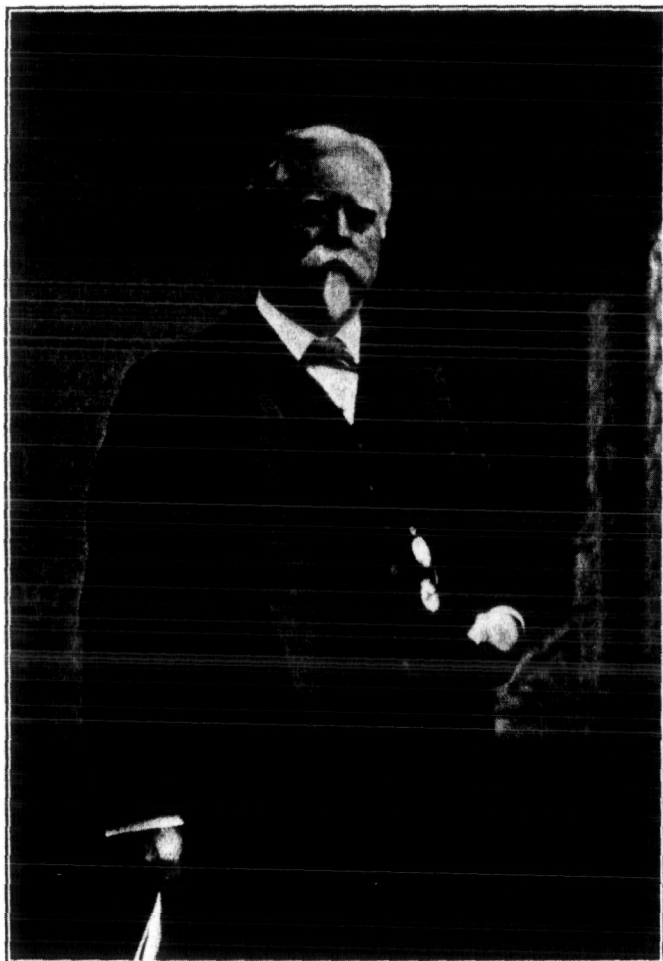
Governor Smith was a Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Convention of 1900 which met at Kansas City, and he took a prominent part in the work of that Convention. He was also elected a Delegate to the National Convention held at St. Louis in 1904, but could not attend.

While Governor, Senator Smith had the opportunity presented to him to go to the United States Senate by accepting for himself the tendered support of Republican members of the Legislature of 1902 and of some Democrats who were anxious to defeat Mr. Gorman, who was elected. Governor Smith promptly declined the offer, and let it be known that if he had to go to the Senate through the betrayal of his party and his friends, he would never get there at all.

Two years later, at the session of 1904, after his term as Governor had expired, he came out as an avowed candidate for the Senate and made a splendid and honorable fight for the position. His defeat was due to the use of methods by his opponents he scorned to employ, and to the failure of powerful political influences upon which he had a right to count to support him. The fight was an epoch-making one in the political history of Maryland, and the gameness and squareness of Governor Smith won admiration for him even among his political opponents, who could not but admire the character of the man and the character of the fight he made.

When four years later, in 1908, he triumphed so easily and gained the Senatorial seat to which he aspired by an endorsement fresh from the people it can be understood why his friends felt that the repudiation of those who deserted him in his former fight was complete.

Personally, Senator Smith is a kind, modest, true-hearted gentleman, whose loyalty to his friends and readiness to help them is as spontaneous as sincere. In his nature there is no room for pettiness, vanity or deceit. He is a strong, able man, of broad mind and wide sympathies, whose heart is as full of the milk of human kindness as his head is of brains. His generous charity knows no distinctions of color or creed, and in his face even the casual observer can read the true index to his character.



—THE—
FOUNDERS OF ANNE ARUNDEL
—AND—
HOWARD COUNTIES,
MARYLAND.

A Genealogical and Biographical Review from
wills, deeds and church records.

—BY—
J. D. WARFIELD, A. M.

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Colonel Allan McLane, of Delaware, grandfather of Hon. Robert M. McLane, was an officer of distinction in the Revolution. Catharine May Milligan, mother of Robert M. McLane, was a woman of superior character and accomplishments, eldest daughter of Robert and Sally (Jones) Milligan, of Cecil. This family descended from, and was connected with, the Larkins, Baldwins and Chases, of Anne Arundel County.

After leaving St. Mary's College, Robert M. McLane was taken to Paris and placed in school. There he engaged the friendship of General LaFayette.

In 1831 he was appointed a cadet at West Point. After graduation Mr. McLane was in Congress in 1856 and supported the Mexican War policy.

In 1856 he was a member of the National Convention which met in Cincinnati and nominated James Buchanan for President. In 1859 President Buchanan appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico. There he signed the treaty between Mexico and the United States, for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, but our difficulties at home convinced him of the uselessness of it.

In 1863 Mr. McLane was counsel for the Western Pacific Railroad, in San Francisco and New York, during which time he visited Europe often. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention that nominated Samuel J. Tilden. In 1879 he was elected State Senator and in 1878 was elected to Congress. There he became an able advocate for his State and took a leading part in the exciting debates. In 1884 he was elected Governor of Maryland. He held his office only one year, resigning in 1885 to accept from President Cleveland the charge as Minister to France.

Governor McLane continued to reside in Paris, returning once a year, except 1887, to look after his estate.

He died in Paris in 1888, nearly eighty-eight years of age. His body was brought over and his funeral was held from Emanuel Church. His remains were interred at Greenmount.

GOVERNOR HENRY LLOYD.

Governor Henry Lloyd, forty-second Governor of Maryland (1885-87,) was born near Cambridge, February 21, 1852. His father was Daniel Lloyd, youngest son of Governor Edward Lloyd of 1809.

Daniel Lloyd married "Kitty," daughter of John Campbell Henry, and granddaughter of Governor John Henry. Henry Lloyd was educated at Cambridge Academy and taught school whilst studying law. In 1881, he was elected State Senator from Dorchester County and was returned in 1884, when he was chosen, though the youngest member of the Senate, its President. In the following year, upon the resignation of Governor McLane, who had accepted the mission to France, by virtue of his office became Governor to fill Governor McLane's unexpired term. At the next election he was nominated and elected Governor.

Governor Lloyd is a Mason, having served as master four times and in 1885-86 was Senior Grand Warden. He is a vestryman of many years' service in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Maryland. In July, 1892, he was appointed by Governor Frank Brown to the bench as associate judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. In 1893 he was nominated and elected by the people to that office for a full term of fifteen years and is now filling the same. He is also president of the Merchants' National Bank.

In 1886 he married Mary Elizabeth Staplefort, daughter of William T. and Virginia Staplefort, descendants of old and prominent families of Dorchester County, Maryland.

GOVERNOR ELIHU JACKSON.

Governor Elihu Jackson, forty-third Governor (1888-92), was born in Somerset County, 1836. He is the son of Hugh and Sally (McBride) Jackson, grandson of John and great-grandson of Elihu Emory Jackson, Judge of the Orphans Court of Somerset.

Mr. Jackson began life as a merchant. In 1863 he removed to Salisbury and with his father and brothers, entered into his present lumber business. It was soon extended to branch offices in Baltimore and Washington. Beside large lumber interests in the State, the firm owned 80,000 acres of timber in Alabama.

Mr. Jackson was in the Legislature for several sessions, including the Senate.

In 1887 he was elected Governor to succeed Governor Henry Lloyd. During his administration the compulsory features of tobacco inspection were abolished.

An attempt was made to lease the canal to the Western Maryland Railroad. In 1889 the canal was completely wrecked by freshets and the State could do nothing for it. Private resources having failed, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad foreclosed its mortgage.

Governor Jackson recommended a decrease in tobacco warehouses, as the production of tobacco had decreased.

In 1890 the Court decreed the sale of the canal.

Governor Jackson is president of the Bank of Salisbury and of the Seaford National Bank.

He married Nannie, daughter of Dr. William H. Rider, of Somerset. He has three sons and two daughters.

The people of his district seem loath to let the Ex-Governor retire to the enjoyment of a well-deserved peaceful life. His name was prominently before the last Legislature for the Senate of the United States. His opposing candidates were Ex-Governor John Walter Smith, Mr. Rayner and Mr. Carter. The withdrawal of Governor Jackson resulted in the election of Senator Rayner. The Governor was also in the front in the last campaign.

The third enactment was the establishment of Farmers' Institutes, wherein object lessons of scientific knowledge may be exhibited to practical farmers. Men, competent to instruct, at convenient places are required to meet the farmers of the counties and answer all questions of general interest. The board is a part of the work of the Agricultural College, forming an adjunct to the Experiment Station. Especial attention is directed to the study of exterminating all enemies to farm products; to teach the best modes of feeding, fattening and marketing all farm stock; to teach the best modes of fertilization of crops. Governor Lowndes was active in his support of all these measures.

The fourth enactment under his administration was the Election Law, based upon the basis of the Australian ballot.

Governor Lowndes was a formidable candidate for the United States Senate, but withdrew early in the contest in favor of Senator McComas. He received, contrary to the custom, the second nomination for Governor, but was defeated by Governor John Walter Smith.

At the beginning of the Spanish War he offered the First and Fifth Regiments of Militia to the service of the government; they were accepted and were fully equipped by the State.

During his term the Board of Public Works determined to sell the State's interest in both the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and put the proceeds into the sinking fund of the State, which was greatly increased during his administration.

Governor and Mrs. Lowndes made Annapolis their home during his entire term. They entertained extensively and their official receptions were not only frequent but were very popular in Annapolis.

Retiring to his home in Cumberland he was engaged as president of the Cumberland National Bank, but also was extensively interested in the mining industries of the State.

Governor Lowndes died very suddenly. The tributes to his memory are a history in themselves of a noble life nobly appreciated.

GOVERNOR JOHN WALTER SMITH.

The home of Governor John Walter Smith is Snow Hill, Worcester County, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Here he was born, on the 5th day of February, 1845. His Christian name is the same as his father's. His mother's name was Charlotte (Whittington) Smith. His paternal ancestors were, for many generations, among the most prominent people, socially and financially, on the Eastern Shore. Through intermarriage, he is related to the Saulsburies, of Delaware, who have for so many years dominated the politics of their State. His father was a prominent merchant, and removed from Snow Hill to Baltimore, there largely engaging in mercantile pursuits, but owing to reverses brought on by a financial panic, whereby he lost large sums of money in the South, he returned to Snow Hill, where he died in 1850, leaving the subject of this sketch an orphan, with but small means available for his education and

support. Governor Smith's grandfather (William Whittington) was one of the early judges of the Judicial Circuit, a part of which now constitutes the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. He was a man of wealth, owning a large quantity of real estate in Worcester County. He was an able lawyer and learned judge.

Governor Smith has a brother living in Louisiana and a widowed sister residing at Snow Hill. His family consists of a wife and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Mr. Arthur D. Foster, a rising young lawyer of Baltimore. Mrs. Smith's maiden name was Mary Frances Richardson. She is a sister of his former partner, the late George S. Richardson, of Snow Hill. She was educated at Oakland Female Institute at Norristown, Pennsylvania. She is a woman of charming personality and of cultured tastes. Their married life has been a most happy one, marred only by the death a few years ago, of their eldest daughter, Miss Charlotte Whittington Smith, a beautiful young lady just blooming into womanhood, with a host of friends and greatly admired and beloved by all who knew her.

Governor Smith was educated at private schools and at Union Academy at Snow Hill, where he studied the classics, the usual English branches, excelling especially in mathematics. During his minority his guardian was the late Senator Ephraim K. Wilson. At the age of eighteen he left school to accept a position with the large and prosperous mercantile house of George S. Richardson and Brother with whom he was afterward taken in as a partner. That house continued to the present day and is now composed of Ex-Governor Smith, Senator John P. Moore and Mr. Marion T. Harges.

In 1887 Governor Smith assisted in organizing the First National Bank in Snow Hill and has large interests in the oyster industry in his county. He is one of the largest real estate owners of his county and has large timber interests in North Carolina. He is president of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company of Snow Hill, a corporation chartered by the Legislature of 1898 with a capital of \$100,000 and doing a prosperous business. He is vice-president of the Surry Lumber Company, of Surry County, Virginia, and of the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Railroad Company.

As a result of his energy, activity and business sagacity, Governor Smith has become a man of large wealth. He was strongly urged by his political friends to accept some political office, but persistently refused until 1889, when, at the solicitation of Senator Wilson in 1889, he for the first time became a candidate for State Senator, was unanimously nominated and elected by a large majority.

In the contest of the Legislature of 1890 over the United States Senatorship he was the acknowledged leader of Senator Wilson's forces, and his efforts were crowned with victory. At that session of the State Senate Governor Smith was chairman of the important Committee on Elections, especially important at that session because of the fact that the new Australian election bill, which excited so much discussion in the General Assembly and throughout the State, was before his committee. He had many intricate questions to deal

with. The bill became a law and received his cordial support. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1893; at the session of 1894 was made President of that body, serving as such with distinction; was re-elected to the Senate in 1897. At the Legislative session of 1892 he was a candidate to succeed Senator Wilson, who had died in office the year before. Though not elected, he received a large and flattering vote.

In 1896, when the Legislature was Republican, he was the caucus nominee of the Democratic party for the same position.

He introduced in the session of 1892 what is known as the "Smith Free School-Book Bill." Through his persistent efforts it was pressed every session thereafter; it finally became a law in 1896.

Governor Smith, owing to the pressure of his business affairs, refused a unanimous tender of a candidacy for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of his district when a nomination was equivalent to an election. During his unexpired term in the State Senate, in 1898, his friends throughout the First Congressional District, which at the previous election had gone Republican, urged him again to become a candidate for Congress. After an unanimous nomination and a hotly contested election, he was returned to Congress by a large majority.

Following a warmly contested primary election, he was made the choice of his party for Governor and was elected by more than 12,000 majority over Governor Lowndes, his Republican competitor.

The chief event of Governor John Walter Smith's administration was his successful discovery that the census of the State had been made a fraudulent one and his determination to correct it by calling an extra session of the Legislature to enable him to do it. A new census was ordered to be taken, which was accordingly done at the State's expense, but it clearly demonstrated that the Governor's information was correct, and instead of returning additional delegates to the Legislature from counties that were Republican, the increase in population was a benefit to the Democratic counties. The other chief act of the extra session was a modification of the election law of the State requiring voters to be able to read and understand the ballots cast. Under the law thus passed the counties heretofore classed as Republican returned Democratic representatives to the succeeding legislative body, thereby electing, by a unanimous Democratic vote, Ex-Senator Arthur Pue Gorman to the United States Senate for the fourth time.

Governor Smith was succeeded by Governor Edwin Warfield.

At the last session of the Legislature Governor Smith was a leading candidate for the Senate of United States. He was opposed by Ex-Governor Jackson, Mr. Isadore Rayner and Mr. Bernard Carter. After a long and exciting contest, the forces of Governor Jackson threw their votes to Mr. Rayner and elected him.

GOVERNOR EDWIN WARFIELD, OF OAKDALE.

Born at "Oakdale," May 7, 1848, Edwin Warfield early learn the advantage of making the most of his opportunity. Entering upon his public career as Register of Wills of Howard County 1874, he filled the office with such fidelity as to receive the unanimous nomination in 1875 for a term of six years more.

In 1881 he was elected State Senator to succeed Senator Gorman who had gone to the United States Senate.

In 1886 Senator Warfield was chosen President of the Senate. At the close of his term, as a testimonial of his acceptable record impartiality, a gold watch was tendered him.

Senator Warfield went from the Senate to accept the position of Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore, under President Cleveland which position he filled most acceptably until 1890.

The future Governor owned and edited the "Ellicott City Times" from 1882 to 1886. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Patapsco National Bank, of Ellicott City, being member of its directorate until 1890. In 1887 he purchased the "Maryland Law Record," changing its name to the "Daily Record." This paper is now the leading journal of legal and real estate news in the State. It is edited and managed by John Warfield, his brother.

Governor Warfield's most important and successful business achievement was the conception and organization of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the first of its kind in the South and now the largest surety company in the world. At the commencement of business in 1890 Mr. Warfield was chosen Second Vice-President and General Manager. He was the leading spirit in the direction of the affairs of the company and soon advanced to the position of First Vice-President, and almost immediately thereto the Presidency. From the beginning, Mr. Warfield was indefatigable in advancing the interests of the company. He had absolute confidence in its future success and devoted himself to its building up on broad, vigorous and yet conservative lines. In consequence the company, which fifteen years ago was regarded as a doubtful local venture, is now an institution of national, indeed international importance in the financial world, continually increasing in prosperity and strength.

In 1899 Mr. Warfield was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Maryland, and submitted his candidacy to the people of Baltimore City, at the primary election. He received a very large popular vote, but was defeated for the nomination, his successful competitor being John Walter Smith, of Worcester County. He again became a candidate in 1903 and was chosen unanimously as the Democratic candidate by the State Convention in that year, and was elected in November, 1903, by a majority of more than 13,000 votes, and inaugurated as Governor on January 13, 1904.

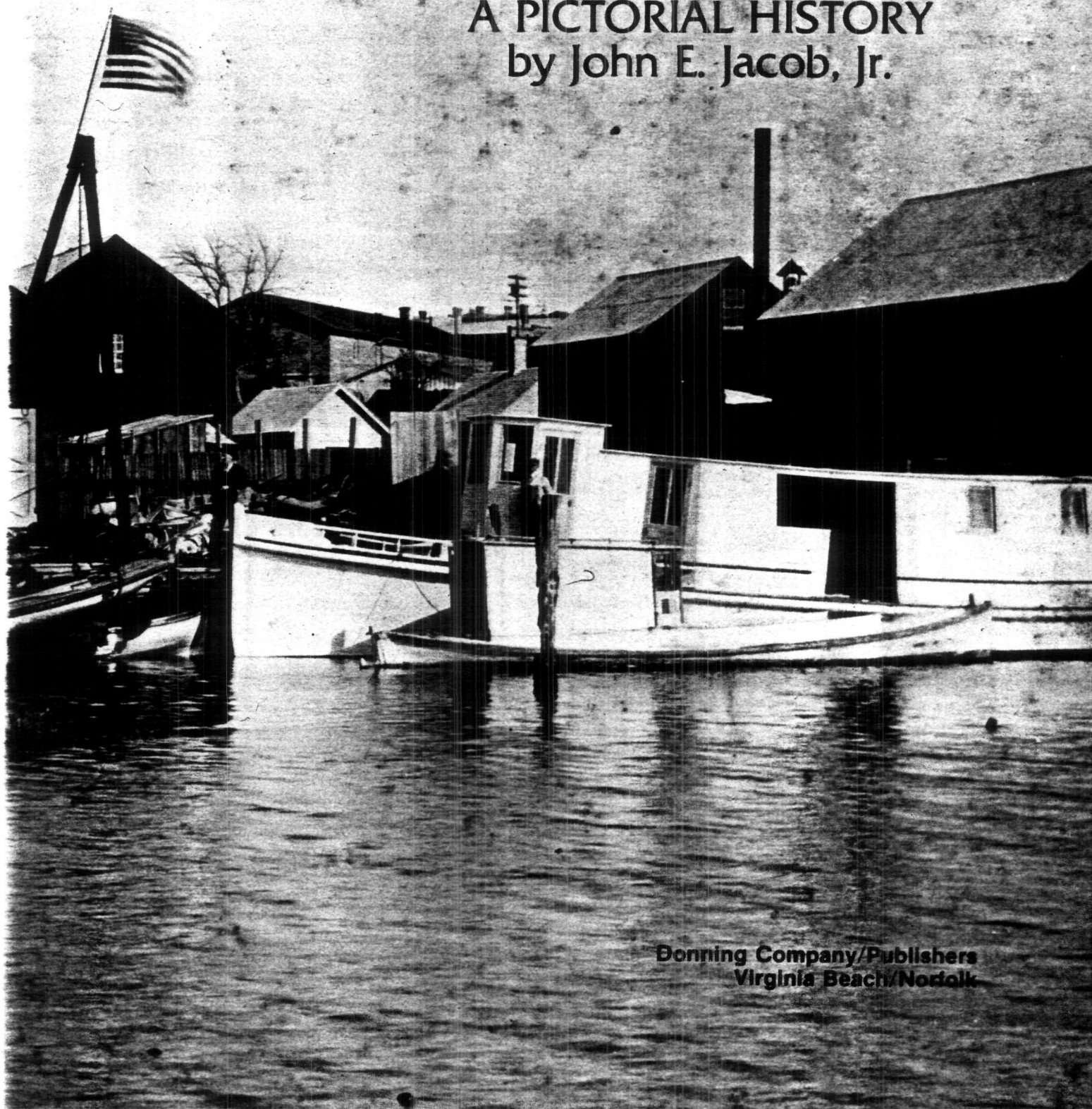
Governor Warfield has given most painstaking and careful attention to the duties of the office. No detail of the administrative

SALISBURY

AND WICOMICO COUNTY

A PICTORIAL HISTORY

by John E. Jacob, Jr.



Donning Company/Publishers
Virginia Beach/Norfolk



Elibu Jackson dominated local politics for three decades. He was Governor of Maryland (from 1888 to 1892 and wanted to crown his achievements with a term in the U. S. Senate, but the prize eluded him. After his term as governor he remained a factor in state politics because of his influence on the Shore, but that too waned with the rise of John Walter Smith of Worcester. In his later years Elibu bought a home in Baltimore and spent his winters there. He died in December 1907. This picture dates from after his term as governor. Courtesy of Wicomico Historical Society



William H. Jackson was more outgoing than his brother, Elibu, more a man of the people, although this may have been part of his political facade. Uncle Billy, as he was called, also had his eyes on the Senate, but the Republicans never captured control of the legislature during his period of influence. He ran

against James Ellegood, also an Asbury Church board member, for Congress and defeated him with dollars, for which Ellegood never forgave him. This picture is from his Congressional period. William H. Jackson died in April 1915. Courtesy of Wicomico Historical Society



Jackson Brothers Lumber Co. was incorporated in 1876 when all five brothers were in the business. Mill Number 1 was on Mill Street north of Main Street. What is now Mill Street got its name because it served the lumber mill. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1879, rebuilt, burned again

in 1886 and again rebuilt. There was a saloon on each side of Mill Street immediately south of the Jackson mill property before the fire of 1886, and these taverns were rebuilt at the same time the mill was rebuilt. Courtesy of Wicomico Historical Society

ARCHIVES OF MARYLAND
new series
I

**AN HISTORICAL LIST
OF
PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF MARYLAND**

**GOVERNORS, LEGISLATORS,
AND OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS
OF GOVERNMENT, 1632 TO 1990**

Volume 1

Edward C. Papenfuse
Editor

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Jane W. McWilliams
Associate Editors

**MARYLAND STATE ARCHIVES
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
1990**

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THE STORY
OF
MARYLAND POLITICS

AN
OUTLINE HISTORY OF THE BIG POLITICAL BATTLES OF THE
STATE FROM 1864 TO 1910, WITH SKETCHES AND INCI-
DENTS OF THE MEN AND MEASURES THAT FIGURED
AS FACTORS, AND THE NAMES OF MOST OF THOSE
WHO HELD OFFICE IN THAT PERIOD.

BY
FRANK RICHARDSON KENT

INTRODUCTION BY JAMES H. BREADY

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1968

Shore Jesse K. Hines, a brother-in-law of Marion de Kalb Smith, of Kent county, was a recognized power.

John Walter Smith, then an exceedingly young man, was just beginning his activities in politics in Worcester county, but did not become known outside of the county for some years after this. For a long time he ran the county with men much older than himself, like Dr. George W. Bishop, George W. Covington and Clayton J. Purnell, until one by one they dropped out, and he finally took complete control when he defeated Covington in what was the hottest and bitterest primary fight ever held in Worcester county. This fight occurred in 1890, just prior to the election of "Charlie" Gibson to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. K. Wilson, and Smith's victory in the primaries crushed forever the hopes of Covington of landing this prize for which he was undoubtedly a candidate. It also established Smith as the undisputed county leader, and as such he has remained. Since then his political career has been one of rapid and successful rise, until today he has achieved his political ambition, holding both a seat in the United States Senate and the State leadership in his party. A good many different reasons have been given for Senator Smith's political success, but back of them all are his absolute loyalty to his friends, his straight dealing and straight thinking, and the loveliness of the man himself. Those who are his friends stick by him to the last ditch. He is a living example that honesty and truthfulness pay in politics as in everything else. When he is on the crest of the wave they are his friends, and when he is down in the ditch of defeat they are still his friends, as witness the four-year period between his defeat by Mr. Rayner in 1904 and his election to the United States Senate in 1908.

That defeat was the only one in his career and it forms one of the most interesting stories in the whole history of Maryland politics. There are three ways of telling it—one the way Mr. Rasin used to tell it; another the way the Gorman men who stuck by Bernard Carter told it, and the third the way the Smith people told it. There are also some salient features not touched upon in any of these versions, and in a subsequent chapter an effort will be made to give the real story.

After the Rayner election there was never anything like real confidence between Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin. Mr. Gorman did not trust the "Old Man" and the "Old Man" knew it and he did considerable quiet knocking of his long-time friend between that period and his death.

"Gorman has been so long over there in Washington that he is out of touch with the people," he used to say.

That he was against the Poe suffrage amendment is a certainty, although he played the game both ways and deceived Mr. Gorman as to his real attitude up to the last minute. Mr. Rasin told "Dan" Loden to go out and be for the amendment, and on the same day, or the next day, he told "Bill" Garland to go out and be against it. Loden's club—the Concord Club—promptly indorsed the amendment, while a week later Garland's club—the Third Ward Democratic Club—passed resolutions condemning it. Mr. Rasin tipped the action of the Garland club the day before to the writer, who was then a reporter for The Sun, in order to get it in the paper. Afterward Mr. Rasin told Mr. Gorman and others he could not control Garland.

"I can't do a thing with the d—— fellow," he said. "He has gone crazy."

He also said many bitter things in the course of this campaign about State's Attorney Albert S. J. Owens, who, in opposing the amendment, was doing the very thing the "Old Man" wanted.

Mr. Rasin had a habit of referring to Mr. Gorman as "The State crowd," and of calling himself "The City people." "This State crowd," he would say in that campaign, "is trying to make the City people stand the brunt of this fight, and the rank and file are kicking all over town. Understand?"

About the middle of that August, 1905, Mr. Rasin, with his son, Carroll W. Rasin, as was his yearly custom, went to Saratoga. The newspapers all had it that the purpose of his visit was to see Mr. Gorman and that they were to agree as to the method of making the amendment fight. This is what really happened: Mr. Rasin and his son went to the Grand Central Hotel, where the writer was staying. Every morning Mr. Rasin sent Carroll up to the United States Hotel, where Gorman always stopped, to see whether he had arrived. After about a week of

he personally wrote every Democratic platform adopted by the party from that time until his death, with the single exception of the platform upon which Crothers was elected. He did not write the Crothers' platform, but every other one from the date of Mr. Gwinn's death until his own was the product of his pen. Not only that, but practically every piece of election legislation enacted by the party since 1884 to 1908 knew Mr. Poe as its author. The Wilson ballot, which is in force in the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland counties was drawn by him. It was introduced in the Senate by the late Senator Joseph Wilson, of Prince George's county, but it was written and handed to Mr. Wilson by Mr. Poe. Prior to every State convention up to the time of his death it was the custom of Mr. Gorman, from which he never departed, to invite Mr. Poe and the late Thomas M. Lanahan, who wielded a tremendous power in politics, but worked "under cover" all the time, to his home near Laurel. There the three would go to go over the situation. Mr. Gorman would express his views and indicate what he wanted in the platform. Mr. Lanahan and Mr. Poe would suggest and discuss. An agreement as to the essential points would be reached and next morning Mr. Poe would return to the city and write the platform. Sometimes some changes would be made by the convention itself, but these changes were rare. Usually after Mr. Poe had completed the platform he gave it to Mr. Gorman. Mr. Gorman in his room at the Rennert would send for the man it was proposed to make chairman of the committee on resolutions and give him a copy of the platform, and that was all there was to it. Prior to this Mr. Gorman at the Rennert would send for Mr. Rasin, explain the platform to him, get him to agree, and that settled it.

The beauty and power of the language in these documents stands as a monument to the talent and ability of Mr. Poe, whose genius was recognized not only by the leaders in this State, but by national Democrats. It has never been published, and Mr. Poe himself was not the man to boast of it, but some of the more important parts of the national platform of 1904 were drawn by him.

At this convention David B. Hill, of New York, said to a member of the Maryland delegation, "That man Poe of yours is one

of the most wonderful men in the country." In Maryland a great many uninformed people regarded Mr. Poe, politically, as "slick," and numerous Democratic legislative and political tricks have been attributed to him. Those who knew him well knew that in the party councils he always stood for the straight thing, the honest thing, the direct method. He believed in straightforwardness and fairness. He was grieved when his party adopted other tactics. It is a fact that those who were in the conference know that Mr. Poe strenuously objected and strongly opposed in the so-called Poe suffrage amendment, the very provision that caused Governor Warfield to oppose it, and that really brought about its defeat.

This was the provision placing discretionary powers in the hands of the registration officials. He was overruled and bowed to the will of the majority as he always did. Yet men like William Shephard Bryan and nearly everyone else except those who know the truth about the thing believe that this provision was Mr. Poe's idea, and that it originated with him and was placed in the measure by him. The fact is—and it does not make any difference what anybody says—he was opposed to that provision.

The old story of the change of the word "veto" to "vote" in an election law and which got Mr. Poe for some time the title "Veto Poe," was another injustice done to this man and another injustice that he bore uncomplainingly, content if a few people knew the truth. It is a fact, too, that Mr. Poe was not in favor of calling the extra session that marked the term of Gov. John Walter Smith and resulted in the enactment of the present election law, which he drew. He doubted the wisdom of this action and said so at the conference. A good many people will not believe the truth about these things even now, but they are true just the same. No man in politics today in either party and no "independent" Democrat in the State was less in favor of political trickery or more in favor of a "square deal" than was John P. Poe.

hoots, howls and shouts from the Bond element. At the same time Bannon tried to organize the convention General Bond gained the platform and tried to do the same thing. The Bannonites howled him down. He and Bannon glared at each other. Some man attempted to hand Bannon his credentials and General Bond seized them. There was a scuffle between the two men. A revolver was drawn and fired, two men were cut, four delegates jumped out of the Court-house windows and a lot more were bruised and maimed trying to get out of the doors, and there was a general free fight and a riot.

The trouble really grew out of the refusal of Bannon to place Bond's name before the convention when he was put in nomination for chairman. Instead he practically declared himself as chairman. General Bond grabbed the gavel, and again a struggle ensued, with more gun play and more knife work and jumping delegates. Finally the Bond faction withdrew in a body and, heaping epithets upon the Bannonites, retired to another hall and organized a rump convention. This was the first and bitterest of the many Anne Arundel county factional fights. As a result of the Bannon convention "Mike" Bannon himself was renominated for the State Senate and Dr. George Wells, "Sam" Acton and John F. Williams, now a well-known Baltimore lawyer, were named for the House of Delegates. James Revell was nominated for State's Attorney and Thomas S. Nutwell for Sheriff, with Sprigg Harwood for Clerk of the Court. This seems to have been the first appearance in politics of Dr. Wells, who is now the recognized leader in the county, and the first office he ever held.

After the disruption of the party at the Bannon convention a compromise was fixed up and another convention held, at which Bannon withdrew as a candidate for the Senate, Dr. Wells being nominated in his place. John F. Williams was acceptable to both factions and was nominated for the House of Delegates, and two other men upon whom both sides could agree were put on as his colleagues.

Out in Baltimore county William M. Isaac had been nominated for Clerk of the Court, David G. McIntosh for State's Attorney, William A. Slade for Sheriff and Oregon R. Benson for the

House of Delegates. The Republican candidates there included H. C. Longnecker for Clerk of the Court and D. Hopper Emory for State's Attorney. Mr. B. Frank Crouse, of Carroll county, the recognized leader of his county, was nominated for the House of Delegates by the Democrats of his county, with T. Herbert Shriver, who had been renominated. Ex-Mayor Thomas G. Hayes was on the ticket from Baltimore city, this being his first public office. Sydney E. Mudd was elected to the House as a Democrat from Charles county, with A. J. Chapman. Somerset sent Robert F. Brattan to the State Senate, Calvert sent John T. Bond, William T. Hepburn went from Kent, W. T. P. Turpin from Queen Anne's and John H. Cooper, William A. Fisher and William H. Bians from the city.

As has been stated, the Democratic State Convention was without friction, the sentiment so strongly crystallized for Hamilton that no other name was mentioned for the nomination. When on August 7 the Democratic clans gathered at Barnum's preliminary to the convention it was very much of a lovefeast. John Walter Smith, not then even a county leader, was a delegate from Worcester, with Samuel K. Dennis, George W. Covington and Dr. J. T. B. McMaster. Edwin Warfield represented Howard county, L. Victor Baughman was a Frederick delegate, Mordecai Price and B. Palmer Keating were there from Queen Anne's; Charles H. Gibson, Joseph B. Seth and Armond Hammond from Talbot.

James U. Dennis, of Somerset, seconded Hamilton's nomination after his name had been placed before the convention by John Ritchie, of Frederick. H. Kyd Douglas was chairman of the committee on resolutions and James L. Bond, Charles B. Roberts and Dr. E. W. Humphries were among the vice-presidents. Ex-Governor Elihu E. Jackson was one of the delegates from Wicomico, and William F. Applegarth was there from Dorchester. John F. Weyler represented the Third Legislative district in the city and was in those days as practical a politician as he is now a model penitentiary warden.

Marion De Kalb Smith, of Kent, was a member of the State committee from his county, and Dr. Frank T. Shaw was the most active and prominent member of the Carroll delegation. Dr.

the promises made for him by Lanahan and because of the extent to which Hodges had rewarded his friends. He had to demonstrate to Hodges first that he could not be made. Gorman was ostensibly hands off, and Baughman made a great fight. With his own county and the other Western Maryland delegations he had a strong following, and his personal popularity gained him other votes. Edwin Warfield, who was a delegate from Howard, was his friend and voted for him, as did the other Howard county delegate. Brown and the Carroll county votes were ready to go for him if he needed them to win, and he and his friends were full of hope. Jackson had back of him the solid Eastern Shore, and that was all he did have. John Walter Smith was a delegate from Worcester and led the Jackson forces. Smith and Jackson, with Robert F. Brattan and other Eastern Shore leaders, maintained headquarters at Barnum's Hotel, and the night before the convention the hotel lobby presented a scene of excitement and life, with the candidates entertaining and their friends hustling for them. When the convention met Mr. Bernard Carter was chosen as the presiding officer. The late Judge James McSherry was a delegate from Frederick and the leader of the Baughman forces. Governor Lloyd, Thomas J. Keating, J. F. C. Talbott, Col. Buchanan Schley, Charles B. Roberts, Frank T. Shaw, John Gill, Congressman Rayner and Rusk and hundreds of other prominent Democrats were on hand.

Gorman called the convention to order and then left the stage. The platform was adopted, indorsing Cleveland and his Administration and the nominations were then called for. Congressman Shaw nominated Frank Brown, Judge McSherry nominated Baughman, William S. Young named Stevenson Archer and James E. Ellegood nominated Jackson. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Jackson, 34; Baughman, 28; Hodges, 25; Brown, 21, and Archer, 9.

Three more ballots were taken with slight variations, but with the order of the candidates remaining unchanged. The fifth ballot was:

Jackson, 36; Baughman, 34; Hodges, 22; Brown, 20, and Archer, 5.

While the fifth ballot was being taken Gorman, who had been sitting in a box, had a short conference with Rasin, and then sent for Hines, Bannon and Talbott. The latter was for anyone except Baughman—not because he did not like Baughman, but because he happened by chance that year to have 11 Catholics on his county ticket and he feared that if a Catholic were nominated for Governor a religious issue might be raised which would endanger the whole ticket. His delegates had been voting for Brown, but he saw that Baughman could only be beaten with Jackson and had for several ballots been anxious to break away.

When he was called into the box Mr. Gorman said: "We must end this business now." Mr. Talbott said: "Well, my county is going for Jackson and that will settle it." "Yes," said Mr. Gorman, "but we had better wait until the next ballot." It was then agreed that on the next ballot a break should be made and Jackson nominated.

While this conference in the box had been going on the taking of the fifth ballot had ended and the roll-call for the sixth started. They had already called Allegany county. Mr. Talbott then and there made up his mind that he would consider this the "next" ballot and would take no chances, as there was a suspicion in his mind that Rasin and Gorman might yet switch to Baughman and he wanted to beat him at all hazards—considered it necessary from a political standpoint. Accordingly, he sent for N. Charles Burke, now judge of the Court of Appeals, but then one of the 11 Catholics on the ticket—being the candidate for State's Attorney.

"Go down there," said Mr. Talbott, "and tell those seven delegates I say to vote for Jackson on this ballot." Mr. Burke was only too glad to get this message, as he, too, saw the danger in Baughman's nomination for the Baltimore county ticket, and a minute later the vote of the county was cast for Jackson. That started it. There was a rush for the band wagon and when the smoke cleared away Jackson was nominated, the final vote being:

Jackson, 65; Baughman, 34; Hodges, 0; Brown, 13, and Archer, 5.

Carroll—Pinkney J. Bennett.
 Cecil—John S. Wirt.
 Charles—Adrian Posey.
 Dorchester—George E. Austin.
 Frederick—Milton G. Urner.
 Garrett—William R. Getty.
 Harford—Benjamin Silver, Jr.
 Howard—William B. Peter.
 Kent—W. D. Burchinal.
 Montgomery—Edward Wootten.
 Prince George's—Charles E. Coffin.
 Queen Anne's—John B. Brown.
 Somerset—Robert F. Brattan.
 St. Mary's—Washington Wilkinson.
 Talbot—Edward Lloyd.
 Washington—Edward Stake.
 Wicomico—E. Stanley Toadvin.
 Worcester—John Walter Smith.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany—J. A. Cunningham, James A. Mullin, James M. Mair, James G. Williams

Anne Arundel—D. W. G. Williams, George W. Hyde, Jr., J. R. Brashears, J. F. Krems.

Baltimore City—First district, C. J. Philbin, E. D. Fitzgerald, M. A. McCormick, Theodore B. Fox, W. M. Fraser, John B. Keplinger; Second, George Colton, J. Harry Preston, Henry Bargar, Charles H. Carter, H. C. Cox, J. Henning Jones; Third, John Jamison, E. G. Rost, C. W. Brown, R. F. Beauchamp, J. E. Swindell, W. C. Harden.

Baltimore County—John Hubner, Frank Parlett, E. N. Rich, Dr. J. H. Drach, William Slade, L. B. McCabe.

Calvert—Tilghman Spanklin, Francis Gantt.

Caroline—George W. Raughley, E. E. Goslin.

Carroll—Frank T. Shaw, B. F. Selby, J. L. Still, M. E. Walsh.

Cecil—Thomas Pearce, Hiester Hess, W. H. Sincoe.

Charles—Dr. G. D. Mudd, P. A. L. Contee, W. DeC. Mitchell.

Dorchester—W. T. Stapleforte, W. S. Craft, E. T. Mace.
 Frederick—F. G. Thomas, Ezra Minnick, F. C. Norwood, W. P. Morsell, J. W. Kaufman.
 Garrett—G. W. Merrill, H. M. Kemp.
 Harford—W. W. Preston, W. B. Hopkins, G. W. Richardson, Noble L. Mitchell.
 Howard—E. Green Selby, W. E. Linn.
 Kent—F. H. Taylor, Samuel Vannort.
 Montgomery—P. D. Laird, William Kilgour, John A. Clements.
 Prince George's—W. A. Meloy, R. V. Hall, R. C. E. Parker.
 Queen Anne's—W. W. Busteed, William E. Temple, W. P. Thompson.
 Somerset—A. L. Dryden, B. K. Green, W. E. Ford.
 St. Mary's—J. F. Cecil, J. H. Ching.
 Talbot—J. M. Lowe, C. R. Leonard, William Collins.
 Washington—Martin L. Keedy, John H. Harp, Moses Whitson, Lewis C. Remsburg.
 Wicomico—Dr. G. W. Truitt, J. K. Covington, T. N. Hearn.
 Worcester—E. W. McMaster, S. W. Lane, R. J. Showell.

It was at this session that United States Senator E. K. Wilson was re-elected to the Senate. Governor Jackson was at first an avowed candidate, and for several weeks before the Legislature met his friends were hustling for him and he believed he stood a show. On January 7, however, he went to Baltimore, the Legislature then being in session, and there had a talk with both Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin. The next day he withdrew his name as a candidate, and on January 10 the caucus nominated Wilson by acclamation. It was John Walter Smith who nominated him in caucus and it was Smith who led the fight for Wilson's re-election. Smith was then holding his first public office, having been elected after the hottest primary fight that ever occurred in Worcester county, the result of which was to establish him as the undisputed county leader over George Covington. From then on his power in politics grew and has been growing ever since.

It was at this session of the Legislature that THE SUN made its great gas fight, which resulted in the killing of the bill which

Groome, Washington G. Tuck and Charles W. Adams, formed the campaign committee in charge of the fight.

The Democratic City Convention was presided over by Gen. Andrew C. Trippe, and Martin Lehmayr acted as secretary. Here was the ticket named:

Mayor—Ferdinand C. Latrobe.

Clerk of Court of Common Pleas—John T. Gray.

Clerk of Criminal Court—Hiram Dudley.

Clerk of Circuit Court—Alvin Robertson.

Register of Wills—Thomas W. Morse.

Sheriff—Isaac S. Sanner.

State's Attorney—Charles G. Kerr.

Judges of Orphans' Court—George W. Lindsay, Daniel Gans and William F. Edwards.

The fight was warm, but one-sided, even in the city, while in the State it was a perfect walkover. Gorman was a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and with Brown's popularity and his energetic campaign, the result was a foregone conclusion from the start. Thomas F. McNulty campaigned all over the State with Brown, singing the "Farmer Brown" songs and arousing enthusiasm. Brown as a campaigner in those days had few equals and the people went wild over him. He was elected by about 33,000 majority, being thousands more than any Governor except Bowie received, and more than Bowie when the negro vote is deducted. Latrobe carried the city by more than 8,000, and both the City Council and the Legislature were overwhelmingly Democratic.

The complete personnel of the Legislature of 1892 was:

SENATE.

Allegany—George A. Pearre.

Anne Arundel—Robert Moss.

Baltimore City—Charles H. Evans, James P. Gorter and Thomas G. Hayes.

Baltimore County—John Hubner.

Calvert—Joseph F. Talbott.

Carroll—Pinkney J. Bennett.

Caroline—John F. Dawson.

Cecil—John S. Wirt.

Charles—Adrian Posey.

Dorchester—George E. Austin.

Frederick—Jacob F. Newman.

Garrett—W. R. Getty.

Harford—Thomas H. Robinson.

Howard—John G. Rogers.

Kent—William T. Hepbron.

Montgomery—Edward Wootten.

Prince George's—Charles E. Coffin.

St. Mary's—Washington Wilkinson.

Talbot—Edward Lloyd.

Queen Anne's—John B. Brown.

Somerset—Levin L. Waters.

Washington—David Seibert.

Wicomico—E. Stanley Toadvin.

Worcester—John Walter Smith.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany—James A. Buckey, Daniel Young, Allen Barber, J. J. Stotlemeyer, George Hoskins.

Anne Arundel—James R. Brashears, William T. Hutchins, Charles Sappington, Caleb E. Donaldson.

Baltimore City—First district, W. H. Thompson, Edward D. Fitzgerald, Harry A. Fuld, Michael E. Brennan, Theodore E. Fox, George Walz; Second, William F. O'Connor, Charles W. Field, Howard Gill, Charles H. Carter, Reginald Bowie, John M. Gallagher; Third, Martin C. Frincke, Martin R. Joyce, Henry Sanders, Robert H. Corthwaite, Conway W. Sams, William Sanders Carr.

Baltimore County—Joseph C. Monmonier, James Hamilton, Jr., J. Smith Orrick, Craven M. Cole, William Elliott, Charles Schlaffer.

Calvert—James G. Ireland, Emory F. Lane.

Caroline—Purnell Johnson, W. H. Dean.

morning at 11 o'clock. Drop around here about that time and we will see what can be done."

The next morning a little after 11 o'clock Mr. Rusk went to the Gorman home and was taken upstairs to the library. There he found Governor Jackson and Senator Gorman alone. "Come in," said Mr. Gorman. "We were just talking over this Senatorship matter. Sit down. What do you hear about it?"

"Well, Senator," said Mr. Rusk, "of course we are all for Governor Jackson, but from the general feeling at Annapolis, it looks to me as if the best solution of the whole business would be to have the Governor appoint 'Charlie' Gibson. He needs the salary and he would, of course, not be a candidate against Governor Jackson when the Legislature meets."

"Well," said Mr. Gorman, "there seems to be something in that. Does Gibson know anything about this?"

"Not a word," said Rusk. "He does not know he has any chance and has not been after the place."

"Well, Governor," said Mr. Gorman, "It looks to me as if that was about the best thing you could do. What do you think about it?"

Rusk says that Mr. Jackson thought for a while and then looked up and said: "I'll appoint him."

Mr. Gorman said: "Rusk, do you know where Gibson is?"

"Yes, sir; I think I can find him."

"Well, go get him to come up here and see Governor Jackson and this whole matter can be settled." Rusk took a cab to Gibson's Hotel and told him he was going to be appointed Senator. Gibson, he said, nearly dropped dead with surprise. He closed up his headquarters, told his followers he was out of the clerkship fight, bought one last round of drinks, and went back to see Governor Jackson. A day or so afterward his appointment was announced.

When the Legislature met, Col. Edward Lloyd was elected President of the Senate and Murray Vandiver became Speaker of the House. Immediately the Senatorial fight started. John Walter Smith was an avowed candidate and made a game fight that soon caused him to be recognized as a factor in the game. Jackson was then ex-Governor and Brown had become Gov-

ernor. James Alfred Pearce, of Kent county, was another strong candidate, Francis E. Waters, Sydney Wilson, W. Lee Carey and other of Smith's friends fought hard for him and for some days the balloting showed him as one of the leading candidates. Before the fight began, Gorman was re-elected without a dissenting Democratic vote. Rasin was supposed to be for Governor Jackson in the fight, but the belief is that at heart he was for James Alfred Pearce. The first ballot taken was as follows:

John S. Wirt, 15; John Walter Smith, 16; Elihu E. Jackson, 17; James Alfred Pearce, 11; John B. Brown, 11; Robert M. McLane, 16; Charles H. Gibson, 7; William J. Vannort, 7; George M. Russum, 2; Levin L. Waters, 1; Thomas G. Hayes, 1; Barnes Compton, 1; James Hodges, 1; William A. Fisher, 1; Bernard Carter, 1.

For several more days the balloting stood about this way, with the members of the Legislature who did not vote for Smith, Jackson, Pearce and Wirt voting for almost any one they could think of as a compliment, simply waiting for the word to come. The rival candidates had headquarters in Annapolis and the battle was a fierce one. After some days of this futile and ineffectual voting Gorman again sent for Rusk and said: "It is about time to settle this business. It will be a mistake to name any of these fellows but Gibson now. Go back and tell Freeman that I think we had better settle the whole business and elect Gibson tomorrow."

Gorman used Rusk as his messenger to Rasin, but Colonel Baughman was the man who brought the word to the other leaders. Up to 6 o'clock of that day there had been no change in the situation. When Baughman arrived at night and gave Gorman's message the whole business collapsed. Every man in the fight recognized the fight was over and that there was no chance. They bowed to the inevitable and made no further effort.

Rusk brought the message to Rasin and says that that gentleman was highly indignant. "That is the way with Gorman," he said. "He is always putting these unpleasant things on me. Here is my relative, James Alfred Pearce, in this fight and I have got to bear the brunt of the whole business."

It was Mr. Rasin who broke the news to Governor Jackson and gave him a chance to withdraw and save his face. In the morning Mr. Rasin sent for Senator Robert Moss, of Anne Arundel, and a number of the others and in the old Speaker's room, said: "Well, Gorman and myself have both tried to stop this thing, but the sentiment for Gibson is too strong and we have got to take our hands off and let him get this place."

Some of them laughed in his face, but they went out and voted for Gibson just the same. Colonel Edward Lloyd, who was from Gibson's county and who hated him cordially, said as he walked across from the Senate to the House to vote: "This is the bitterest pill I have ever had to swallow. Thomas G. Hayes was the one Senator who refused to leave Jackson after the word had gone forth. "I promised Jackson I would vote for him and I am going to do it," and when his name was called he fairly shouted out "the Hon. Elihu E. Jackson." The final ballot was as follows:

Charles H. Gibson, 86; John B. Brown, 3; James Alfred Pearce, 5; John Walter Smith, 4; Elihu E. Jackson, 5; William J. Vannort, 8; James A. Gary, 1; L. Allison Wilmer, 1.

The votes cast for Jackson were those from his own county and that of Mr. Hayes. Those cast for Smith were those from his own county and one from Queen Anne's.

CHAPTER XVIII

The Brown Administration and Its Features. Legislature of 1894.

After the Legislature of 1892 things moved with a swing in the Brown administration and events followed each other rapidly. Brown gave himself up wholly to the business of being Governor, and he displayed a business sense and acumen in the administration of State affairs that greatly added to his strength. Some of the things he did, and the situation with which he dealt in characteristic Brown fashion, are worth recalling.

In the first six months of his administration he appointed no less than seven judges—Ritchie, Wickes, Roberts, Revell, Lloyd, Boyd and Page—and it was mainly the excellence of these selections that laid the foundation of the present judiciary of the State. Aside from its legislative and political end, the most striking incidents of the Brown administration were the arrest by the Governor of Coxey's Army, and the breaking of the coal mine strike at Frostburg.

The Coxey's Army matter was a smoothly managed piece of business. The "army," or the bulk of it, had camped on Maryland soil near Hyattsville, and after some days had become a great nuisance. The people were demanding action, but no one knew exactly what to do. No crime had been committed, the "army" was not violating the law, and there seemed nothing to do but let them alone. Brown formed a plan, however, which he kept to himself. He sent detectives to Hyattsville, and after some days secured evidence that members of the "army" were begging. He immediately got out a blanket warrant and, enlisting a score or more of detectives, arrested the whole "army" upon the charge of vagrancy, clapping them all in the House of Correction. As nearly all of those arrested had more or less money

in their clothes, they raised a tremendous howl, but it availed them nothing. Brown, after conferring with Jesse Moore, the superintendent of the House of Correction, had the army placed at work building a road, which is known today as Coxeys avenue. General Coxeys, who was in Washington at the time of the arrest, instituted legal proceedings for the release of his "army," and Brown saw that he could not hold them. He ascertained from each man his home, and at night shipped the whole lot out and away from Maryland at the State's expense. There were two who refused to go, and were determined to stay and make Brown pay the penalty of arresting them. Brown reasoned with them, and finally induced them to remove the prison garb and put on their own clothing. Then he had returned to them their money and other valuables, after which they were conducted outside of the door of the institution, and told to go to the devil. They howled to get in again, but eventually went away, and the incident was closed.

At the time of the coal strike Governor Brown, with but five hours' notice, loaded the Fourth and Fifth Regiments on trains and shipped them to Frostburg. Brown himself visited the coal fields, held personal conferences with the strikers and aided materially in quieting the trouble and ending the strike.

Brown, more than any other Governor, interested himself in and visited the various State institutions. It was he who reorganized the Maryland Agricultural College, placing it on a basis from which it has developed into one of the strongest colleges in the country. He reorganized and rehabilitated the tobacco warehouse system, placing it on a self-sustaining basis, and it was through his efforts that the Springfield Hospital for the Insane has attained to its present position.

He had hardly gotten settled down to the routine of his office, however, after the adjournment of his first Legislature before the State was plunged into the heat of the third Cleveland campaign. This was the year in which Gorman came closer to landing the Presidential nomination than he ever did. Fresh from his fight against the Force bill, which had endeared him to the heart of the South and smothered much of the opposition in his own State, he loomed up as one of the biggest figures in the country,

and was the man around whom the anti-Cleveland forces centered. David B. Hill, of New York, was violently opposed to the nomination of Cleveland, and the entire Tammany delegation was against him and with Hill. Gorman and Hill understood each other and worked in harmony, their desire being to prevent the nomination of Cleveland and name either Gorman or a Western man. Alabama and one or two of the Southern States led off by instructing their delegates for Gorman.

Gorman's position was that he was not a candidate, and no one was ever authorized to speak for him as a candidate. At the same time he believed Cleveland's nomination, under the circumstances, would be inadvisable. In Maryland the sentiment of the people was overwhelmingly for Cleveland, and Mr. Rasin was unswervingly for him. It was in this campaign that Mr. Rasin made the first and the only speech of his life. It was made at the old Calumet Club, of which he was the leading spirit. Prior to the meeting of the State convention this club indorsed Cleveland and passed resolutions urging his nomination. It was on these resolutions that Rasin spoke. He read his speech, which was, it is said, a very good one, though short. In spite of the Cleveland sentiment the leaders determined upon an uninstructed delegation to Chicago, and on June 8 these delegates were chosen:

At Large—A. P. Gorman, Frank Brown, Charles J. M. Gwinn, Barnes Compton, L. Victor Baughman, I. Freeman Rasin, John S. Wirt and George M. Upshur.

First District—Richard D. Hynson and Levin L. Waters.

Second—Murray Vandiver and Frank T. Shaw.

Third—Frank A. Furst and James Bond.

Fourth—John Gill and Lloyd L. Jackson.

Fifth—Thomas H. Hunt and F. M. Cox.

Sixth—Buchanan Schley and Asa Willison.

The Presidential Electors nominated were:

At Large—Pere L. Wickes and John Walter Smith.

First District—W. D. Massey.

Second—Frederick W. Baker.

Third—John Hannibal.

Fourth—C. Ridgely Goodwin.

Fifth—James Revell.

Sixth—William Viers Bouic.

In the State convention Dorchester, Queen Anne's, Wicomico, Frederick and Washington counties had sent Cleveland delegations, and they wanted instructions. Dr. Lloyd T. McGill, of Frederick, offered the Cleveland resolutions and a fervent speech was made on them by Col. Buchanan Schley, but they were turned down by Gorman, Rasin acquiescing. Because of the general desire to go to the convention, the number of delegates at large had been doubled and each given half a vote. Ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson was one of those who was anxious to go, but refused to divide his vote and went back to Wicomico pretty sore and disgruntled, blaming John Walter Smith for what he thought was a slight put upon him. John Walter Smith was unable to go as a delegate, for business reasons, and named Mr. Upshur in his place. The Maryland delegation to this convention was larger than any the State has ever sent out. The Calumet Club alone sent out 500 men in uniforms, with Mr. Rasin as chief marshal and the following assistants: John J. Mahon, Harry Welles Rusk, Thomas W. Marshall, John Q. A. Robson, E. J. Chaisty, Timothy Maloney, John Quinn, George O. Cole, John W. Torsch, John B. Keplinger, George W. Trumbo, Herman W. Day, Myer J. Block, John H. Wills, Peter J. Campbell, Thomas F. McNulty, J. H. Wright, Edward Fitzgerald, Thomas H. Hamilton, Eldridge Packham, Richard H. Johns, Edward O'Mahoney, John F. Rasin, George J. Grundell and Patrick J. Campbell. The Iroquois Club also sent a big delegation, and there were besides many individual Marylanders who made the trip, such as Col. Spencer C. Jones, who was then State Treasurer; Marion De Kalb Smith, John C. Legg, Charles Goldsborough, William C. Worthington and others.

Gorman with a few personal friends went out a week ahead in a private car, and upon his arrival in Chicago was made the center of the anti-Cleveland forces. The game planned by the Hill-Gorman combination was to prevent Cleveland from getting the necessary two-thirds majority on the first ballot, and for a while it looked as if they would be successful. Failure on the first ballot for Cleveland, it was conceded, would put him out of the running, and the Hill-Gorman forces would name the man. At the time it looked as if Gorman, with his strength and stand-

ing in the South, his friends in New York and in the West, was the one man upon whom the anti-Cleveland element could unite.

Rasin went out with the Calumet Club the Saturday before the convention. The delegation reached Chicago late at night, and with Rasin at the head marched up the street to the Maryland headquarters. Eugene Higgins, who had come out ahead of the rest, met Rasin at the station and marched up with him. All the way along he poured into Rasin's ear the progress being made in the Gorman movement, telling of votes picked up here and votes picked up there. Rasin merely grunted and made no answer. Immediately upon reaching the Palmer House he got into communication with William C. Whitney, who managed the Cleveland fight, and declared himself. From that time on he was taken into the Cleveland conferences, and the Gorman-Hill combination rapidly waned until the nomination of Mr. Cleveland was conceded even by the opposition. Mr. Gorman was the first to make this concession, and Mr. Whitney followed with a statement in which he said he and Mr. Gorman fully understood each other, and that the latter had acted throughout unselfishly and for what he considered the best interests of the party. Mr. Whitney further stated that Mr. Gorman had told him some months before the convention that he believed Cleveland could not carry New York, and for that reason thought it unwise to nominate him. Those who were in the Maryland delegation at the convention generally gave Mr. Rasin credit for breaking the force of the Gorman-Hill movement. It would probably have failed had his attitude been otherwise, but it certainly did not help it any when the stand he took made it certain that at least part of the Maryland delegation would vote for Cleveland on the first ballot, whether Gorman was a candidate or not.

The Maryland delegation eventually cast its vote—six for Cleveland and nine and one-half for Gorman. Gorman did not vote at all, and received on the first ballot, by which Cleveland was nominated, 36 votes. The Marylanders voted as follows: For Cleveland—Rasin, Brown, Baughman, Wirt (with half a vote each), Bond, Schley, Gill and Jackson (with one vote each).

For Gorman—Compton, Upshur, Gwinn (half a vote each),

Montgomery—Hattersly W. Talbott, Democrat.
 Prince George's—William D. Bowie, Democrat.
 Queen Anne's—*Woodland P. Finley, Democrat.
 Somerset—Levin L. Waters, Democrat.
 St. Mary's—Washington Wilkinson, Republican.
 Talbot—Oswald Tilghman, Democrat.
 Washington—David Seibert, Democrat.
 Wicomico—E. Stanley Toadvin, Democrat.
Worcester—John Walter Smith, Democrat.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany County—Joseph B. Stottlemeyer, Little Orleans, Republican; William Sleeman, Vale Summit, Republican; John H. Shuck, Cumberland, Republican; Hugh McMillan, Frostburg, Republican; John H. Jones, Westernport, Republican.

Anne Arundel—James R. Brashears, Annapolis, Democrat; Charles F. Sappington, Wellham's Cross Roads, Democrat; Geo. W. Hyde, Galloway, Democrat; George M. Murray, Odenton, Democrat.

Baltimore City—(First Legislative District)—George E. Keenan, 2229 East Baltimore street, Democrat; Edward D. Fitzgerald, 422 South Ann street, Democrat; Joseph W. Hazell, 28 South Broadway, Democrat; George A. Vernetson, 1133 East Baltimore street, Democrat; William H. B. Fusselbaugh of J., 422 North Gay street, Democrat; Samuel E. Atkinson, 18 North Chester street, Democrat.

Second Legislative District—Thomas S. Baer, "The Arundel," Democrat; Charles H. Carter, 1212 Eutaw Place, Democrat; Archibald H. Taylor, 1424 Park avenue, Democrat; Charles W. Field, 615 Park avenue, Democrat; John Hemsley Johnson, 918 North Calvert street, Democrat; James H. Preston, St. James' Hotel, Democrat.

Third Legislative District—Daniel W. Stubbs, 811 Hanover street, Democrat; Henry Hassenkamp, 623 West Lee street, Democrat; Joseph P. McGonigle, 204 East Randall street, Democrat; Philip Singleton, 1203 Ridgely street, Democrat; William

D. Robinson, 839 North Fremont avenue, Democrat; John F. Williams, Highland Park, Democrat.

Garrett—A. Frederick George, Swanton, Republican; J. Geo. Kolb, Friendsville, Republican.

Harford—Samuel S. Bevard, Emmorton, Democrat; Harold Scarboro, Bel Air, Democrat; Thomas B. Hayward, Clermont Mills, Democrat; John O. Stearns, Whiteford, Democrat.

Howard—Louis P. Haslup, Annapolis Junction, Democrat; Humphrey D. Wolfe, Glenwood, Democrat.

Kent—Enoch George Clark, Millington, Democrat; Thomas Romaine Strong, Crosby, Democrat.

Montgomery—Elisha C. Etchison, Gaithersburg, Democrat; William H. Lamar, Rockville, Democrat; Robert M. Mackall, Olney, Democrat.

Prince George's—Joseph S. Wilson, Upper Marlboro, Democrat; George M. Smith, Bowie, Democrat; Dent Downing, Westwood, Democrat.

Queen Anne's—William Henry Legg, Centerville, Democrat; John O. Phillips, Kent Island, Democrat; Charles W. Clements, Crumpton, Democrat.

Baltimore County—James B. Councilman, Mount Wilson, Democrat; John C. Bosley, Spear's Wharf, City, Democrat; Frederick S. Myerly, Black Rock, Democrat; Osborne I. Yellott, Towson, Democrat; George S. Kieffer, Mount Winans, Democrat; Thomas G. Carter, Gardenville, Democrat.

Calvert—Wallace Owings, Chaneyville, Republican; William H. Dowell, Prince Frederick, Republican.

Caroline—Henry R. Lewis, Denton, Democrat; Albert W. Sisk, Preston, Democrat.

Carroll—Benjamin F. Selby, Watersville, Democrat; Noah Sullivan, Melrose, Democrat; Johnzie E. Beasman, Sykesville, Democrat; John Wesley Biggs, Bixler, Democrat.

Cecil—George S. Woolley, Chesapeake City, Democrat; Frank H. Mackie, Fair Hill, Democrat; Richard L. Thomas, Northeast, Democrat.

Charles—John E. Stone, Faulkner, Democrat; James A. Franklin, Pisgah, Democrat.

Dorchester—Francis P. Phelph, Mount Holly, Democrat; Wil-

liam F. Applegarth, Golden Hill, Democrat; Levi D. Travers, Taylor's Island, Democrat.

Frederick—Melvin P. Wood, New Market, Republican; John R. Rouzer, Mechanicstown, Republican; James P. Perry, Frederick, Republican; Andrew A. Annen, Emmittsburg, Republican; George W. Crum, Jr., Jefferson, Republican.

Somerset—Oliver P. Byrd, Crisfield, Republican; William A. Tull, Marion, Republican; Philetus H. Cannon, Monie, Republican.

St. Mary's—William F. Chesley, Mechanicsville, Republican; John S. Jones, Jarboesville, Republican.

Talbot—Ormond Hammond, Royal Oak, Democrat; William Collins, Trappe, Democrat; Francis G. Wrightson, Sherwood, Democrat.

Washington—Norman B. Scott, Jr., Hagerstown, Republican; John H. Harp, Chewsville, Republican; Tilghman J. Fahrney, Downsville, Republican; Jeremiah B. Cromer, Hagerstown, Republican.

Wicomico—Thomas S. Roberts, Tyaskin, Democrat; Albert W. Robinson, Sharptown, Democrat; Ebenezer G. Davis, Pittsville, Democrat.

Worcester—Lloyd Wilkinson, Pocomoke City, Democrat; Jerome T. Hayman, West, Democrat; Peter Whaley, Whaleyville, Democrat.

Democrats, 68; Republicans, 23.

John Walter Smith was chosen President of the Senate and James H. Preston was made Speaker of the House of Delegates. Spencer C. Jones was re-elected State Treasurer, and the big fight of the session was over the Reassessment bill, which finally failed. In the session of 1892 the assessment bill offered by Senator Hayes was beaten, but the clamor for reassessment continued, and in 1893 Brown called together a convention of the best-posted men on taxation in the State and city. He had them meet in Baltimore, and for two weeks they were in session and discussed the question at his request, his idea being that as Governor he wanted as much light on the subject as possible, so as to know how to deal with it at the next session. Hayes reintroduced his bill in 1894, and there was a long-drawn-out fight on it. Con-

ferences were held between Governor Brown, Mr. Hayes and others on the subject, and finally a bill was gotten into shape upon which all had agreed. Governor Brown says that the understanding was that no amendments of any sort were to be permitted and that the bill as agreed upon should go through without a single change. After the bill had passed the House and gone to the Senate, Governor Brown was giving a dinner at the Executive Mansion one night when Joel Haddaway Rowlesen came across from the State House and told him that Hayes had amended the bill in several particulars. Governor Brown says that he then and there announced his intention of opposing it, and the agreement was off so far as he was concerned.

The county people were mostly strongly in favor of the bill, while the opposition was chiefly in the city, the county sentiment being for a reassessment. The big business interests in the city wanted no reassessment, and it is understood that Mr. Rasin was not for the bill, although Mr. Gorman favored it and had supposed his city friend was working with him. Had Rasin been for it, the bill would have passed, notwithstanding the attitude of the Governor. After the bill failed Mr. Rasin sent Harry Welles Rusk to Washington with a message to Gorman. "Mr. Rasin says, Senator," Rusk told him, "that he could not hold the countrymen, and he had to take his hands off and let them vote against the bill."

Mr. Gorman looked at Rusk for a moment and then said: "He could not hold the countrymen, couldn't he? That was too bad."

In the Congressional campaign of 1894 that followed this session, Isidor Rayner, who had represented the Fourth district in Congress for several terms, was sidetracked for John K. Cowen. The story of how Mr. S. Davies Warfield got Mr. Cleveland to send for Rasin to come to Buzzards Bay and induced him to nominate Cowen for Congress has already been told. Cowen was elected by a small majority, but the day after he took his seat the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad went into the hands of a receiver. He was named receiver and did not again appear in Congress. It was just before this, however, that he again broke with Gorman, because of the defeat of the Rate Pooling bill in Congress. Those elected to Congress in that year were:

the ticket that really won the fight and elected Lowndes by a majority of nearly 20,000. Gorman lost his own County of Howard and the only unshaken strongholds of Democracy, when the battle was over, were Worcester, Wicomico, Queen Anne's, Calvert, Caroline, Harford and Montgomery. These and these only elected their legislative ticket. Everything else went down in the crash and the slaughter was terrific. With a Republican Mayor and a Republican City Council, a Republican Governor, Republican Legislature and Republican Board of Public Works, the defeat was complete and for the first time since the Civil War the Republican party was in the saddle and the majority party left without so much as a foothold in the State or city governments.

Looking back now, it is easy to see how Mr. Gorman could have avoided the crushing defeat that came, and there is reason to believe that he saw it, too, and realized that defeat was inevitable. It was Rasin who made it impossible for him to do what he really wanted to do—nominate Hayes—while Judge Fisher himself prevented his own nomination by attacking Gorman publicly a few hours after an agreement had been reached to make him the candidate. Brown he would not have, and he finally picked Mr. Hurst as the best possible solution, determined to make a desperate fight to pull him through, regardless of the prophecies of disaster and the warnings that came from his friends. The campaign followed close upon Gorman's break with Cleveland over the Wilson Tariff bill and Maryland being a Cleveland State, was up in arms over that memorable incident. Brown was still Governor and would have liked to have succeeded himself. THE SUN favored him and there was a strong sentiment among the business interests of the city for him, but whether or not Gorman feared him as a possible Senatorial candidate in 1897, the fact is he was not for him, and Brown, realizing this, came out in a statement declaring he would not accept a renomination if one were tendered him. One argument used against Brown was that his attitude on the Reassessment bill rendered him unavailable as a candidate. But there was no real force to this argument. Things drifted along for a while after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1894, with the newspapers and the people generally speculating as to the possible candidate, until Isidor Rayner, who had

been rankling over the treatment accorded him in pushing him aside to send Cowen to Congress, came out publicly as a candidate for the Governorship. He flung his banner across Baltimore street, at Light street, hired Music Hall and at a tremendous massmeeting announced his candidacy and boldly defied the bosses. He was in the fight to stay, he said, and would be on the field of battle until the last shot was fired. Ex-Governor Whyte, Mr. Edgar H. Gans and others spoke in behalf of his candidacy. The hall was packed and there was tremendous enthusiasm. Mr. Rayner made a characteristic and eloquent speech, and his high-sounding words stirred the people into believing that there would be a hot fight for the nomination.

After the meeting the Rayner candidacy boomed along for a while, and then suddenly Mr. Rayner went to Atlantic City. He could not be located for several days, but finally from there he gave out a statement, withdrawing from the race and declaring that the "fiat" of the bosses had gone out against him. It was the gossip among the politicians at the time that Rasin had told Rayner that he could have the nomination, but it would cost him \$40,000. Mr. Whyte was in Chicago at the time and knew nothing of Mr. Rayner's intention to get out of the field. His action left his friends pretty well up in the air and complicated the whole situation. They were unsparing in their denunciation of Rayner's desertion of his own standard.

Soon after his withdrawal, however, other bonafide candidates began to enter the field. John Walter Smith, of Worcester county, and Spencer C. Jones, of Montgomery, came out as avowed aspirants. Thomas G. Hayes was a candidate, and his banner was also flown across Baltimore street, a short distance east of Rayner's. Others mentioned as aspirants were Judge Robinson, of the Court of Appeals; Judge J. Upshur Dennis and James H. Preston. Then came the announcement of Judge William A. Fisher, and sentiment immediately began to crystallize behind him. He and Hayes were the really popular candidates, both of them strong with the people and both free from suspicion of being controlled by any man. It was about this time that Gorman came to the city and talked the situation over with Rasin, Thomas M. Lanahan, J. Fred C. Talbott, Barnes Compton, John

Walter Smith and others. He also had a talk with Thomas G. Hayes and was strongly in favor of making him the candidate. When the name of Hayes was mentioned to him, however, Rasin vigorously and fiercely protested. He would, he declared, under no circumstances agree to Hayes. It being impossible to nominate a city man not acceptable to Rasin, Gorman had to drop the idea of making Hayes and their sincere reason given was his attitude on the Reassessment bill, which was the reverse of Brown's. Meanwhile Fisher and his friends had been making considerable headway with his candidacy. Out in Baltimore county the sentiment was strongly for him and the biggest Democrats in the city were coming out openly in his favor. He was actively and energetically pushing his claims, and after the elimination of Hayes and the refusal of Judge Robinson to permit his name to be used, there was another conference of leaders at Gorman's room in the Rennert Hotel. There were present Gorman, Rasin, Compton and Talbott. After going over the field an agreement was reached to nominate Judge Fisher, and Mr. Gorman told Mr. Compton to see Fisher the next day and tell him that he would be acceptable to the organization. According to Congressman Talbott, who was present at the conference, it had been fully determined to nominate Judge Fisher. Everyone was agreed that it was the only thing to do under the circumstances, and it was understood that Compton was to carry the message to him the next day. The whole thing was regarded as settled and Rasin was satisfied. The next day—July 24—before Compton could deliver his message, the interview with Judge Fisher attacking and denouncing Gorman appeared in THE SUN. Judge Fisher had given this interview out on the advice of Mr. Bruce and others of his close friends, and it was a hot one. It arrayed him squarely against Mr. Gorman, whom he denounced as unworthy to be considered a Democrat. That interview prevented him from being nominated. As soon as it appeared Gorman got word to Compton, and Fisher was no longer considered by them as a candidate. The situation drifted along for a day or so, and then the name of John E. Hurst was sprung. This was exactly two days before the convention. No one had mentioned him in connection with the nomination prior to that time. The night before his name became public Gorman had conferred with Rasin at the residence of

Thomas M. Lanahan, on Charles street. Hurst followed the mention of his name came out with the statement that if nominated he would accept, and immediately THE SUN and other newspapers began the attack on Gorman and Rasin. The convention met on August 1, but before it assembled it was known the Gorman slate would go through and that there was no chance for either Hayes or Fisher. Smith and Jones, the other two avowed candidates, were never in the running.

Few persons who were there will ever forget that convention. It was the most tempestuous and unruly since that at which John Lee Carroll was nominated. Bernard Carter presided, and it was a trying time for him, as upon his shoulders fell the burden of placing Hurst in nomination in the face of a gallery of uproarious and enthusiastic adherents of Fisher and Hayes. L. Victor Baughman was chairman of the committee on resolutions, and the platform strongly indorsed Cleveland, Hurst having come out publicly as a Cleveland man. From the very start the crowd in the gallery shouted for Fisher and yelled against Gorman and Rasin. William Grason, of Baltimore county, placed Fisher in nomination, and seconding speeches were made by B. Frank Crouse, of Carroll county, and H. F. Wingert, of Frederick. These speeches were received with tremendous enthusiasm by the galleries and absolute silence by the bulk of the delegates. It was at this point that Mr. Carter called James H. Preston to the chair and took the floor to nominate Hurst. At the first mention of his name the crowd yelled "Gorman's man!" Mr. Carter appealed for order and Mr. Preston threatened to have the galleries cleared. The crowd laughed, and, from the start to the finish of Mr. Carter's speech, tormented him with interruptions, comments, yells and advice. When it was over Mr. Carter plainly showed the strain of the ordeal which he had endured. Hayes was nominated by William T. Biedler, and all through the speech the crowd kept shouting "Poor Tom Hayes." There was but one ballot. Hurst got 79 votes, Fisher 31, Hayes 2 and Jones 5. John Walter Smith's name was not presented to the convention. Gorman was not in evidence at the convention, but prior to its meeting he received the county and city leaders in his room at the Carrollton Hotel. It was here that Hayes, who had been promised Gorman's support

that the door was almost broken open. Others of the watchers, not so husky, were beaten and kicked. Rowdism and fighting was rampant, but the tide was against the organization, and when the votes were counted Lowndes had swept the State by 18,728 plurality and Hooper had been elected Mayor by 8,000.

Francis E. Yewell, the builder, made, in this campaign, an independent fight for the Mayoralty. He had been a candidate for the Democratic nomination and after the convention continued his appeal direct to the people. A feature of the fight was the mix-up in the Board of Election Supervisors that finally resulted in the resignation of Dr. George H. Cairnes and the removal of Mr. John C. Holland, a Republican. Governor Brown then appointed Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte and Mr. Thomas M. Lanahan, and the board was in a continual fight from that time on. The other member was Captain Bians, an organization Democrat, and there were some exceedingly lively sessions. Some of the men—Democrats—who in this fight arrayed themselves against the ticket, besides those mentioned, were: Thornton Rollins, George T. Gambrill, Thomas McCosker, Stewart Brown, J. Southgate Lemmon, T. Wallis Blakistone, William Winchester, Joseph Tate, Fabian Franklin, D. J. Foley, Andrew M. Reid, William H. Grafflin, William F. Wheatley, Arthur George Brown, Francis K. Carey, John Pleasants, Lawrason Riggs, H. C. Shirley and Willoughby N. Smith.

The Legislature elected was composed of 82 Republicans and 35 Democrats. Its personnel, complete, was as follows:

SENATE.

Allegany—James M. Sloan, Republican.
 Anne Arundel—J. Wirt Randall, Republican.
 Baltimore City—(1st)—Gustavus A. Dobler, Republican; (2)—William Cabell Bruce, Democrat; (3)—Frank S. Strobridge, Republican.
 Baltimore County—D. Hooper Emory, Republican.
 Calvert—John J. B. Bond, Democrat.
 Caroline—Thomas A. Smith, Democrat.
 Carroll—Joshua W. Hering, Democrat.

Cecil—Charles C. Crothers, Democrat.
 Charles—Louis C. Carrico, Democrat.
 Dorchester—Joseph H. Johnson, Democrat.
 Frederick—Frank C. Norwood, Republican.
 Garrett—Robert A. Ravenscroft, Republican.
 Harford—Charles W. Michael, Democrat.
 Howard—George D. Day, Republican.
 Kent—Charles T. Westcott, Republican.
 Montgomery—Hattersly W. Talbott, Democrat.
 Prince George's—William D. Bowie, Democrat.
 Queen Anne's—Woodland P. Finley, Democrat.
 Somerset—A. Lincoln Dryden, Republican.
 St. Mary's—Washington Wilkinson, Republican.
 Talbot—Oswald Tilghman, Democrat.
 Washington—Norman B. Scott, Jr., Republican.
 Wicomico—Elihu E. Jackson, Democrat.
 Worcester—John Watler Smith, Democrat.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany—David E. Dick, Republican; Albert E. Ohr, Republican; David Robertson, Republican; Frank Porter, Republican; James Campbell, Republican.
 Anne Arundel—James Cheston, Jr., Republican; Thomas M. Cole, Republican; J. Frank Krems, Republican; J. Winslow Jones, Republican.
 Baltimore City—(First District)—Samuel Smith Ford, Republican; John A. Janetzke, Republican; Charles E. Cunningham, Republican; Charles W. H. Burns, Republican; William H. Schilling, Republican; George W. Padgett, Republican.
 Second District—George H. Mason, Jr., Republican; Yates Pennington, Republican; Lewis Putzel, Republican; Harry N. Abercrombie, Republican; Rufus W. Applegarth, Republican; Lindley M. Huggins, Republican.
 Third District—Henry N. Bankard, Republican; Edward F. Tolson, Republican; George W. Warrenberger, Republican; Chas. M. Nash, Republican; George J. Kaufman, Republican; Frederick R. Bye, Republican.

for another battle for the "ship-builder." The organization candidate in the primaries for the Mayoralty nomination was Theodore Marburg, who had been forced on it by a committee of business men, including Edward L. Bartlett, William T. Dixon, Thomas J. Hayward, Isaac H. Dixon, Daniel E. Conklin and Nicholas P. Bond. All of these friends of Marburg were industriously working in his behalf, and a committee representing them had a conference with Collector Stone and secured his support. They also had the support of Airey, and believed the nomination could be landed easily. Marburg was anxious to be Mayor, and the whole road looked smooth.

When the city committee, however, met and adopted regulations governing the primaries, the Malster element disputed the right of the committee to do certain things, and refused to abide by its action.

The controversy was taken to court. George R. Gaither, Thomas Ireland Elliott and Edgar H. Gans represented the Malster element, and Isidor Rayner, John C. Rose and Daniel L. Brinton represented the City Committee. Judge Harlan heard the case, and without leaving his seat on the bench decided in favor of the City Committee. The Malster people then refused to enter the primaries and held primaries of their own. The whole business came up at the State convention at Ocean City in August, which body threw both sides out and ordered a new set of primaries. In the new primaries Marburg did not appear as a candidate, and Malster was nominated without opposition, together with a full Councilmanic ticket of Malster men. Malster and his ticket were elected, and for two years thereafter the Columbian Club was in control of the organization of the party in the city, and the Stone-Airey element was to a large extent outside of the breastworks. "Charlie" Wilson was the power behind the throne in the city administration, and the patronage all went toward the creation of a Columbian Club machine, of which he was the head. Malster, too, had his break with the Council, Samuel Eccles, E. Clay Timanus, Thomas W. Skinner, Charles W. Hatter, John C. Simmering, George C. Warrenberger and other members refusing to co-operate with him.

When the Legislature met the Malster element in the city dele-

gation—11 of them—bolted the Republican caucus, which had decided upon Judge Ashley M. Gould for Speaker, and by making a combination with the Democrats elected Louis C. Schaefer, whose record as a speaker was—well, the less said about it the better. At this time Wellington still retained the State leadership. George A. Pearre had been elected to Congress. Mudd was the strong figure in Southern Maryland, and William H. Jackson had changed from a Democrat to a Republican. His change came in 1895. Prior to that time he had been an ardent Democrat, and contributed almost as largely to the Democratic campaigns as he has since to the Republican fights. McComas was a Federal judge, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, through Mr. Cowen, was anxious that he should go to the United States Senate. Wellington and McComas had become politically friendly, and the Wellington-Stone combination supported McComas for the Senatorship to succeed Mr. Gorman. Alexander K. Shaw was a candidate, and was supported by the Malster element in the city and by the Baltimore American.

It is stated that at the time the fight was being made to make Mr. Gary the Postmaster-General Messrs. George R. Gaither and Harry C. Clabaugh went to Canton and saw Mr. McKinley in the interest of Judge McComas, who was also ambitious to enter the Cabinet. This visit became known to General Gary, and caused the break between him and McComas that lasted for years. McKinley did not appoint McComas then, but the next year he did use his influence for him in the Senatorship fight.

It was believed that Governor Lowndes desired the Senatorship, but he was induced, principally, by Mr. Cowen and Mr. S. D. Warfield not to make the fight, and McComas won. It was at this session—1898—that Wachter made his successful fight to become Police Commissioner. Wachter had become somewhat of a figure in Baltimore politics, but was considered a Malster man, and the Lowndes influence in the Legislature was against him. His first nomination for Congress came in the fall of 1898, and he was named without opposition in the primaries. Those elected to Congress that year were:

First District—John Walter Smith.

Second—J. F. C. Talbott.

Third—Frank C. Wachter.

Fourth—James W. Denny.

Fifth—Sydney E. Mudd.

Sixth—George A. Pearre.

Right here, it is worth while to tell how Wachter won his first fight for Congress in 1898. The district at the time was Democratic and Wachter was comparatively new as a candidate. His Democratic opponent was Dr. John B. Schwatka. The fight had been a hot one, and the various ward clubs, church and charitable organizations had taken advantage of the situation to sell tickets to the opposing candidates for numerous functions. Both Schwatka and Wachter had bought and bought until they were tired. The second week before the election, a Fourth ward delegation came to Dr. Schwatka with a request that he buy \$50 worth of tickets for a big ball to be held in Schlegel's Hall three days before the election. They happened to catch Dr. Schwatka at a time when this sort of "hold-up" game had gotten on his nerves. He turned the delegation down hard, told them he would not buy a single ticket and otherwise expressed himself as to what he thought of the kind of robbery they typified. Sore and revengeful, the delegation went to Wachter's German street office. They found Wachter in much the same frame of mind as his opponent. Before he could answer the delegation, however, the astute William M. Stewart, his close political adviser, took the candidate aside and explained some things to him. The result was Wachter bought \$25 worth of the tickets. On the night of the ball, Wachter put in an appearance at Schlegel's Hall. He was received with glad shouts by the reception committee, introduced to every voter in the place, danced once or twice with the "ladies," and otherwise became the hero of the evening. Most of the men there were Democrats, and it was estimated by Stewart and others that on that night, Wachter made at the lowest calculation 75 votes. Two days afterwards the election was held and Schwatka defeated by 57. It was the Schlegel's Hall ball that turned the trick.

Wachter was an ardent supporter of Mr. Malster, and led Malster's fight in the convention in 1897. It was in this year that the negro vote, prevented W. W. McIntire, who had made a fine

record in Congress, and was instrumental in the upbuilding of the Naval Academy, from being re-elected.

After taking his seat in the Senate, Wellington resigned as State Chairman, and Norman B. Scott succeeded him. Stephen R. Mason succeeded Stone as city chairman in this year. Wellington was in the saddle in the State and the Malster element in the city. Stone and his friends were not in control, although they were a formidable factor. The party was beginning to divide up in factions, and in the city the Malster administration and the "Kitchen Cabinet" that surrounded the Mayor had not commended itself to the independent Democrats who had placed it in power.

This was about the situation in the 1899 campaign, which resulted in the election of Hayes in the spring, and was followed up in the fall by the election of Smith, and a Democratic Legislature, thus restoring the Democracy to control in city and State.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Election of William Cabell Bruce as President of State Senate, and of George L. Wellington to the United States Senate.

Probably the best-remembered incident of the session of the Legislature of 1896 was the election of William Cabell Bruce as President of the Senate. No more exciting election of a presiding officer has ever occurred in that body, nor has there been one which aroused so much bitterness and resentment.

The way of it was this. Mr. Bruce was elected to the Senate in 1894, having been put on the ticket by Mr. Rasin, whose idea at the time was to sidetrack the threatening storm by entering the Reform camp and making of its leaders Democratic candidates. In the fight of 1895 Bruce, refusing to be muzzled by his office, openly and vigorously opposed the Democratic ticket, denounced Gorman and Rasin and fought under the flag of Cowen and his friends.

When the smoke of the battle cleared away it was found that there had been elected to the Senate 13 regular Democrats, 12 regular Republicans and Mr. Bruce, who, repudiated by the Democrats, and unwilling to affiliate with the Republicans, was unclassified. Mr. Cowen and the interests behind him were exceedingly anxious to organize the Senate with a presiding officer and committees friendly to the independent element and hostile to the organization. Their candidate for President of the Senate was Bruce, and their plan was to tie things up in a deadlock with the Republican votes until the Democrats agreed to this. A day or so after the election Pinkney J. Bennett, a regular Democrat who had been elected from Carroll county, died. A special election was called to fill the vacancy, and Dr. Joshua W. Hering, the present State Comptroller, was nominated by the Democrats. There was

a tremendous fight, in which a large amount of money, said to have been furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was used. Mr. Cowen and those associated with him were convinced absolutely that, if elected, Dr. Hering would affiliate himself with the independents in the Senate and help elect Bruce President. It was in this campaign that Cowen went to Westminster and there made one of the greatest speeches of his life, charming and capturing a hostile audience of regular Democrats, who had learned to look upon him with hatred. Other independents, then closely associated personally and politically with Cowen, also stumped the county in behalf of Dr. Hering, and there is no doubt that the help of Robert Crain also had much to do with the election of Dr. Hering, working as the friend and agent of Cowen. The independent element contributed largely to his election.

After Dr. Hering had won the fight the Cowen element was jubilant. Confident of the support of Dr. Hering, they felt that their fight for Bruce as President was assured, and that they would have complete control of the Senate with a working majority. In fancied security they dwelt until a few days before the convening of the Legislature. Then it was a chance remark of Dr. Frank T. Shaw that put them "wise." Dr. Shaw came to Baltimore one day, and, stopping at the Carrollton Hotel, ran across a friend of Mr. Cowen, Robert Crain. Talking of the approach of the session, Dr. Shaw laughed and said he knew a joke on the reform element. "Don't you know," he said, "that they—Cowen and the others—have been counting right along on Dr. Hering. They think the doctor is going to be an independent when he gets to Annapolis. Well, the truth is he is as regular a Democrat as I am, and he is going along with the organization from the start."

This information somewhat startled Mr. Crain, who started a little quiet investigation and verified Dr. Shaw's statement. He then went to Mr. Cowen, in the Baltimore and Ohio Building. Mr. Cowen did not believe it—thought there must be a mistake. His informant insisted that there was no mistake, but went out and obtained still further verification. Then Mr. Cowen realized that if the regular Democrats got Mr. Bruce into a caucus they would have the necessary 14 votes to elect John Walter

Smith President of the Senate. Smith had been President of the preceding session, and was a friend of Gorman's and an organization man from the heart out. Mr. Cowen and his friends immediately got busy. Mr. Cowen saw Mr. Bruce, and when the caucus was held his agents were in Annapolis.

On the night of December 31 the regular Democrats caucused, and upon the motion of Charles C. Crothers, of Cecil, who had been the candidate for Attorney-General the year before, but still retained his seat in the Senate, John Walter Smith was unanimously nominated for the presidency. Bruce had some friends in the caucus who were ready to vote for him if given the chance. One of these was Ex-Governor E. E. Jackson, who at no period had any love for Mr. Smith. The 12 Republican Senators stood ready to cast their votes solidly for Bruce in open session, and it was realized that with Bruce's own vote the Senate would be deadlocked and could not be organized. It was further known by the organization leaders that there was the risk of one of the caucus breaking the deadlock by voting for Bruce, whereas there was no chance of a Republican or of Bruce voting for Smith.

Bruce, upon the advice of his friends, declined to go into the Democratic caucus. This rendered the organization Democrats helpless, and the further statement was made by Bruce's friends, professedly speaking for him, that if not chosen by the Democrats he would not refuse the Presidency if elected by Republican votes. Every possible effort was made, and every inducement offered to change Mr. Bruce and get him to come into the caucus. The Cowen cohorts stayed by his side and urged him to stand firm, finally induced him to go away from the scene of conflict about the State House, and to a room in the Maryland Hotel, where the regulars could not locate him.

Their inability to find Mr. Bruce or to plead with him to change his mind left the regular Democrats wild, and the situation was finally solved by John Walter Smith, who, for the good of the party, declared that rather than have the Senate deadlocked indefinitely or have the Republicans elect the presiding officer he would withdraw as an aspirant, and urge the selection of Mr. Bruce by the Democrats. In the morning this proposition was made and accepted by Mr. Bruce, who assured the regulars that

so far as the Committee assignments were concerned they would have no cause for regret—and they did not. When the Senate met Mr. Bruce was elected by a unanimous vote, every Democrat and every Republican voting for him. He made an ideal presiding officer, and while fair, was as Democratic in his committee assignments and rulings as any organization man could have been.

Next to the election of Bruce the United States Senatorial fight was, of course, the most important development. For days the session was in a turmoil over the struggle and the excitement ran high. It was Sydney E. Mudd, then Speaker of the House of Delegates, who finally led the break that resulted in the election of George L. Wellington. Wellington, with the prestige of a successful campaign as State Chairman, had announced his candidacy before the session met, and he and his friends were insisting upon the ignoring of the Eastern Shore law then in effect. Philips Lee Goldsborough was the strongest aspirant from the Eastern Shore, and while there were others in the field the fight was really between him and Wellington.

Lowndes declared himself the friend of Wellington, but at first asserted that he would not use his patronage to aid him or any other man. Wellington's friends, however, offset this by obtaining several early appointments of distinctly Wellington men. Stone and his friends in the Legislature were wholly for Wellington, and he had besides the Republican votes from Western Maryland. Benjamin A. Richmond and a big delegation of prominent Allegany county men came to Annapolis to aid Wellington in his fight, and Wellington came out in an interview in which he asserted he expected Lowndes to stand by him, and that he expected his friends to be recognized in the distribution of patronage.

Notwithstanding this, however, he had not the strength on the first showdown to call a caucus. An attempt was made to hold a caucus on January 14, but it failed. Wellington was then 13 votes short. At this stage General Gary was brought out as a compromise candidate, but promptly declined to enter the field, and on January 14 the first ballot taken in joint session resulted as follows:

Wellington, 25; Charles T. Westcott, 18; P. L. Goldsborough,

14; A. Lincoln Dryden, 7; Daniel M. Henry, 9; John Walter Smith, 21; James C. Milliken, 7; Sydney E. Mudd, 1; Henry R. Torbert, 1.

This futile ballot was followed by several others, in which complimentary votes were cast for a number of candidates, and no choice was made. Finally on January 19 there was a caucus, in which the complimentary business was cut out, and Wellington and Goldsborough each polled 26 votes. There followed another caucus the next night, at which Mudd, who had been suspected of himself entertaining the belief that the lightning might strike him, led the break to Wellington. His speech and vote caused a vigorous protest from his friend, George Dorsey Day, then Senator from Howard county. Mr. Mudd resented Mr. Day's remarks, and a personal conflict was avoided only by Mr. Day's withdrawal of his harsh words. It was in this caucus that A. Lincoln Dryden also broke away from his Eastern Shore friends, the wrench being so great that he first wept and then had an attack of vertigo. The Eastern Shore law was swept aside, and on the following day Wellington was elected. Wellington's friends were jubilant over their victory, and he was given a tremendous demonstration. The Eastern Shoremen were greatly depressed over the ignoring of the law giving them a Senator, but were even more greatly chagrined after the session when the discovery was made that the law had been repealed entirely without their knowing of it. A clause in the Reform League election law wiped this law from the statutes, and it was not found out until it was all over. Just how the clause got into the bill no one has ever explained. Everyone connected with the bill denied all knowledge of it.

There was another big fight at this session over the civil service bill introduced by Mr. Bruce. The Republicans in their platform had pledged themselves to the enactment of such a bill. Lowndes in his speeches throughout the State had declared himself in its favor, yet when the bill was presented every possible means was used by the Republicans in House and Senate to avoid passing it.

Finally the party had to be driven into redeeming this pledge through an aroused public sentiment that found expression in a big massmeeting held in Baltimore on February 16 at the old

Young Men's Christian Association building. Speeches were made at this meeting by John C. Rose, George R. Gaither, Harry M. Clabaugh, Robert P. Graham, Dr. Howard A. Kelly and William Keyser. The man who was most listened to, however, was Senator-elect Wellington, who came out vigorously insisting upon his party redeeming this pledge. The next day in the House of Delegates Bruce's bill was killed, but eventually a constitutional amendment submitting the question to the vote of the people was presented and passed. The amendment provided that "appointments in the civil service of the State in municipalities and counties of the State shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examination, which shall be competitive, except appointments which are subject to confirmation by the Senate, and the General Assembly shall pass all such laws as may be needed to more fully carry into effect the provisions of this section."

This was the first and only time the merit system had ever been submitted to a vote of the people of the State. At the next election—1897—this amendment was snowed under by the overwhelming majority of 69,000. The majority against it in the city was 36,000. It was contended at the time by the advocates of the merit system that the amendment did not have a fair chance, but that the heat of the campaign for and against Gorman was such as to obscure all other issues and the amendment was lost sight of.

As soon as the session of the 1896 Legislature was over the Republicans became active in the national campaign, and their convention for selection of delegates to the Chicago convention that nominated McKinley was held in April. Wellington, Gary, Malster and Graham were chosen as the delegates-at-large, and Wellington was at this time the accepted and recognized State leader.

The Democratic State Convention was held on June 10, and again a double delegation was selected to go to the national convention, as follows:

Delegates-at-Large—John E. Hurst, Richard M. Venable, Charles C. Homer, John P. Poe, Gen. John Gill, Edwin Warfield, Charles C. Crothers and Marion De Kalb Smith.

First District—Henry J. Lewis and John R. Pattison.

judge, and he practically retired from politics, taking no part in the campaigns that followed, until he loomed up in 1897 as an aspirant for the Senate. He had the friendship of McKinley and also of John K. Cowen and S. Davies Warfield. McKinley and Cowen were from the same Congressional district in Ohio and were friends. Lowndes was and had been, from the time he was elected Governor, anxious to go to the Senate. Mr. Cowen is credited with having induced him to get out of the field and support McComas by promising him a renomination as Governor, pledging the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to aid in his election, and holding out the promise that if re-elected he would succeed Wellington in the Senate. The conference at which Lowndes was induced to get out took place at the Maryland Club, and he soon afterward openly declared for McComas. McKinley was persuaded by Cowen to use his influence in behalf of McComas in a quiet way, but it was effective just the same. Notwithstanding all these powerful elements behind him McComas was chosen only after a seven days' fight, during which 10 ballots were taken. The first ballot was like this:

McComas, 34; Shaw, 11; Parran, 6; Shryock, 3; Barber, 6; Findlay, 2; Mullikin, 1; Lowndes, 1; Urner, 1; Gorman 42; Henry Page, 1.

William F. Applegarth was the only Democrat who did not vote for Gorman, casting his ballot for Henry Page.

While the fighting was going on the Malster Republicans were endeavoring to persuade the Democrats to join with them in electing Mr Malster, while the Democratic leaders were equally anxious to have the Republicans come in and help elect Mr. Gorman. Once or twice the hand to elect Gorman had been framed up, but it was found impossible to carry it through. At one time Shaw's friends offered to have him withdraw from the fight if McComas, too, would get out. This proposition was promptly declined by McComas, and on January 24 a caucus was held, the Malster Republicans being finally induced to go in, and McComas was nominated. The next day, while the Legislature was in joint session, preparing to ballot, John Wirt Randall, of Anne Arundel county, in nominating McComas, made a particularly violent and abusive attack on Mr Gorman. His language so angered and in-

flamed the Democrats of the Legislature that they could scarcely restrain themselves. Austin L. Crothers, John Walter Smith, Joshua W. Hering, William B. Clagett and other leading Democratic Senators were intensely indignant and, leaving their seats, rushed to the Republican side and avowed their willingness to join with the Malster Republicans in electing Mr. Malster Senator. The Malster people would have grabbed at this the day before, but it was too late now, as McComas had the votes and was elected.

Members of that Legislature, however, still remember the speech of Mr. Randall and there has rarely been more bitterness shown in the General Assembly than was created that day by him. At this session United States Senator John Walter Smith was the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, and Governor Crothers represented Cecil county, having succeeded his brother, the late Charles C. Crothers.

The complete personnel of the two branches was as follows:

THE SENATE

Allegany County—David E. Dick.

Anne Arundel—J. Wirt Randall.

Baltimore City—

First District—Gustavus A. Dobler.

Second District—Lewis Putzel.

Third District—Frank S. Strobridge.

Baltimore County—D. Hopper Emory.

Calvert—Charles L. Marsh.

Caroline—Robert M. Messick.

Cecil—Austin L. Crothers.

Charles—George T. C. Gray.

Carroll—Joshua W. Hering.

Dorchester—William F. Applegarth.

Frederick—Frank C. Norwood.

Garrett—Robert A. Ravenscroft.

Harford—Stevenson A. Williams.

Howard—George D. Day.

Kent—Charles T. Westcott.

Montgomery—William Veers Bouic, Jr.

Prince George's—William B. Clagett.

Somerset—A. Lincoln Dryden.

St. Mary's—Washington Wilkinson.

Talbot—Henry Clay Dodson.

Worcester—John Walter Smith.

Queen Anne's—Woodland P. Finley.

Washington—Norman B. Scott, Jr.

Wicomico—Elihu E. Jackson.

Allegany—James Campbell, Mathew Rowe, John B. Robinette, John Leake, Charles H. Brandler.

Anne Arundel—Bruner R. Anderson, B. Allen Welch, Peter Potee, Hugh R. Riley.

Baltimore County—John S. Wilson, Edward S. W. Choate, Harry Malcolm, Henry W. Knoebel, John B. Foard, Joseph Sandman.

Baltimore City—(First District)—Chauncey T. Scudder, Thomas A. Robinson, William F. Pentz, Emanuel H. Jacobi, Aquilla A. Baldwin, Frank H. Quast.

(Second District)—Charles M. Short, W. Baltzell Jenkins, Edward De Lacour, Oscar L. Quinlan, Upton S. Gosnell, Henry J. Halbert.

(Third District)—Philip H. Lenderking, Edward F. Tolson, William J. James, Louis Schaefer, Benjamin L. Turner, Charles R. Schirm.

Calvert—Abraham J. Williams, James C. Chaney.

Caroline—Charles H. Todd, George T. Redden.

Carroll—Milton M. Norris, James W. Taylor, Daniel J. Hesson, Alpheus Stansbury.

Cecil—John S. Wirt, Wilmer D. Thompson, John H. Jenness.

Charles—James De B. Walbach, F. Albert Hicks.

Dorchester—Alonzo L. Miles, Charles W. Hackett, Benjamin J. Linthicum.

Frederick—John R. Rouzer, Thomas Hightman, E. Elmer Harn, J. Frank Butts, Harry E. Chapline.

Garrett—George W. Moon, William H. Jacobs.

Harford—Herman W. Hanson, T. Littleton Hanway, William M. Whiteford, Robert Seneca.

Howard—E. Green Selby, Grosvenor Hanson.

Kent—Enoch G. Clark, George E. Noland.

Montgomery—Ashley M. Gould, James E. Ayton, George M. Anderson.

Prince George's—George S. Dove, Robinson White, Thomas M. Underwood.

Queen Anne's—William J. Price, Jr., Eugene L. Dudley, S. Collins Wright.

Somerset—Amos L. Dougherty, Isaac P. Dryden, Maurice N. Carew.

St. Mary's—Perry Hayden, John S. Jones.

Talbot—Hiram S. Hall, Levin H. Tull, Edward Woodall.

Washington—Lewis D. Syester, B. Abner Betts, Newton E. Funkhouser, Harvey S. Bomberger.

Wicomico—John E. Taylor, Minos A. Davis, John W. P. Insley

Worcester—Calvin B. Taylor, Lloyd Wilkinson, J. Edward White.

There were many exciting incidents at this session and some important work done. It was at this session that Mr. Mudd characterized a certain prominent and corrupt member of the Legislature as a man who "would not stay bought." The attempt to reorganize the police force of the city and take out of the hands of the Legislature the appointment of the Commissioners failed. Senator Crothers introduced the bill and succeeded in passing it through the Senate, but it was killed in the House. When the Legislature finally adjourned it was a welcome relief to the people of Maryland. The disgraceful doings of the session were denounced in all the newspapers and are still fresh in the minds of those who were there. It helped to give the Lowndes administration a black eye, although the Governor was in no way responsible for it and did his best to check and restrain the party people. The record of the Republican party at this session, together with the record of the Malster administration in the city, rendered it comparatively easy for the Democrats to sweep the city and state in the next election.

One thing more that the Legislature of 1898 did that must not be forgotten was the enactment of the Reform League Election law, which remained in force until 1901, when the present Election law was enacted at the special session of that year. The Re-

form League law, however, did not, as has been sometimes stated, give Maryland for the first time the Australian ballot. The first Australian ballot law for this State was enacted at the session of 1890, and its history forms an interesting story, as it has a connection with the Archer defalcation. The man who discovered and brought to light the defalcation of Mr. Archer was Douglas H. Thomas, president of the Merchants' National Bank. It was on December 19, 1888, that Mr. Archer borrowed \$3,000 from Mr. Thomas' bank, giving him as security Frederick City 4 per cent. bonds. This loan was renewed by Mr. Archer several times, but no suspicion that they were State bonds had entered the mind of Mr. Thomas. In the campaign of 1889 Mr. Thomas, with Judge William A. Fisher and Mr. John E. Hurst were named a committee by the Business Men's Democratic Association to prepare an Australian ballot law for introduction in the Legislature, there being an insistent demand for the enactment of such a law. About this time Mr. Thomas learned that Mr. Archer had obtained loans from several other local banks, depositing Treasury Relief of Frederick City bonds; and he knew, too, that when he examined the State Securities at the Safe Deposit Company he always went alone. At the request of the bank Mr. Archer repaid the loan of \$3,000. Mr. Thomas then, with his suspicions fully aroused started an investigation, with the result that he soon convinced himself that there had been a defalcation and that the bonds deposited by Mr. Archer with his bank were State bonds. In the meantime the Australian Ballot law prepared by the committee had been introduced in the Legislature. On February 25, 1890, Mr. Thomas sent for Gen. L. Victor Baughman, the State Comptroller, and laid before him what he knew concerning Mr. Archer. General Baughman was unable to believe it, but promised Mr. Thomas he would make an investigation, and at his request promised to give him the numbers of the Frederick City bonds, so they could be identified. General Baughman gave some intimation of what he had heard to Mr. Archer, and Mr. Archer threw him completely off the track by handing him his keys and telling him to go to the Safe Deposit Company and count the securities himself. Mr. Thomas heard nothing from General Baughman for some time, but continued his investigation, finally got the num-

bers of the bonds and found them to be identical. This gave him the absolute proof and he then, on March 22, again wrote Baughman, telling him the facts and stating that if the Comptroller did not take it up he felt it his duty to lay the whole matter before the Governor.

While this had been going on the Australian Ballot law prepared by the Business Men's Committee had been sidetracked in the Senate and a bill drawn by Mr. John P. Poe that was by no means satisfactory substituted. After General Baughman had communicated the facts given him by Mr. Thomas to the Governor and the exposure had come, he went to Mr. Thomas and told him "This thing is going to ruin the party."

"It will, of course," said Mr. Thomas, "hurt a great deal; but there is one thing you can do at Annapolis that will go a long way toward nullifying the effect of this. Why don't you get the people down there to drop this bill of Mr. Poe's and pass the Australian Ballot law prepared by the Business Men's Committee?"

General Baughman saw the force of this and upon his return to Annapolis exerted his efforts in that direction, with the result that the bill passed. It was signed by Governor Jackson and became a law. The bill was really drawn by Judge Fisher, but had it not been for the Archer defalcation and the necessity of doing something to counteract its effect it would not have passed until some years later.

The Reform League Election law, adopted at the session of 1898, was one of the pledges in the platform of the Republicans and its chief advocate was Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte. The credit of drawing it has largely been given to Mr. Roger W. Cull.

In the fall of 1898 the Democrats began to recover from their depressed condition and broke the solid Republican delegation to Congress by electing two Democrats—John Walter Smith and James W. Denny. The other four, however, continued to be Republicans and the party was a long way from on its feet. The Congressmen elected at this time were:

First District—John Walter Smith.

Second District—William B. Baker.

Third District—Frank C. Wachter.

Fourth District—James W. Denny.

Fifth District—Sydney E. Mudd.

Sixth District—George A. Pearre.

This brings the story up to the reorganization of the Democratic party and the election of Hayes and Smith.

CHAPTER XXIII.

How Thomas G. Hayes Became Mayor and Features of the Hayes Administration.

One day early in the spring of 1899, Mr Rasin sat in his office in the old Law Building. There were with him his son, Carroll W. Rasin, and his faithful follower, George N. Lewis. Suddenly "the Old Man" got up and put on his overcoat. "I'm going up to Governor Brown's office, Carroll," he said. "If Billy Porter comes in tell him to wait till I come back," and he walked out.

He was gone about two hours. When he returned, he found Mr. Porter, "Bob" Padgett, and several other of the "regulars" sitting around. Immediately the "Old Man" began to talk.

"This party is in bad shape, understand. Something has got to be done. I am going to keep hands off, and neither Gorman nor any one else is going to force me to bear the brunt of this fight. If I bring out a man for Mayor the newspapers will howl right away, 'Rasin, Rasin.' I'm getting tired of it. I'm going to wash my hands of the whole business. Let the rest of these fellows get their candidate. I'll support any Democrat who can win, but I'm not going to have this thing on my shoulders."

This and much more along the same line was absorbed by those to whom he spoke and, as Mr. Rasin knew, it would be taken out on the street and spread.

The newspapers the next morning contained a hot interview from ex-Governor Brown calling upon the Democrats of Baltimore to get together with a view of redeeming the city from Republican misrule and particularly appealing to the business interests to arouse to the importance of the issues. This interview was followed up by others, the idea of "a people's campaign" caught on and the Brown enthusiasm was contagious. Eventually it culminated in the organization on March 2, of the "Demo-

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Regaining of the State Through the Election of John Walter Smith as Governor.

The efforts of the militant and tempestuous Mr. Hayes to put Mr. Rasin out of business by throwing his friends out of the City Hall, while mightily hurting the feelings of the city boss, did much to restore confidence in the Democratic party and bring back to the fold those Democrats who had bolted the ticket in 1895. It likewise strengthened the chances of the party in the fall campaign, which, of course, was the more vital fight. Rasin cursed violently about his treatment, and his followers clung loyally to him, but an anti-Rasin Mayor was a novelty to the people, and they appeared to like it. It made it all the more necessary for Mr. Rasin to regain through a Democrat Governor something of the prestige and power he had lost.

Early in June he and Senator Gorman had a conference in Baltimore. Edwin Warfield had announced his candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination and John Walter Smith, of Worcester, was already in the field. The name of Judge William A. Fisher was again mentioned, and Rasin was inclined toward him, but found Mr. Gorman implacably against the Fisher idea. By the same token Rasin was equally set against Warfield, whom he had never trusted and for whom he felt a personal dislike. Four years before Rasin and Gorman were in accord as to the nomination of Isidor Rayner for Governor, and had Mr. Rayner not flung the flag of defiance in the faces of the bosses he would have been named. He scuttled his own ship exactly as did Judge Fisher when he made his public attack upon Gorman at the very time Barnes Compton was on his way to see him with instructions from Gorman to say he was acceptable to the organization and would be nominated. The Rayner incident of 1895 is told

by Harry Welles Rusk, who was present at a conference held between Gorman and Rasin in Gorman's room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

According to Mr. Rusk, Gorman said at this interview:

"Freeman, this will have to be a favorite-son convention. It looks as if the best thing to do would be in the end to nominate this fellow Rayner. You can handle him on appointments, and I think it had better be done. What we want, though, is plenty of candidates. String the convention along for two or three days. We do not want anything cut and dried about this convention, and these county people must stay over even if we have to pay their expenses."

Mr. Rasin agreed both as to the "favorite son" plan and the two or three days' convention, as well as to the advisability of nominating Rayner. When Mr. Rasin left New York, Mr. Rusk says, it was thoroughly understood that Rayner would be named. About a week after that Mr. Rayner hired the Lyric, and in the presence of a big multitude denounced the bosses and shouted his defiance. Mr. Gorman did not mind this part of it so much as he did the fact that the Rayner candidacy and the Rayner meeting were both apparently being conducted under the auspices of his old enemy, William Pinkney Whyte. This simply knocked Mr. Rayner's chances into a cocked hat, and as Mr. Rusk says, "he beat himself."

In 1899, however, Rayner was not in the Gubernatorial field, and it was Mr. Rasin who put him on the ticket for Attorney-General with the view of utilizing his speechmaking abilities in the campaign. Gorman made no protest, although he would have preferred John P. Poe. Smith and Warfield were allowed to contest in the primaries as if it were to be a free-for-all fight, and the leaders assumed an attitude of "hands off."

Up to this time Warfield had been more closely identified with Gorman, and was known as more of a Gorman man than Smith. Conditions were such as to render this a decided handicap, and this was one reason why Gorman was disposed to favor Smith instead of Warfield in this fight. Rasin did not show his hand until the last minute in the city, and the fight there between Smith and Warfield was a lively one. Both spoke at many meet-

ings in different parts of the city. In the end, however, the local organization swung in behind Smith, and he carried the city by about 5,000 majority. Warfield in the primaries polled nearly 13,000 votes, which showed a personal strength with the people that had to be reckoned with.

When Smith carried the city primaries his nomination was assured, but the sentiment for Warfield was so strong that the leaders deemed it absolutely necessary to have him and his following enthusiastically for the ticket to win. Mr. Warfield was disposed to feel somewhat aggrieved at the lining up of the organization against him, and felt that had it kept hands off he would have won the nomination. General L. Victor Baughman was the man who sat up late the night before the State Convention with Mr. Warfield at the Maryland Club, and finally induced him to agree to go into the convention and place John Walter Smith, his erstwhile opponent, in nomination. This Mr. Warfield did in a graceful and gracious speech. It has since been said—and is believed by many—that this action upon the part of Mr. Warfield did more than anything else toward securing him the nomination four years later. The convention was held on August 2 at Ford's Opera House. This ticket was nominated:

Governor—John Walter Smith.

Attorney-General—Isidor Rayner.

Comptroller—Joshua W. Hering.

With Rayner's oratorical powers and the abilities of Smith and Hering as campaigners, it was generally felt that a peculiarly strong ticket had been named, and it so proved later. Smith, at this time, was both a State Senator and a Congressman. He had been elected to the State Senate in 1897, but in 1898 was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First district to oppose Wilbur F. Jackson. He defeated Mr. Jackson, and took his seat in Congress on March 4, 1899. Before the winter session, however, he had been nominated and elected Governor, so that he was practically State Senator, Congressman and Governor all at one time.

The big feature of the Republican campaign of this year was the violent outbreak of Senator Wellington, who, feeling that

he had been tricked and "sold out," came forth openly predicting the defeat of his party, denouncing and repudiating Lowndes, and accusing John K. Cowen and S. Davies Warfield of having framed up a hand that would wreck the Republican party in the State. His resignation as chairman of the committee was a body blow to the Lowndes candidacy, as his ability and boldness as a leader are conceded even by his enemies. By those who were on the inside of that incident, it is said that Louis E. McComas was mainly responsible for the situation that brought about the break.

The Republican State Convention was held on September 6 at the Academy of Music, and this ticket named:

Governor—Lloyd Lowndes.

Attorney-General—John V. L. Findlay.

Comptroller—Phillips Lee Goldsborough.

Senator Wellington called the convention to order, and Mr. S. A. Williams, of Harford county, presided. Lowndes was placed in nomination in an eloquent speech by George A. Pearre, and was nominated by acclamation. Everything was as harmonious as could be desired, and the Republican clans seemed united. Then on September 20 a meeting of the State Central Committee was held, at which Congressman Mudd fathered a resolution appointing a special finance committee to handle the funds during the campaign and to perform various other functions. Senator Wellington, as chairman of the committee, bitterly resented these resolutions, construing them as a direct slap at him. He denounced McComas and Mudd, declared he had been "sold out," and that Lowndes was responsible. In a public statement he declared "the committee by adopting these resolutions insures the defeat of the Republican party. Instead of writing letters of acceptance the candidates had better write letters withdrawing from the ticket." Mr. Wellington followed this up the next day by refusing to serve as chairman of the committee, and by announcing that he would retire to private life, and not be a candidate to succeed himself in the Senate.

"I am done with Lowndes," he said. "I am done with him forever, and the result this fall will be sufficient chastisement to him and his fellow-conspirators. Warfield and Cowen are re-

sponsible for this situation. They framed the resolutions and have wrecked the Republican party."

It is said by those who know that Wellington saw in the resolutions the effort upon the part of McComas backed by John K. Cowen and S. Davies Warfield to oust him from the leadership of his party and to supplant him in the Senate with Lowndes. His denunciation of Lowndes, McComas and the others was a bombshell in the Republican ranks, and for a while created consternation. It took some weeks for the other leaders to recover, but when they did, Thomas J. Shryock was made chairman of the State Committee in place of Wellington. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, came to Maryland at the earnest request of the local Republicans, and made a big speech at the Lyric, with Mr. Bonaparte and Attorney-General George R. Gaither. The Republicans fought hard, but the tide was against them. THE SUN, while not editorially supporting the Democratic ticket, gave the party candidates help in its news columns, and it was in this campaign that the negro issue was first raised in Maryland. THE SUN sent Judge T. J. C. Williams into Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, from the counties of which he sent a series of strong letters showing the domination of the black vote in these sections. THE SUN christened these lower counties the "Black Belt," and the Democratic orators made effective use of the issue.

The business men of Baltimore came strongly to the aid of the ticket, and hundreds of the most prominent merchants and lawyers of the city, who had voted for Lowndes in 1895, openly declared for Smith. Colonel Smith made his own campaign, visiting every county in the State and proving himself a splendid campaigner. He made votes wherever he got a chance to meet the people, and as the campaign closed all doubt of his election disappeared. He carried the city by about 8,000 and the counties by about 6,000.

The Legislature elected with him was Democratic by an overwhelming majority. Its complete personnel was as follows:

SENATE.

Allegany—David E. Dick, Republican.
 Anne Arundel—Elijah Williams, Democrat.
 Baltimore City—(First District)—Jacob M. Moses, Democrat.
 (Second District)—Lewis Putzel, Republican. (Third District)
 —Olin Bryan, Democrat.
 Baltimore County—John Hubner, Democrat.
 Caroline—Robert M. Messick, Republican.
 Calvert—Charles L. Marsh, Republican.
 Carroll—Johnzie E. Beasman, Democrat.
 Cecil—Austin L. Crothers, Democrat.
 Charles—George T. C. Gray, Republican.
 Dorchester—Wm. F. Applegarth, Democrat.
 Frederick—Jacob Rohrback, Democrat.
 Garrett—Robert A. Ravenscroft, Republican.
 Harford—Stevenson A. Williams, Republican.
 Howard—William B. Peter, Democrat.
 Kent—James B. Baker, Republican.
 Montgomery—William Viers Bouic, Jr., Democrat.
 Prince George's—William B. Clagett, Democrat.
 Queen Anne's—James E. Kirwan, Democrat.
 St. Mary's—Washington Wilkinson, Republican.
 Somerset—Lemuel E. P. Dennis, Republican.
 Talbot—Henry Clay Dodson, Republican.
 Washington—D. Abner Betts, Democrat.
 Wicomico—Marion V. Brewington, Democrat.
 Worcester—John P. Moore, Democrat.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany—Albert Frenzel, Joseph Radcliffe, William Close,
 J. H. Critchfield, T. Earl Graff, Republicans.
 Anne Arundel—Milton Ditty, J. Frank Krems, Byron Phelps,
 James D. Feldmeyer, Republicans.
 Baltimore City—(First Legislative District)—Harold B.
 Scrimger, Christopher J. Dunn, Frank J. Gately, George L.
 Brown, August C. Mencke, Forrest Bramble, Democrats.

(Second Legislative District)—A. Leo Knott, Martin Lehmayr, F. C. Latrobe, John L. Sanford, Francis P. Curtis, William Duncan, Democrats.

(Third Legislative District)—O. C. Martenet, Charles E. Siegmund, William L. Cover, A. J. Robinson, John Real, William A. Johnson, Democrats.

Baltimore County—E. S. W. Choate, Redmond C. Stewart, George W. Truitt, Henry P. Mann, Joseph Sandman, Joseph Jeffers, Democrats.

Calvert—Oliver D. Simmons, Samuel L. Gibson, Republicans.

Caroline—Calvin Satterfield, J. Frank Lednum, Democrats.

Carroll—E. M. Anderson, Milton M. Norris, S. H. Hoffacker, Michael E. Walsh, Democrats.

Cecil—Frank H. Mackie, Samuel H. Keys, John H. Kimble, Democrats.

Charles—J. DeB. Walbach, S. S. Lancaster, Republicans.

Dorchester—Francis P. Corkran, B. J. Linthicum, Democrats; Joseph B. Andrews, Republican.

Frederick—Simeon L. Bast, Daniel P. Buckey, Charles C. Waters, Samuel R. Brown, William H. Lakin, Democrats.

Garrett—M. Wilson, Patrick E. Finzell, Republicans.

Harford—Noble L. Mitchell, Howard Proctor, William B. Hopkins, James W. Foster, Democrats.

Howard—Humphrey D. Wolfe, Grosvenor Hanson, Democrats.

Kent—A. M. Kendall, C. Preston Norris, Republicans.

Montgomery—Oliver H. P. Clark, James E. Deets, Josiah J. Hutton, Democrats.

Prince George's—George B. Merrick, Clay D. Perkins, John B. Contee, Republicans.

Queen Anne's—Eugene L. Dudley, John T. Norman, William D. Smith, Democrats.

Somerset—William E. Ward, Walter W. Dryden, Henry C. Disharoon, Republicans.

St. Mary's—Francis V. King, John R. Garner, Democrats.

Talbot—William Collins, William C. Dudley, William Willis, Democrats.

Washington—Albert J. Long, Daniel H. Staley, Democrats;

Charles G. Biggs, Joseph W. Wolfinger, Republicans.

Wicomico—Jonathan H. Walker, Thomas S. Roberts, Isaac B. Bennett, Democrats.

Worcester—Lloyd Wilkinson, Henry J. Anderson, Charles F. Truitt, Democrats.

Lloyd Wilkinson was Speaker of the House, John Hubner President of the Senate, and Austin L. Crothers chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the Democratic floor leader. It was at this session that an additional State Senator and six additional members of the House were given to Baltimore city. A constitutional amendment creating a fourth legislative district was passed by the Legislature and ratified by the people at the election of 1901. In the House were a number of strong men like A. Leo Knott, Gen. F. C. Latrobe, Martin Lehmayr and others who helped to make the city delegation of that session more forceful than it has been since. Credit should be given Governor Smith for the Police Reorganization bill that went through this Legislature. At the two preceding sessions it had failed and the efforts of the politicians to prevent the appointment of the commissioners from being taken out of the hands of the Legislature and lodged with the Governor were successful. It was due to Smith's influence that this bill went through in 1900, and that an end was brought to the political dickering and log pulling that had for years characterized the selection of the Police Board.

Soon after Smith was elected Rasin began to have trouble with him over appointments, although not in the same way he had with Hayes. There was no open hostility between them, and Smith stood by the organization in the city as well as the State. The trouble, as Rasin saw it, was that Smith insisted upon making personal selections for big city offices which, in Mr. Rasin's judgment, he should have left entirely in his hands. Governor Smith did not see it that way, and his boards in the city grieved the "Old Man" greatly. The difference between Smith and Hayes was that Smith gave Rasin something but not everything, while Hayes gave him nothing at all. Mr. Rasin dealt differently with the two men. Hayes he openly cursed and reviled. His grievance against Smith he buried deep in his heart, determined

to even up matters when the time came, but so long as Smith was Governor to get all he could.

Governor Smith's first appointment was that of Wilfred Bateman, of Talbot county, as Secretary of State. No better Democrat, more loyal friend or more lovable man could have been found. He popularized the office to an unusual extent, and when he died was mourned by friends all over Maryland.

It was in the Police and Liquor License Boards, however, that Mr. Rasin was chiefly disappointed. Governor Smith made his personal friend from Worcester county, George M. Upshur, president of the Police Board, and he appointed John T. Morris as the second Democrat, chiefly because of Senator Gorman, whose friend he was. Colonel Morris was not antagonistic to Mr. Rasin, but had always been closer to Gorman, and Rasin felt that he had not been treated properly inasmuch as neither Democrat on the board was his own selection. On the Liquor License Board Max Ways was appointed by Governor Smith, when Mr. Rasin would have preferred someone else. Mr. Ways had always been a political friend of John J. Mahon. At this time Mr. Rasin and Mr. Mahon were distinctly on the "outs," and were engaged in calling each other various sorts of uncomplimentary things. A powerful influence in bringing about the selection of Mr. Ways was Mr. W. Lee Carey, of Worcester county, and Rasin felt that he had had very little to do with it. Then Lloyd Wilkinson, of Worcester, was made Insurance Commissioner and Thomas A. Smith, of Caroline county, was named as Labor Statistician. Mr. Smith immediately named as his deputy Jacob G. Schonfarber, a follower of J. Frank Morrison, and a decidedly anti-Rasin man. Robert M. Price, of Queen Anne's county, became Fire Marshal, and E. Stanley Toadvin Land Commissioner.

Most of the police magistrates and coroners were named upon the direct recommendation of Mr. Rasin, but in looking over the field the "Old Man" felt that he had been given the little end of the stick and he became very "sore." He kept upon pleasant terms with Smith until the end of his term, getting what he could in the way of patronage and improving his hand very much when the middle of the term appointments were made, but those who

knew him well know that it was that first batch of appointments that really hurt him, and they know, too, that he carried this grievance for four years until he could satisfy himself by knocking Smith out of the Senatorship.

Those who saw much of him during the Smith administration heard him many times speak of there being "too much Worcester county" in the city appointments, and have heard him intimate that Smith was trying to build up a machine in the city. It did not lessen the "Old Man's" grudge any, either, when he was told of an alleged remark made by Governor Smith to the effect that Rasin had altogether too much power in the city and that it was time to curb him a little.

the present organization Republican managers. The truth is most of them are desperately afraid of Wellington, who is one of the few men in the party in Maryland with both the brains and the nerve to make a real fight in the party.

When the preliminary campaign began in Maryland the real Bryan people—S. S. Field and the rest—made a desperate effort to gain control of the State convention, or at least to force an indorsement of the Chicago platform. They went into the city primaries for the selection of delegates to the State convention, but were easily outgeneraled by Mr. Rasin, who elected his own delegation without trouble. Senator Gorman came to the city and conceded Bryan's nomination, but intimated that it would be better for the delegation to go out to Kansas City uninstructed. The convention was held at Ford's Opera House on June 5th, and Dr. George Wells, of Anne Arundel county, with one or two others, made a hot fight for instructions to the delegates, but the Gorman-Rasin control was complete and the Chicago platform was ignored, the convention likewise by an overwhelming majority refusing to tie the hands of the delegates. The rabid Bryan men crowded the gallery and made a tremendous amount of noise, but they had no votes. The delegates selected were as follows:

Delegates at Large—John Walter Smith, Murray Vandiver, Joshua W. Miles, L. Victor Baughman.

District Delegates:

First—J. Benjamin Brown, Jefferson D. Staton.

Second—B. Frank Crouse, Charles E. Fendall.

Third—Harry Rountree, E. J. Chaisty.

Fourth—A. Leo Knott, Martin Lehmayer.

Fifth—J. Frank Smith, Joseph S. Wilson.

Sixth—Blair Lee, John Keating.

The electors were named as follows:

Electors at Large—John Prentiss Poe, Gilmor S. Hamill.

District Electors:

First—P. B. Hopper.

Second—Joseph H. Steele.

Third—John S. Hebb.

Fourth—Albert S. J. Owens.

Fifth—Mason G. Elzey.

Sixth—Thomas A. Poffenberger.

Those who went from Maryland to the national convention were largely anti-Bryan, but the Bryan sentiment there overwhelmed them, and the anti-Bryanites were simply lost in the shuffle. After the nomination Governor Smith, General Baughman and others gave interviews in support of Bryan, and the leaders returned home determined to make the best fight possible, but without any real heart for the contest. When THE SUN came out for the Democratic ticket, however, the silver lining to the clouds began to make itself apparent to the leaders, and they started in to make a genuine campaign. This was John K. Cowen's last political fight in Maryland. He was—in this as in all the others in which he took part—the brains of the Republican campaign. He raised their money and directed their policy and personally led the battle. As the real force behind the Honest Money League, it was made a tremendous factor, and Cowen's influence gathered to the Republican standard many men of character and force in the community who were natural Democrats, and who would have remained with their party had it not been for him. The last speech of his life was made a few days before the election in the Lyric. The meeting was not a great success and a large part of the audience was composed of employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and men from the Maryland Steel Company, but the speech was a splendid effort.

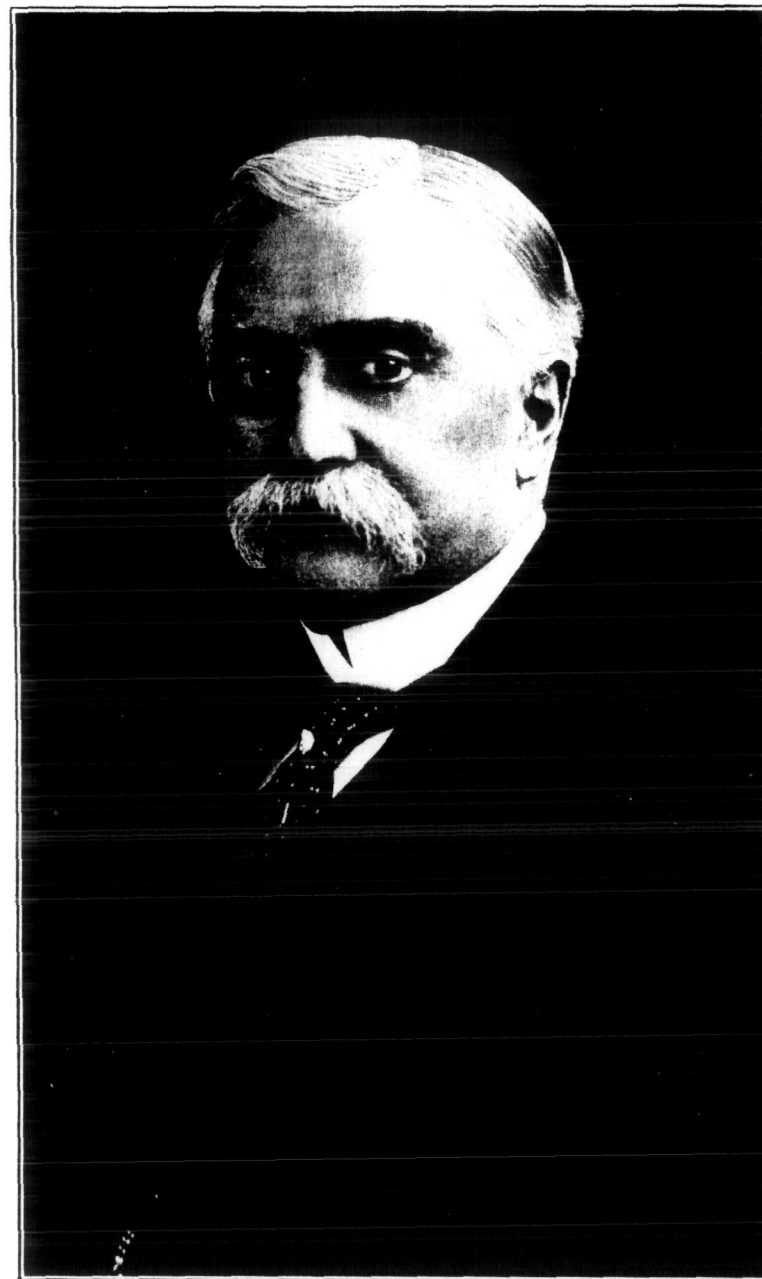
He dealt largely with THE SUN, and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic Bryan men who had crept into the meeting. Each interruption Mr. Cowen turned to his advantage, replying to questions so quickly and completely as to confound the questioner and compel the applause of the crowd. Mr. Cowen never took any interest in politics after this fight, but in this one he had his whole heart and soul. Nothing was left undone to carry the State for McKinley, and the financial element, which regarded the possibility of Bryan's election as a calamity, were terribly frightened up to the time Mark Hanna sent in the "dough."

Senator McComas was the ostensible head of the Republican

campaign in Maryland at this time. Phillips Lee Goldsborough was the State chairman. Stone and Wachter were then fast friends. Mudd was just in the zenith of his political career, and "Uncle Bill" Jackson was being groomed and urged by the Republican leaders as a candidate for Congress, it being considered desirable to keep Mr. Jackson interested because of his extreme liberality in the expenditure of money in a campaign where he had a personal stake. Down in the First district the Democrats had, at the instance of Governor Smith, nominated John P. Moore, of Worcester county, as the Congressional candidate, Ex-Gov. Elihu E. Jackson would have liked to have had the nomination at the time, and his failure to get it was the cause of the political antagonism displayed by him toward Governor Smith during the rest of his life. Some say, too, that the break between Joshua W. Miles and Governor Smith dates from this convention. Governor Smith stood by Senator Moore out of friendship and forced his nomination over the heads of some reluctant delegates. It was at this convention that Secretary of State Wilfred Bateman, of Talbot county, crossed the Chesapeake Bay in an open boat at night from Annapolis to Claiborne in order to get to Ocean City in time for the convention so that he might aid Governor Smith in his fight to make Moore.

It was in this campaign, too, that Isaac Lobe Straus made his memorable primary fight against Congressman J. F. C. Talbott for the Democratic nomination in the Second district. Mr. Straus chiefly confined his fight to the city wards in the district, and made a vigorous primary campaign. But the link between Mr. Rasin and Mr. Talbott was too strong, and the result was defeat for Mr. Straus.

All of the Republican candidates for Congress were elected. In every district the Republican committee had from three to five times as much money as the Democratic committee, and the fight, even in the strongest Democratic districts, was somewhat one-sided. There was no Corrupt Practices act then in force, and the party with the most money corralled the purchasable vote, which is large in every district in the State. The Democrats would have bought the votes just as quickly had they had the wherewithal, but they did not.



JOHN WALTER SMITH.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Why Governor Smith Called the Extra Session of 1901—The First Step Toward Gorman's Return to the Senate.

The political feature of the Smith administration was the special session of the Legislature of 1901. Conceived in the fertile brain of Senator A. P. Gorman, it was the first step toward his return to the United States Senate after a four-year period of enforced retirement.

Likewise, it was the first move toward the plan for the disfranchisement of the negro voter in Maryland, and the elimination of the ignorant and vicious negro as a political factor. It was a well-laid plan, well thought out and executed with rare political genius. The Democratic forces in the Legislature were just sufficient to put the program through. There was not a single vote to spare—not the smallest margin for accidents. Had one man faltered the whole fabric would have tumbled to the ground and calamitous results for the party would have followed. In its boldness and daring the move stands unequaled in the history of Maryland politics, and the unwavering firmness with which he proceeded in the face of danger is a tribute to the courage and ability of Mr. Gorman, which even his enemies concede. There were critical moments during the fight when had there been one weak-kneed or dishonest man in the ranks of the 14 Democratic State Senators he could have had a financial reward almost unbelievable. The Republicans fought bitterly and hard, and stood ready and willing to go to any length to break the solidity of the other side. But every man stood true, and the whole plan went through as desired by Gorman.

While the idea itself was Mr. Gorman's, its success was due more to Governor Smith than to him. In fact, the whole scheme revolved around the Governor. Without him no move could

have been made, and had it not been for him after the session was called it would have failed in its purpose. The three big results of the session were:

First—To give the State the present Election law, which no intelligent man can deny is an improvement over the old style of emblem voting.

Second—To rectify the frauds of the Federal census and accurately count the population of the State.

Third—To enact an enabling act under which the present sewerage system in Baltimore is now being constructed.

Here was the situation when the call was issued: Chiefly through Francis V. King, of St. Mary's county, gross and outrageous frauds in the Federal census had been brought to light. It was shown that in the Southern Maryland counties of Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert dozens of dead men and women had been counted, hundreds of names taken from tombstones and the lists padded enormously. The result of this, had it stood, would have been to increase the representation in the Legislature of these lower counties, thus greatly enhancing the political power of Sydney E. Mudd, the Republican boss of that section of the State, who was also responsible for the appointment of the enumerators, like Joseph Ching and others, who had falsified the returns. So violent was the outcry against these frauds that the whole State sat up and took notice, and some of Mr. Mudd's friends—among them Ching—landed in the penitentiary. Also it took considerable maneuvering upon the part of Mr. Mudd to avoid serious trouble for himself.

Then there was the demand in Baltimore for a sewerage system. The tempestuous Mr. Hayes—then Mayor—had failed to get through an enabling act in 1900 and the people were aroused to the absolute need of Baltimore for sewers. And about this time a few advanced and thoughtful men—friends of Senator Gorman—had come out in advocacy of a more enlightened ballot law that would minimize automatic voting and put some premium on intelligence.

The first talk of an extra session came as a result of a conference held in Baltimore, at which were present Senator Gorman, Governor Smith, Mayor Hayes, Gen. L. Victor Baughman, Mur-

ray Vandiver, Joshua W. Miles and one or two others. At this conference Hayes urged an extra session because of the necessity of a sewerage system. Gorman, Baughman and the others urged it because of the census frauds and the needs of a new ballot law. On Thursday, January 24, Governor Smith indicated that he felt inclined to convene the Legislature in session for these purposes, but desired to sound public sentiment upon the proposition. Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, Frank A. Furst, T. Wallis Blakistone and many other leading men came out in interviews urging the Governor to make the call. It was known at this time that it had been decided to have an extra session, and daily the call was expected. Day after day passed, however, and the Governor failed to issue the call. The delay was inexplicable. No one could understand it. Governor Smith refused to give reasons, and the whole town was given over to speculation.

Finally the reason came out. There were in all but 15 Democratic State Senators. Senator Clagett, of Prince George's county, was ill in a sanatorium, and this reduced the number to the bare Constitutional majority of 14. In February it became known that John P. Moore, Senator from Worcester county, was ill at the Hopkins. Without Mr. Moore the Democrats had only 13 Senators—not enough to enact any bill. Consequently, no call could be issued until it was known that Senator Moore would be able to be in his seat. Senator Moore was finally found by a reporter of THE SUN in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and there gave assurances of his ability to attend the session and of his intention of co-operating with his party. This ended the suspense, and on February 13 Governor Smith issued the call for March 6.

Immediately the Republicans went "up in the air." Upon the heads of both Smith and Gorman were heaped unlimited abuse and vituperation, and every effort was made by not only Republicans but by the Democratic enemies of Mr. Gorman to obscure the real purposes of the session and attribute the whole scheme to the sinister motive of sending Mr. Gorman back to the Senate. Attempts to side-track the census fraud charges were made, and the State resounded with the howls of the distressed Republicans.

Undaunted by this Gorman went straight ahead with his plans. An instance of his attitude is given in a remark made by him one

day just before the session convened to Samuel K. Dennis, secretary for Governor Smith. Gorman was at the Rennert in his room upstairs, where he had been holding conferences throughout the day, when Mr. Dennis came in. Mr. Gorman was lying on a lounge with one of his neuralgic headaches. "Well, Sammy," he said, "what is the news today? What do they say about things, anyhow?"

"Well, Senator," said Mr. Dennis, "the Republicans are kicking up a lot of fuss about the proposed State census."

"They are?" said Mr. Gorman. "Why, what do they see in that to object to?"

"They say," said Mr. Dennis, "that it ought not to be taken by Democrats; that it ought to be a bipartisan census."

"Well," said the Senator, "they took one census, didn't they? Now, then, we will take one. That is bipartisan, isn't it?"

About the first of March Senator Gorman called the 14 Democratic State Senators into conference at the Rennert. To meet them he had Mr. John P. Poe, who had prepared a draft of the proposed new election law; General Baughman, Governor Smith, Chairman Vandiver and others. He gave them a luncheon in one of the private dining-rooms, and then took them across to another room, where the new law was submitted to them and explained by Mr. Poe. Governor Crothers was one of these Senators, and at the conference he expressed himself as opposed to the new law, although willing to stand with the rest of his party if it were decided upon. The bill was approved in its entirety, and Senator Gorman requested those present to regard all that had transpired as confidential, and to say nothing that could get into the newspapers. The conference was held at night and the next morning the newspapers published not only the full text of the proposed law, but an almost verbatim account of what each Senator had said at the conference.

The extra session convened on March 6, electing Ferdinand C. Latrobe Speaker of the House, and John Hubner President of the Senate. Robert J. Padgett became sergeant-at-arms of the House of Delegates at the request of Mr. Rasin, and the other officials were:

Reading Clerk—Walter R. Townsend.

Chief Clerk—Benjamin L. Smith, of Dorchester.

Journal Clerk—Frederick Sasscer, of Prince George's county.

The Senate officials included:

Secretary—Alfred S. Ritter, of Frederick county.

Reading Clerk—Albert J. Almoney, of Montgomery.

Journal Clerk—Richard Worthington, of Baltimore city.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Sydney P. Gump, of Queen Anne's county.

In the message sent by him to the Legislature upon its assembling Governor Smith clearly outlined its scope as follows:

"My official proclamation of February 13 ulto. briefly mentioned the grounds upon which I felt it to be my duty to call you to meet in special session and indicated the subjects upon which you are desired to act.

"But it is manifestly proper that I should now submit a more particular statement and recommendation of the three most important measures which seem to me to demand your consideration and for the enactment of which I felt constrained by my sense of duty to exercise the power conferred and discharge the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution to issue the call for this extra session.

"These three measures are:

"1. An act providing for an enumeration of our population under State authority.

"2. An act to better preserve the purity of our elections by amendments in some vital particulars of our present law regulating the registration of voters and the manner of holding elections.

"3. An enabling act conferring upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore full and adequate authority to provide by ordinance for the establishment without delay of a proper sewerage system.

"All of these three measures are urgent. Delay in the enactment of any one of them is dangerous, and may be productive of injurious consequences.

"Any one of them might well justify the expense and inconvenience of a special session. The combined weight of them all was irresistible and left no doubt in my mind that the General

p. 270 Assembly should have an immediate opportunity to pass upon them."

were represented at the luncheon. Most of them were tried and true Gorman men, but in the crowd were not a few who had fought the Senator with bitterness in other campaigns. One of the guests was I. Freeman Rasin, who sat throughout the dinner listening much, but saying little and applauding not at all.

Incidentally there were launched on that day several good-sized Gubernatorial booms. Edwin Warfield made a speech in which he eulogized Senator Gorman, and said some things which were generally taken as meaning he would be in the fight in 1903. The friends of Colonel Spencer C. Jones enthusiastically boomed him and Colonel Buchanan Schley delicately intimated to a few close friends in an entirely confidential manner that he might be induced, under certain circumstances, to consider the nomination if it should come his way. It will also be recalled by those who were there that this was the occasion upon which William Lee Carey, of Worcester county, at frequent and inopportune intervals, announced "I am for L. Victor Baughman." Everybody had a glorious time, and the whole crowd came back to Baltimore late in the evening enthusiastically shouting for Gorman and fully realizing that he was an avowed and open candidate for the Senatorship. Everybody there had said so, except Mr. Gorman himself, and he had not denied it.

Immediately following the Friedenwald luncheon the campaign opened and there never has been one fought in Maryland where more work was done on both sides or where more earnest efforts were put forth to win. Almost every enemy of Mr. Gorman in the State, who had rejoiced over his downfall six years before, looked upon his prospective return to the Senate as an unmixed calamity, and bent their energies toward preventing it. The anti-Gorman Democrats combined with the Republicans and vigorously supported the Republican legislative nominees throughout the State. The old charges against Gorman were lugged out and aired again, and the old cry of "Gormanism" and "Rasinism" again resounded in counties and city. In the Democratic camp Mr. Gorman took personal charge of the fight, and while, as always, he kept as much in the background as he could, putting Murray Vandiver and others to the fore, there was not a move made from beginning to end in that campaign that was not

directed by him. Great care was taken in the city in the selection of the candidates for the Legislature. It was realized that upon this fight hinged Mr. Gorman's whole political future, as well as the fate of the whole Gorman-Rasin machine. If he won, there would be no one for years to dispute his control or aspire to his seat. If he lost, his power would be sapped and his leadership gone. Few men could have retained the control he did after his one defeat for the Senatorship. No leader could stand two successive repudiations. Realizing this situation, after the legislative primaries had been held in Baltimore, a conference of the leaders was called in the city and it was determined to make some changes in the slate with the view of "strengthening" the ticket.

Governor Smith and Senator Gorman both urged that this be done, and Rasin acquiesced. On the night before the four legislative district conventions were to meet Mr. Rasin induced three men who had not been candidates in the primaries and had not been previously mentioned in connection with the nomination to permit themselves to be named for the House of Delegates. These men were Isaac Lobe Straus, Peter J. Campbell and Sherlock Swann. Rasin's idea was that these three men, being well-known men of character and standing, would "perfume" the whole ticket and get it votes where votes were needed. In order to carry out his program he was obliged ruthlessly to sidetrack three candidates who had gone before the voters of their respective wards in the primaries and fairly won their nomination. One of these was W. G. Towers, of the Fifteenth ward, who, after a hot primary fight had carried his ward and felt sure of the reward. No one dreamed that Mr. Towers would not be named until the morning of the convention of the Second district. Then when the delegates gathered at Russell's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, it became known that Mr. Rasin had passed the word down the line that Straus was to go on the ticket in place of Towers. Immediately there was a wild uproar. The Towers delegates vehemently protested and denounced the change as an unmitigated outrage. They cursed "Old Man" Rasin and they swore to get even. The protest, however, was unavailing. "Bob" Padgett presided over the convention and jammed the slate through while the Towers delegates were still

howling. It was all done before they knew what had happened. Of course, they howled worse than ever, but it did no good. A similar demonstration occurred in the Third district convention, where Sherlock Swann and Peter J. Campbell were named, the disappointed candidates futilely endeavoring to block the scheme.

After the legislative nominations had been made the State convention was called for August 2, and it was at this convention that the "white supremacy" plank that has been a feature of every Democratic platform in the State since, first made its appearance. It was drawn by John P. Poe at the suggestion of Gorman and adopted with tremendous enthusiasm. Governor Smith was present at the convention and was enthusiastically received. L. Victor Baughman presided and Dr. Joshua W. Hering was renominated for Comptroller, and J. Frank Turner, of Easton, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Smith administration and the extra session were indorsed and the census frauds of the Republicans vigorously denounced. Both Mr. Rasin and Mr. Gorman were on hand, as were most of the other leaders of the regular organization. One of the conspicuous figures was that of Edwin Warfield. A big demonstration greeted the appearance of Mr. Gorman and the whole convention was a Gorman body.

The Republicans followed with their convention the next week, nominating for Comptroller, Herman S. Platt, and for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Thomas Parran. They denounced the Smith administration and the extra session, attacked Governor Smith's record and shouted "Gormanism" and "Rasinism." Senator McComas was in complete control. George A. Pearre presided, and there was much eloquent denunciation of the Democrats. The platform promised, among other things, a primary election law, a corrupt practices act and the repeal of the election law passed in 1901. P. L. Goldsborough was again made chairman of the State Central Committee.

The campaign at once became hot.

The Reform League forces, engineered by Charles J. Bonaparte, vigorously opposed Mr. Gorman. A big meeting was held at which he was denounced by Edgar H. Gans, Summerfield Baldwin, William Keyser, Bonaparte and others. Henry W.

Williams, Leigh Bonsal, Reuben Foster and others took part in the campaign against him and the Republicans had lots of Democratic assistance, both financially and otherwise.

The Democrats followed up the Reform League meeting with one of their own at Music Hall, where speeches were made by Bernard Carter, Governor Smith and Senator Gorman. Isidor Rayner, who was then engaged in the trial of the Schley case, wrote a letter that was read at this meeting urging the election of the Democratic ticket, and Ex-Gov. Frank Brown pitched into the fight, organizing a Young Men's Democratic League and holding a big meeting at which Isaac Lobe Straus and others spoke. Senator McComas, Thomas J. Shryock and other Republican leaders gave out interviews and made speeches calling upon the people to rise in their might and prevent the re-establishment of Gormanism and Rasinism.

While all this strife was going on and Mr. Gorman was watching every move and fighting as he had rarely fought before in his life, Mr. Rasin was having a most annoying time in the city. At this period there was a complete estrangement between him and John J. Mahon. Just what the break was about originally is a matter of speculation, but it has generally been thought it was over money matters. Anyhow, Mahon hated Rasin and Rasin hated Mahon. They could not control themselves when speaking of each other, and the bitterness was intense. Rasin did all he could to put Mahon out of business, having policemen stationed in front of his friends' saloons, breaking up whatever little card games his friends were interested in, and otherwise making life unpleasant and unprofitable for "Sonny." In return "Sonny" had his knife out for every candidate in whom the "Old Man" was particularly interested. Mahon was for Gorman all right, and in this campaign supported the legislative ticket, although he knew the men nominated were Rasin men and his political enemies. His chance to "even up" with Rasin, however, was on the city ticket.

It happened this year that Mr. Rasin had nominated for Clerk of the Superior Court his friend John Hannibal. Hannibal was about the straightest and cleanest man connected with the Rasin organization. Those who know him best know that he never

full term of six years, getting every Democratic vote in both House and Senate. Mr. Straus, however, despite all pleadings, refused to fall in line for Mr. Vandiver as State Treasurer, and declined absolutely to go into the caucus by which the Democrats were bound to him. So alarmed were the leaders at the opposition to Mr. Vandiver that arrangements were made to have a number of Republicans vote for him on the secret ballot so as to offset the possible desertion of any Democrats. Straus voted for Douglas H. Thomas for State Treasurer, and the result of the ballot showed that Mr. Vandiver received two more votes than there were Democrats in the Legislature. He got more votes than Senator Gorman. It was said by those who were on the inside at the time that at least two, and possibly three, Republicans, voted for Mr. Vandiver, it being deemed wise by that gentleman not to take any chances. The Republicans who voted for him were from the city delegation, and their names were pretty well known by their colleagues.

Before the election of Senator Gorman, Senator McComas, Collector Stone and Republican leaders all over the State endeavored to arouse a feeling that would split the Democrats in the Legislature. In this, however, they failed. Just before the election of the Senator, however, a proposition was advanced at Annapolis by which it was hoped to break the ranks. Those who were there at the time and in a position to know, know that it was directly told Governor Smith that if he could get eight Democrats to vote for him he would be supported by the entire Republican strength on joint ballot and thus elected. The total Democratic majority on joint ballot was only 15. The defection of eight of these combined with the Republicans would have been a majority, and would have elected any man. Governor Smith's friends in Annapolis and Senator Gorman himself knew that had the Governor been willing to lend himself to this sort of thing he could then have been elected Senator at this time in place of Mr. Gorman.

Governor Smith told those who came to him with the proposition that he was not that kind of a Democrat, and he was not that kind of a man. He said he would like to be United States Senator—in fact, hoped to be some day—but that he did not want the place badly enough to think it worth being disloyal to his

friends. Nor, he added, did he want to be United States Senator if he had to be elected by Republican votes. That this incident actually occurred, and occurred in this way can be vouched for by a number of men still living who knew the whole circumstances. Governor Smith at this time was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1904, and expected to have the support of Mr. Gorman then. His influence was such that he could not only have gotten eight Democrats to have voted for him, but could probably have gotten twice that many had he been willing to deal in that sort of treachery. Those who know Governor Smith, however, know that he never played a dirty political trick in his life. They hold that he is incapable of disloyalty or treachery or deceit or meanness. Therefore, they were not surprised that the proposition made to him did not even tempt him. He merely laughed at it. He did not even think his declination a particularly virtuous one. It never occurred to him that any other answer was possible.

When that session of the Legislature was over the Democratic organization leaders heaved sighs of relief. The Straus control of the House had kept them on the anxious bench for three months, and the strain proved almost too much for some of them. They never knew what was going to happen next. Threats, promises and persuasion were all alike futile in dealing with Straus, who could not be swerved from his course, and who had during those three months many exciting battles on the floor of the House, some of which almost led to personal conflicts. Toward the end, however, he had so thoroughly proved his ability to take care of himself that he was let alone. He was easily the best parliamentarian in either branch of the Legislature at the time, and in debate he outclassed any man on the floor of the House, so that with him as its leader the Straus-Republican combination had full sway and the leaders were greatly mortified at the way in which they were treated. At the close of the session Straus had more than evened up for his "throw-down" for the Speakership.

It was predicted generally by organization Democrats that he had killed himself politically, and that he could never again hold office in the Democratic party. This did not discourage Mr. Straus much, and in the very next State campaign he came to the

had endeavored to construct a machine through the judicious distribution of minor positions in the City Hall. With his record, which was a good one; his newspaper support, his control of the City Hall patronage and the apparently unlimited campaign fund with which he was provided Hayes was a formidable candidate.

After his formal announcement he organized, not only in every ward, but in the town generally, campaign committees, and there flocked to his support many of the leading Democrats of the city. John F. Williams became the chairman of his campaign committee. Men such as Edgar H. Gans, William L. Marbury and others came out openly for him, and the Evening News, then published by Mr. Charles H. Grasty, began to make a vigorous fight for his nomination. The Mayor and his friends were elated. They began to think they had the organization and Mr. Rasin on the run, and that they would run away with the town in the primaries. About this time—in February—Mr. Francis E. Yewell announced himself as a candidate for the Democratic nomination and started in to make a campaign as the "workingman's friend." Mr. Yewell was popular throughout the town. He had always been a straight organization Democrat, and his friends believed that if the organization would take him up he could beat Hayes in the primaries. He opened up headquarters on West Fayette street, but the organization—by which is meant Rasin—made no move. It gave him absolutely no encouragement, and the word went out that it was hunting for a third man to put in the field to beat Hayes. And this was, in fact, the situation.

Mr. Rasin realized as well as anyone in the city—perhaps better than anyone—the strength of Hayes. He knew that to beat him in the primaries it would be necessary to have a candidate who would be so far above politics and political influence that the cry of "Rasin's man" could not affect him. He knew that the time had gone by when he could hope to put up a straight out and out organization man and jam him through. Yet he was determined to beat Hayes if he had to nominate his next greatest enemy. For weeks and weeks, while Hayes and Yewell campaigned energetically, the organization workers and ward leaders grew more and more restless and uneasy. They were afraid the "Old Man" was losing his grip. They thought valuable time was being lost

in getting behind a candidate. Hayes was gathering the loose ends of the organization into his camp. Yewell was making progress among the laboring element. Everything was going to pieces. Throughout this period Mr. Rasin sat unmoved, declaring to those who came into his office that he was taking no part in the campaign; that he had "washed his hands" of the whole business, and they could "go do as they liked." He did not, he said, intend to have the whole brunt of the fight on his shoulders. He did not care if they got another candidate in the field. If the people wanted to nominate that—(referring to Hayes)—why, let them go ahead and do it. As for him, he was out of politics.

This and a lot more of the same sort, was quickly spread by his followers and helped complicate the situation. All the time the "Old Man" was working under cover. In those weeks while the thing was drifting, the organization support for the nomination was offered to some half-dozen or more men of prominence in the community. The offers were not made directly by Mr. Rasin, but through eminently respectable emissaries. One of those who could have had the nomination but declined was Mr. Wilton Snowden.

In the meantime Gov. John Walter Smith had begun to interest himself in the situation. Governor Smith was an out-and-out candidate for the United States Senate. He and his friends recognized that the election of a Democratic Mayor in the spring would greatly facilitate the election of a Democratic Governor and Legislature in the fall. Upon the Legislature being Democratic depended whether or not his Senatorial candidacy would amount to anything. Hence he had a vital stake in the fight. He believed that without Rasin's help in the Legislature he could not go to the Senate. Therefore he was anxious to have Rasin defeat Hayes with a candidate who could win. About this time Mr. George Cator was brought out as a candidate by Edward Parrish, John Waters and other enthusiastic friends. Mr. Cator, a scholarly and accomplished man and a Democrat from principle, was ambitious to be Mayor. He was ready to announce himself at the slightest hint that the organization would be for him. Mr. Rasin never gave that hint. While Mr. Cator was hovering on

money than the other; at least they spent more of it in the preliminary campaign, although on election day the organization forces had all they wanted. But Hayes and his campaign committee practically monopolized the front pages of the newspapers, and every conceivable form of attack was used to weaken McLane. His family and his family characteristics were ridiculed and held up to scorn. The "eligibility" point, about which no lawyer had any real doubt, was played upon day after day. The Poe family, for its support of McLane, came in for a lot of sarcasm and abuse both in prose and in verse, and every effort was made to tar McLane with the Rasin stick and persuade the people that, notwithstanding his fine record and high character, he would be nothing less than a tool of the boss.

On the other hand, the organization managers resorted to tricks and turns of an even more personal nature. The unfortunate incident when Mayor Hayes was taken sick at the Hopkins banquet was recalled, and thousands of cards containing merely this legend, "Vote for the hero of the Hopkins banquet," were printed and distributed broadcast throughout the city. Their distribution caused many persons to inquire into their meaning, and the Hopkins banquet episode was spread throughout the town. It was accentuated by a fierce publication in *THE SUN*, over the signature of Leigh Bonsal, in which the latter recited the circumstances and declared that upon that occasion Mr. Hayes had disgraced the city of Baltimore. Mr. Joseph Packard denounced this sort of campaigning as low and un-Democratic, and the fight began to get lurid. The *Evening News* supported Mr. Hayes with energy and ability. The day after a magnificent sketch and character study of Hayes appeared in *The News*, in which all of the known virtues were attributed to him. Major Venable wrote and published the following letter:

"After you have completed the building of a mythical Hayes, will you do us the favor to take a day off and study the real Hayes, and then let us know whether you think he is a fit person to be Mayor of Baltimore?"

Something of a sensation was created just before the primaries by a conference held in the State's Attorney's office, at which were present Robert M. McLane, his father, James McLane, Ed-

gar Allan Poe, James B. Guyton and one or two others. At this conference, Mr. McLane made the proposition to Mr. Guyton that both he and Mr. Gephart withdraw as candidates for the Presidency of the Second Branch City Council, and let the party unite upon Mr. Henry Williams for this position. Mr. Guyton refused to consider this proposition and the publication of the proposal created much excitement. McLane had intimated that if this were not agreed to he himself might withdraw. The next day, however, he publicly announced that he would stay in the fight, and nothing further in the way of a realignment was attempted.

It was about this time that Mayor Hayes created some excitement by declaring that if he won his fight in the primaries he would take unto himself a wife. This statement, however, did not disorganize or stampede the organization forces. Still another development was sprung when cards and advertisements began to appear urging voters to vote for "McLane, Guyton and Smith." This was the ticket supported by John J. Mahon and his friends, who, while supporting Mr. McLane, were just as much opposed to Mr. Rasin's candidates—Gephart and Hooper—as they had been to Hannibal in the campaign of 1901.

Governor Smith and the State leaders generally showed their interest in the fight by contributing money to the election of the organization ticket, and by aiding in every way they could. Ex-Governor Brown jumped into the fray, took off his coat and helped organize the Young Men's McLane League. At the time Governor Brown kept people guessing as to whether he intended later to come out as a candidate for Governor or for Senator. It was in this campaign that in reply to a criticism from one of the high-minded members of the Reform League, who took him to task concerning his utterances about "white supremacy," stating that Grover Cleveland had placed his hand upon the head of Booker T. Washington, that Governor Brown said: "I don't object to Grover Cleveland placing his hand on the head of Booker Washington. It is having Booker Washington place his hand on the head of Grover Cleveland that I object to."

Eugene F. O'Dunne was the president of the Young Men's McLane League, and his appearance in that capacity was the

Second Branch. In every ward and district there was a Wachter candidate for the City Council.

In the meantime Stone was just as busy. He called a meeting of representative Republican business men, including Harry B. Wilcox, Reuben Foster, Isaac H. Dixon and others of that class, at the Rennert. This meeting unanimously indorsed William D. Platt as the organization candidate for the Mayoralty. Stone had arranged the meeting with his usual adroitness. Every man invited was known to be willing to indorse Platt beforehand, and was known to be against Wachter. Speeches were made and it was tried to demonstrate that behind Mr. Platt was the solid substantial citizenship of the Republican party in the city. The Wachter people saw the hand of Stone behind the meeting very clearly and did not hesitate to point it out. Wachter took the stump and made a whirlwind tour of the city, speaking in every ward two or three times. Sometimes his speeches got into print as they were delivered and sometimes they were revised before publication. Some of the things he said about Stone and the "custom-house ring" were too strong for publication, but a lot of them got in the papers and the Stone following fumed and raved.

Mr. Stone, however, had mapped out a policy for his candidates and made them adhere to it. He refused to let them reply to Wachter and himself treated all charges as not worth considering. This made Wachter madder than ever and he fairly made the air blue with his denunciation of the organization. Stone brought out George R. Heffner for Comptroller and E. Clay Timanus, then serving in the First Branch from the Thirteenth Ward, for President of the Second Branch.

Wachter and his friends attacked both of them and ridiculed Platt unmercifully. There was not much to Mr. Platt as a candidate. He was not popular, had no following or strength of his own, and was an exceedingly poor campaigner. No one disliked him very much, but no one cared very much about him. He lacked utterly personal magnetism. That was Wachter's strong card, and that kept the "boys" shouting for him all over the town. This was the campaign in which Wachter made the statement that if elected he "would take the hinges off the doors at the City Hall." This statement greatly grieved Charles J.

Bonaparte, who, in both the primaries and afterwards, opposed Mr. Wachter. Wachter never could speak of Bonaparte after that without swearing, and had in his time called him some picturesque names.

Senator McComas was very hostile to Wachter, and, while ostensibly keeping out of the fight, helped the Stone organization all he could. On the other hand Wachter had the enthusiastic support of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd and of "Uncle Bill" Jackson. It was generally believed at the time that Jackson contributed largely to his campaign fund. Mudd was anxious to defeat Stone, and believed if he could crush the organization in the city and elect an anti-Stone-anti-McComas man as Mayor, such as Wachter would have been, in the event of a Republican Legislature he could secure McComas' seat in the Senate, either for himself or for Mr. Jackson. The interest in the primary fight was thus State-wide.

The organization leaders up to the day before the primaries refused to concede him more than three wards in the city, and believed they had the fight won. When the votes were counted it was found that Wachter had swept the town, carrying 17 out of the 24 wards. Both of his running mates, however, went down to defeat. Wachter carried the first 10 wards in the city by big majorities and swamped the organization in some of its strongholds. He cared but little for the defeat of his running mates. They were merely necessary pawns in the game, put up to complete his ticket and that was all. His fight was for himself, and his victory was a great one. The Republican City Convention was held a few nights after the primaries at the Lyric, and the entire ticket—Wachter, Heffner and Timanus—was nominated unanimously and amid great enthusiasm. John V. L. Findlay made the speech nominating Mr. Wachter, and that genial gentleman, in accepting the nomination, got a reception that he probably remembered all of his life.

The fight that followed was a short but bitter one, and the result was so close as to be unsatisfactory. Following the election of McLane came the State fight of 1903, in which Edwin Warfield was elected Governor, and in the session of the Legislature of 1904 there occurred the memorable contest between Smith and Rayner for the Senate.

late Morris A. Thomas, a brother of J. Sewell Thomas, was the confidential political representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. Morris Thomas had from the start been for McLane. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad influence was all for McLane in the primaries, just as the Western Maryland Railroad influence and the Fuller syndicate were generally supposed to be with Hayes. Morris Thomas was in consultation during the primary fight with Governor Smith and with McLane himself. He had the confidence of both and did important confidential work. He tried, incidentally, to bring about the nomination of Guyton and Smith with McLane, but failed in this, and after the nomination was an enthusiastic McLane man. Everything went well up to within a week before the election. The Baltimore and Ohio influence in a fight was in those days well worth having. It meant many votes and, this being prior to the Corrupt Practices act, a large contribution to the campaign fund.

About six days before the election Senator Gorman, who had been in New York, came to Baltimore, went up to the Hotel Rennert and sent for Mr. Rasin. To Rasin he told the news that the Baltimore and Ohio had deserted McLane and was for Wachter. Rasin told "Billy" Porter, who had charge of the headquarters in the Calvert Building, as secretary to the committee of seven, of which Mr. D. H. Thomas was chairman. Thence the news spread. In the morning the report that the influence of the road was to be thrown to Wachter was published in THE SUN. Morris Thomas the next day furiously denied it. He went to McLane and to Governor Smith and declared it to be a lie. They both looked on him with suspicion, but suspended judgment. The next day Daniel J. Loden, who always kept in close touch with the Mount Clare Shops of the road, brought to Mr. Rasin and to headquarters absolute confirmation that the road had already begun to send the word down the line among its employees there to be for Wachter.

That settled it. Morris Thomas threw aside all pretense, and came out openly for Wachter, and from then until the close of the fight was the confidential adviser at the Wachter headquarters. Had it not been for the tip given by Mr. Gorman, Thomas could have continued in the confidence of Governor Smith and

McLane up to the last moment, and might probably have brought about the defeat of the ticket. As a result of this incident Morris and Sewell Thomas, his brother, quarreled violently, and it was not until long afterward that they made up.

Not only did the Wachter forces have Baltimore and Ohio money, but there is no question but that they were supplied with considerable cash by "Bill" Jackson, who at this time entertained strong Senatorial aspirations and believed the election of Wachter would help him realize them. The Democrats, too, had plenty of money. Governor Smith was a liberal contributor, and the State people generally pitched in and helped swell the campaign fund. Roger W. Cull was the independent Democrat who took a prominent part in the campaign in behalf of Wachter. Nearly every other man who was prominent as an independent came out for McLane. Mr. Cull supported Wachter and made a great speech, urging his election at the Lyric at the close of the campaign.

The Reform League in this fight cut a right foolish figure. Mr. Bonaparte did not want to support Wachter, and yet it rased him a lot to think of Democratic success. There were various meetings of the executive committee, at which there was considerable straddling done. Messrs. Venable and Bruce, both of them then members of the committee, insisted that if the league proposed to investigate the records of Gephart and Hooper it also investigate Heffner and Timanus, and not make the investigation one-sided. In the end, the league practically did nothing, indorsing neither McLane nor Wachter. Marbury, Bruce, Rayner and others spoke for McLane, while Gaither, Putzel, McComas, J. Stuart McDonald and Cull were on the stump for Wachter.

It was a short but sharp campaign, in which many canards and false alarms were sprung. The election was held on May 5 and McLane's official majority was 520. Heffner was elected by 739 and Timanus by 2,018. Both of McLane's running mates—Hooper and Gephart—went down to defeat, because of the special fight made against them as Rasin men. Of course, Wachter and his friends claimed that the Republican organization sold him out, and had made a deal by which it had saved the two

Democratic leaders. John Hannibal, who had regarded Harry F. Hooper, the defeated candidate for Comptroller as a sort of protege and who felt sorry for him, went to Mr. Rasin and urged that Hooper be named. Rasin told Hannibal, in the presence of two other men, that he could have the place for himself if he wanted it. Hannibal insisted that it ought to go to Hooper; that Hooper had made a good fight for Comptroller and that he would rather see him get it. Rasin agreed. The word was passed down the line and that night the Council met and Hooper got every Democratic vote and was elected. When the news of his election reached him he was in Mr. Hannibal's office and was so overcome with gratitude that he wept. At the time he took office his friends in the Sixth ward were jubilant over their success in making him, and he was extremely popular with them. In a very short while he fell out with Hannibal. Then he fell out with "Jim" Lewis and Emil Goetzke, and it was not long before the people over in the ward who had been most enthusiastic for him were heartily cursing him. Almost from the time he was elected he broke off his friendship with Hannibal and ceased going to his office. His former friends in the ward said that prosperity had proved too much for him, and that he had a "swelled head." Whatever the cause, it is certain that a very short time after he became City Register Hooper lost most of his old political friends in the Sixth ward and began to train with an entirely different crowd.

Soon after his inauguration Mayor McLane began to have trouble with his appointments. All the old regulars who had been out in the cold during the four years of the Hayes administration were clamoring for office. They besieged "Old Man" Rasin until he was nearly frantic, and they thronged the City Hall. McLane desired to make good his promises during the campaign that he would appoint none but Democrats to office, and that if the organization would put good men up to him they should have the preference. He carried this out to the letter. Further than this, he recognized Mr. Rasin as the organization head and conferred with him. In order to shift the burden off his own shoulders, however, Mr. Rasin did not hesitate to tell his followers, "I can't do anything with that fellow, McLane. He is going to be another Hayes. He has thrown the organization

down. I have no influence with him." This relieved the "Old Man" a good deal, but it made the burden harder for McLane.

Most of McLane's appointments were perfectly satisfactory to Rasin. Some of them were not, but he had no just cause of complaint. He was perfectly satisfied with the appointment of Henry Williams for City Collector. The reappointment of Edward D. Preston as Building Inspector was exactly what he wanted. He indorsed the appointment of Wilbur F. Coyle for City Librarian, and he was satisfied with the reappointment of McCuen as Superintendent of Lamps and Lighting. He did not want City Engineer B. T. Fendall reappointed, and did all he could to prevent it, but he failed. McLane insisted upon reappointing him and did so, chiefly for William L. Marbury, whose influence it has been that has kept Mr. Fendall in office every time a fight has been made against him, and who secured his appointment from Hayes in the first place.

McLane was anxious not to reappoint Water Engineer Quick, and would have named in his place any good man whom the organization put up. The trouble was that the organization had no candidate for the place possessing the charter qualifications to fill it. After waiting to the last minute in the hope of getting the right man for the place, McLane was finally forced to reappoint Quick, although those who were in close touch with him knew that he did so very reluctantly. Street Cleaning Commissioner Wickes was one of the few personal appointments made by McLane. The organization would have very much liked to have had this place, as it carried with it more small laboring places than any other. It was, however, the intention of McLane to see that the organization got these places, and he was carrying out this policy when he died.

This brings the story up to the Warfield-Williams campaign for Governor, the Rayner-Smith fight for the Senatorship and the first of the suffrage amendments intended to disfranchise the illiterate negro voter.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Warfield-Williams Campaign and How Each Came to be Nominated.

In the political history of Maryland the campaign of 1903 that resulted in the election of Edwin Warfield as Governor and of Isidor Rayner as United States Senator stands out as an epoch-making battle. There were elected in that year for the first time since Senator A. P. Gorman became the acknowledged leader of his party in Maryland a Democratic Governor who cut loose from him politically and personally and a Democratic Legislature that failed to do his bidding when called upon.

The combination of the two hurt Mr. Gorman's prestige as nothing else had, and destroyed the faith of his followers in his absolute political infallibility and power. It marked the one and the only time in their long and close association, covering more than a generation, in which Gorman and Rasin did not work together in complete understanding and harmony. In the Rayner-Smith fight for the Senatorship Rasin deceived Mr. Gorman from the start. He played him from the beginning, and at the end went squarely back upon the final agreement made in Senator Gorman's Washington home, on K street, two nights before Mr. Rayner's nomination in the Democratic caucus at Annapolis.

There had been numerous conferences at the Gorman house during the progress of the fight at which all elements, at one time or another, were represented. There had been "gentlemen's agreements" reached upon more than one occasion that had not held, and there had been various "understandings" that later proved to be "misunderstandings." This conference was unlike any of the others. It was exclusive and supposed to be final. The situation at Annapolis had reached a point where Mr. Gorman saw it had to be ended. Only four men

were present at this conference. They were Senator A. P. Gorman, Sr., State Senator A. P. Gorman, Jr., State Treasurer Murray Vandiver and I. Freeman Rasin. An absolute agreement was there reached that the candidacy of Mr. Bernard Carter was to be dropped and that the heretofore divided organization forces were to center in caucus Monday night and nominate John Walter Smith. Rasin agreed absolutely to this, and gave the number of votes in the city delegation which he could swing to the Smith banner. He went directly back to Annapolis and threw his following to Mr. Rayner, playing the game in such a way that Mr. Vandiver and State Senator Gorman, as well as Smith's friends, with one or two exceptions, who did not trust him, were fooled up to the very moment the caucus assembled. There was no period of the fight, it is believed, when Gorman and Rasin together could not have elected Smith. Rasin deceived Gorman and they both deceived Smith. When finally Gorman came back to Smith as the only solution of the situation, Rasin pulled the wool over his eyes and let him in for the most crushing defeat of his career. The inside story of the election of Isidor Rayner to the Senate is one of cold-blooded treachery and deceit almost unbelievable. Money also played a big part in the result. While up to this last conference Gorman had never been for Smith, there is not a shadow of a doubt that at that time he determined to end it by electing him, and that his betrayal by Rasin was an awful shock.

Before going into the details of the Rayner-Smith fight it will be necessary to tell the story of the candidacy and campaign of Edwin Warfield, who was the Governor at the time. Mr. Warfield had been for years a political and personal friend of Senator Gorman, and when in 1899 he aspired to the Democratic gubernatorial nomination he thought he was entitled to Mr. Gorman's support. Mr. Gorman did not see it that way, and his friends fell in line behind John Walter Smith, who became the candidate. Mr. Warfield felt his defeat keenly, and it can be stated truthfully that from that time on his feeling toward Mr. Gorman changed. He was no longer a Gorman man. He announced his candidacy again in 1901—a year and a half before the campaign—and did so without consulting anyone.

"Bill" Garland as "the brute of the Third ward," and said that Governor Smith was his "partner in crime." It was in this campaign, too, that the late Judge James McSherry came up for re-election and had a tremendous fight, pulling through by a scant 500 votes, notwithstanding the demand for his retention on the Court of Appeals bench by practically the whole Maryland bar, regardless of political affiliation.

CHAPTER XXXII.

The Real Story of the Smith-Rayner Fight for the Senatorship in the Legislature of 1904.

A few days before the election of 1903 there was a conference of Democratic leaders at the Rennert, at which both Edwin Warfield and I. Freeman Rasin were present. This was the only time during the whole campaign that Mr. Warfield and Mr. Rasin had got in the same room together. They had never liked each other, and Rasin was one of the few men who were not surprised at the "throw down" given the organization by Mr. Warfield after the election. He saw it coming and said so.

At this conference Rasin made the statement that the Baltimore and Ohio influence was against Warfield and that the "word" had been sent out to that effect. To this Mr. Warfield warmly replied that he did not care how much "word" had been sent out or who had sent it; that he knew the bulk of the employees of the road were for him, and would vote for him regardless of pressure. At the time the Baltimore and Ohio influence was with the Republican ticket. Just before the election it changed. Rasin always claimed he was responsible for the change, and that without it Warfield's majority would have been much smaller. Mr. Warfield thought Rasin's statement was made with the view of frightening him into putting up more money for the campaign. The election gave Warfield a majority of more than 12,000, and all the Democratic city candidates except Grannan were chosen. The Democrats elected more than a three-fifths majority in the Legislature and swept the State from one end to the other. Grannan was defeated by William H. Green for Sheriff, because of the cutting by the friends of John T. Couglar, whom he had beaten for the nomination.

The members of the Legislature of 1904 who went in with Governor Warfield were as follows:

St. Mary's—George L. Buckler, Democrat; W. T. Wilkinson, Republican.

Talbot—William Collins, Richard S. Dodson, William J. Jackson, Democrats.

Washington—B. Mitchell, Jr., Palmer Tennant, Democrats; Harry E. Baker, Abner B. Bingham, B. F. Charles, Republicans.

Wicomico—L. Atwood Bennett, G. Ernest Hearn, H. James Messick, Democrats.

Worcester—Samuel K. Dennis, William G. Kerbin, W. Lee Carey, Democrats.

The Rayner fight began before the election. Mr. Rayner, after much preliminary sparring, announced his candidacy on September 22. John Walter Smith had been a candidate since the session of 1902, when Mr. Gorman was elected. Had he chosen to avail himself of proffered Republican support, Smith could have gone to the Senate then. So could his partner and friend, Gen. Francis E. Waters, to whom was made a similar offer. Both Governor Smith and General Waters refused to consider the proposals made to them, and Mr. Gorman knew it. After his election he gave to Governor Smith an unequivocal promise of support, and told him and his friends that he looked forward to having him as his colleague in the Senate two years later. Smith and his friends regarded it as settled. They felt that all they had to do was to work to insure a Democratic Legislature in 1904. Both Gorman and Rasin had personally pledged themselves to Smith voluntarily and unequivocally, not once, but upon numerous occasions.

No trouble with Mr. Rasin was anticipated. While he had been aggrieved over the first batch of Smith's appointments, he had apparently been satisfied with the next—and he ought to have been. He led Governor Smith to believe he was absolutely for him, and no one suspected the vindictive purpose deep down in him that Smith should never go to the Senate. When Rayner announced his candidacy, Smith's friends were not greatly worried. They felt secure in the pledges given by Gorman and Rasin and in their ability to "deliver the goods." Also, they knew that neither Mr. Gorman nor Mr. Rasin had the slightest liking personally or politically for Mr. Rayner. Then THE SUN took

up Rayner's cause, and strongly backed up his demand for pledges from the Democratic Legislative candidates in the city. From that time on Rayner became a formidable factor.

The fight made for him by THE SUN created a tremendous sentiment for him throughout the State, and day after day he got stronger. Professing all the while to be hostile to Rayner, and for Smith, Rasin permitted the city candidates to pledge themselves to Rayner upon the ground that because of the fight THE SUN was making for him failure to do so would beat the whole ticket. Smith and his friends unsuspectingly accepted this explanation. The fight began to get hot, with Rayner arousing the State with his eloquence and THE SUN thundering editorially and locally in his behalf. Smith had no newspaper support.

Still Smith's friends sat back in confident security. Walter R. Townsend, next to Talbot the strongest politician in Baltimore county, enlisted in Rayner's cause, and through him three of the Baltimore county candidates—Allen Stevenson, John Green and C. E. Fitzsimmons—declared for Rayner. Still Mr. Talbot himself was violently against Rayner, and the balance of the delegation were Mr. Gorman's, to do with what he pleased. The Smith people, knowing the votes Governor Smith himself controlled, and the number Rasin and Gorman could control, had no real doubt of his success. Then the Rayner petitions in the counties were started, Rayner mass-meetings held and the signatures of thousands of voters obtained requesting their representatives to vote for Rayner.

It was about this time that Ex-Governor E. E. Jackson, unquestionably inspired by Mr. Rasin, who throughout was his political adviser, announced his candidacy for the Senate. This was followed—after the election—by a similar announcement by Joshua W. Miles. This meant that the votes of Wicomico and Somerset on the Eastern Shore would not be for Smith in the caucus, but they had never been counted by the Smith people, anyhow, because of the antagonism that had existed between these two leaders and Smith since 1900.

Gorman and Rasin first showed their hands as against Smith about two weeks before the Legislature assembled, when they turned down William Collins, of Talbot county, the Smith can-

didate for Speaker, and settled upon Dr. George V. Everhart, of Baltimore county. It was not clearly realized then, but everybody saw later that had Gorman and Rasin not been against Smith at that time they would have made Collins Speaker. The determination to make Everhart Speaker was reached at a private conference between Mr. Gorman and Mr. Rasin alone. Rasin went over to Washington and saw Gorman at his home. When he returned the word went out for Everhart. Still Governor Smith could not believe that he had been "thrown down" by the men upon whose word he depended.

The Legislature met, and then came the candidacy of Mr. Bernard Carter. Those who know most about the facts believe that it was Rasin who induced Gorman to break away from Smith. They say that Rasin convinced Mr. Gorman that Smith could not be nominated, and that the only hope of defeating Rayner was to bring out as a candidate some big Baltimore lawyer of such high standing and character that he would be justified in switching the city's delegates away from their Rayner pledges. Bernard Carter was naturally the man decided upon, and it was Gorman who induced him to go into the fight after convincing him there was no hope for Smith.

On January 16, after Gorman and Rasin had agreed upon this plan, a conference was held at Senator Gorman's home, at which were present Gorman leaders from all over the State, but no representatives either of Smith or Rayner. At this conference were present, too, Ex-Governor Jackson and Mr. Miles. It was supposed to be a very secret affair. It was agreed that Smith could not be elected and that Rayner should not be. Then the Carter candidacy was laid before the leaders and an understanding reached that on Monday night at the caucus the name of Mr. Carter was to be put in nomination. The organization forces, including those of Miles and Jackson, were to be swung to Carter. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Gorman's friends doubted not for a moment that he would be chosen exactly in the way "Charlie" Gibson had been chosen. They felt sure that as soon as the "word" went out the Rayner and Smith forces would crumble, there would be a wild leap for the band wagon and it would be all over. Probably it would have been if, as planned, the Carter

candidacy had been kept secret until sprung in the caucus, but Mr. Gorman failed to count upon two things—one was the double game being played by Rasin and the other the power of publicity.

Within two hours after the conference broke out the program decided upon was known and the story of the gathering was published in full in THE SUN Sunday morning. Governor Smith and his friends were stunned. They quickly woke up to the fact that they had been betrayed, and instead of collapsing started in to fight. On Monday morning THE SUN followed up the story with an article headed "Carter's Election a Commercial Calamity," with interviews and editorials. Those two days of publicity caused the whole Gorman plan to collapse. He might have put it through if certain gentlemen who were in the secret conference had not given it away.

On Monday afternoon Mr. Carter publicly announced his candidacy. His son, Charles H. Carter, came to Annapolis to represent his father, and the State House was in a turmoil. The caucus met with the Smith people desperate but determined. The Gorman plan had been to obtain a secret vote in the caucus. Smith's friends went in with the determination to force an adjournment without action, and they succeeded by combining with the Rayner forces. Senator John P. Moore made the motion to adjourn and it was carried. The Gorman leaders were "up in the air." They realized that someone had betrayed the conference, but they could not locate the man, and never did. The next day the first ballot for Senator was taken in the open joint session and resulted as follows:

Rayner, 35; Smith, 29; Carter, 9; Jackson, 5; Miles, 4; Warfield, 2; McComas, 38; Judge J. B. Henderson, 2.

Those who voted for Mr. Carter were Senators Robinson, of Harford; Biddison, of Baltimore county; Beaseman, of Carroll; Perkins, of Baltimore city; Jones, of Montgomery, and Delegates Everhart, Benson and Cockey, of Baltimore county, and Hill, of Prince George's. Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., cast his ballot for Edwin Warfield, as did also Gill, of Howard county. Miles got the four votes from Somerset and Jackson the four from Wicomico, with the additional vote of Senator Applegarth, of Dorchester. All the other Democrats voted for Smith and Rayner.

On the next ballot Gorman and Gill changed to Carter, making his total 11, which was the highest he received in the fight. Senator Perkins had pledged himself to Rayner, and his violation of the pledge caused an outburst of indignation.

Then Mr. Rasin went to Annapolis and took charge of the situation. For days he stayed there while the newspapers screamed with denunciation, and citizens of Baltimore seriously talked of organizing to compel him by force to leave the State House. He took up quarters in the Speaker's room, and from there directed the fight. After the break-up of the first caucus Governor Smith and Gen. Francis E. Waters went over to Washington and saw Senator Gorman. Senator Gorman explained that Smith could not be elected because certain delegations would not vote for him. General Waters emphatically denied this, and showed Mr. Gorman that with the votes he had swung to Carter Smith could easily win. He recalled to Mr. Gorman his promises to Governor Smith and asked him if he meant to keep them, and to send for the Senators he said would not vote for Smith, and in his presence ask them whether that was not the very thing they wanted to do if he would let them. Senator Gorman said that was what Rasin had told him, but that he had evidently been misled. He agreed to send for the Senators mentioned.

General Waters and Governor Smith went back to Annapolis and waited for developments. None came and the situation remained unchanged. Another caucus was held, but it was also fruitless. Mr. Carter retained his 11 votes, but got no more, and both Smith and Rayner held their forces intact. Then an invitation came from Senator Gorman for another conference to be held on January 23 at the Shoreham in Washington. Smith declined to go. He was asked again and then requested General Waters to go and represent him. At that time he had made an agreement with Jackson, which the latter afterwards broke but to which Smith stood. He sent word he would not attend the conference unless Jackson also were invited. Gorman insisted upon his coming, and finally Smith asked General Waters to attend and represent both him and Jackson. General Waters reluctantly agreed. At this conference nearly every county as well as the city was represented by its Democratic leader. The situa-

tion was gone over. Everybody there was against Rayner. It was shown that Carter could not win and that neither Miles nor Jackson had a chance. General Waters asked that a vote be taken of those present. One was taken and Smith had the conference unanimously, Mr. Rasin alone not voting. It was then agreed that Mr. Carter, who was present, should retire as a candidate and Smith should be chosen. The votes were canvassed and enough were in hand to elect him, counting those whom Rasin could swing in the city delegation. A "gentleman's agreement" was entered into and the conference broke up. Rasin remained at the Gorman house an hour after all the others had left, returning late to Baltimore.

Again the Smith people regarded it as settled. The next day was Sunday. In the morning Mr. Carter called Governor Smith by telephone and made an appointment with him. It then transpired that circumstances were such that Mr. Carter could not retire. His friends insisted upon his staying in, and the "gentleman's agreement" was off. Smith and his friends went down to Annapolis the next day determined to keep on fighting.

There was another week of turmoil and strife, and then Mr. Gorman determined to end the thing finally. He sent for Rasin and Murray Vandiver to come to Washington. These two, and his son, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., conferred at his home. Rasin agreed to switch his city delegation in the next caucus to Smith. Carter was to be dropped absolutely. The thing was to be ended. Vandiver and Arthur Gorman came back to Annapolis jubilant. Rasin had finally pledged himself for Smith to Senator Gorman, and while he had deceived others, he had never yet deceived Senator Gorman. Such was their belief. Smith and his friends were told by Vandiver and Gorman of the result. A caucus call was sent out, and all day Monday they thought at last the victory was in their grasp. Rasin, inscrutable and silent, was in the Speaker's room and at Carvel Hall. Some of Smith's friends did not quite trust him, after having been twice bunkoed. They had Vandiver and Arthur Gorman separately to go to him during the day for reassurance. Each went away with the statement that it was absolutely all right, and that Rasin would give the word out just before the caucus.

Early in the day Ex-Governor Jackson, who had been at An-

napolis from the start, silently folded his tent and went home, leaving his votes in the hands of Mr. Rasin. Joshua Miles did the same thing. Early in the afternoon Rasin sent for Senator Thomas A. Robinson, of Harford county, with whom he had a talk, the result of which caused Mr. Robinson to look very serious indeed. The caucus met at 8 o'clock. Rasin was in the Speaker's room. Smith, General Waters, Vandiver, Buchanan Schley and others of the Smith leaders were in the lobby, where were also Rusk, Rayner, Townsend and a host of others. Behind the locked doors the members of the Legislature sat in the House of Delegates chamber while the form of putting the candidates in nomination was gone through.

It was almost time for the roll call to begin when William Lee Carey, of Worcester, one of Smith's warmest and closest friends, went over to the city delegation and asked a man, Henry F. Bosse whom he knew to be ready to vote for Smith if any "word" had come. "No," was the reply. Mr. Carey went outside into the Speaker's room. Mr. Rasin sat in there with Mr. George N. Lewis, "Tom" Fitzgerald and one or two other henchmen.

"Mr. Rasin," said Carey, "you haven't sent any word to the city delegates."

"Send Bosse in here," was what Rasin replied.

Carey nearly broke a leg getting inside again and sending Bosse, of the city delegation out. Bosse went in, saw Rasin for about two minutes and came out. There was a rush toward him when he got back in the room.

"It's Rayner," he said; and it was.

Mr. Rasin had waited until the very last moment before giving the word. In the end he had used one of Smith's close friends to get for him the man by whom he sent the word. He told Bosse to follow "Tom" Robinson, and that Robinson would vote for Rayner. It was Senator Robinson who led the break toward Rayner. He was the first Carter vote to go over. The Rasin city delegates followed him, as did the Jackson and Miles delegates and the other county delegates whom Mr. Rasin had held in reserve.

It was as complete a betrayal as ever occurred. At the close of the caucus Arthur Gorman, who had at heart, always been for

Smith, furious with anger, rushed into the Speaker's room and there shook his fist in Rasin's face and denounced him.

"You lied to my father!" he shouted.

Rasin jumped up with clenched fists and hotly replied. Friends got in between and separated them.

Governor Smith took his defeat calmly, and like a man. He upbraided no one, denounced no one. All that he said was that he would always remember with gratitude the loyal support of his friends. In the course of the fight there were several times when Smith's friends pointed out to him his chance to buy the Senatorship. He refused, telling them he would rather not win than have to win that way. At one time his friends told him they knew the nomination was being bought by the other side and that if he would not buy it himself, they would do it for him. Smith emphatically declined to permit them to go further, and said, "If I have to buy my way to the Senate or have it bought for me I do not want to go."

The Rayner adherents were wild with joy after the caucus. The odds had been all against Rayner from the start. Nearly every political leader in the State was opposed to him, and his victory surprised some who had been for him. There ensued a wild night in Annapolis. Every drop of wine, beer and whisky in the town was drunk, and in the morning nothing intoxicating was to be had for love or money. It ended the most sensational Senatorial fight in the history of the State and marked the break between Gorman and Rasin that was never healed.

One of the regrettable things about it was the humiliation of Mr. Bernard Carter, who went into the fight only after being assured that Smith could not win. That the Pennsylvania Railroad was in any way behind his candidacy is denied by men who are in a position to know. He went into the fight at the urgent request of Mr. Gorman, who pointed out that with him only could they defeat Rayner. Whatever may be thought of Rasin's treachery and deceit, the shrewdness with which he fooled the whole State is unparalleled in Maryland politics. There is no doubt at all that he planned the whole thing just as it happened. He took no one into his confidence and no one understood his game. After it was all over Mr. Rasin took no little pride in what he had done.

sisted that the amendment as proposed was not an honest nor a square one. He asserted that it placed in the hands of the registration officials a dangerous power which they should not have, and that it placed the right to vote of every citizen in jeopardy. The Rayner-Smith fight for the Senatorship was out of the way by this time, and for the rest of that Legislature the suffrage amendment was the center of interest.

Following Mr. Bryan's declaration, Governor Warfield came out in opposition to the amendment. A howl went up all over the State among the Democratic regulars, but the Governor adhered to his position. Such leading Democrats as Joshua W. Miles, probably the pioneer in the disfranchising movement; Gen. L. Victor Baughman, of Frederick, and many others who had been his friends, went to Annapolis and urged him to change. Both Governor Warfield and Mr. Bryan favored what was known as the Worthington amendment, which did not contain the obnoxious registration provision, and which they considered fair. The Republicans and Independents meanwhile had for months been denouncing the whole plan as an outrageous and dishonest attempt of the "ring" to perpetuate its power.

Some of the newspapers had taken a similar stand, and the attitude of Warfield and Bryan was hailed with delight. It had the effect of completing the break between Governor Warfield and his party organization, which had already started. It arrayed Democratic leaders all over the State against him and it severed the last thread that held him to the organization. He was denounced and cursed and condemned by the organization people in a way of which he could have but little idea. On the other hand he was widely commended by the opponents of the amendment as a fearless, honest and non-partisan Governor, who put the public interests ahead of party advantages.

There was much excitement and intense feeling at Annapolis, which was increased when the Governor announced his intention of vetoing the amendment if passed. The Democratic leaders met this by refusing to present the amendment to him, thus giving him no chance either to veto or sign it. They put it through both House and Senate by a three-fifths vote, and it was never presented to the Governor, the Democratic contention being that,

having passed by a majority big enough to override the Governor's veto, he had no right to veto it. Their attitude was later sustained by the Court of Appeals.

After the Legislature adjourned very little was heard of the amendment. Governor Warfield maintained his uncompromising attitude of hostility and the party leaders continued to abuse him, but quietly. The 1904 national campaign came and went, and finally on September 28 the Democratic State Convention of 1905 was held. Governor Warfield was conspicuous by his absence. It was one of the few State conventions of his party in a great many years which he had failed to attend. Ex-Governor Smith, Ex-Governor Jackson, Ex-Governor Brown, Gen. John Gill, Mr. John P. Poe and prominent Democrats from all sections of the State were there. Senator Gorman was present and spoke, declaring that if the Democratic party were successful in adopting this suffrage amendment he would agree never again to seek public office at the hands of his party. Dr. Gordon T. Atkinson was renominated for Comptroller, and the amendment made the one issue.

Soon after the convention the fight started. The Democratic Anti-Poe Amendment Association was organized. Mr. Leigh Bonsal and other active independents came out openly against the measure and put a tremendous amount of energy into their campaign. William L. Marbury, Edgar H. Gans, Roger W. Cull and many other leading lawyers in interviews denounced the amendment and the effort to force it through. Ex-Governor William Pinkney Whyte bitterly assailed it and the men back of it, and regular Democrats all over the city and in the counties as well began to rise up and protest. Although the campaign raged in this way for weeks and weeks, Senator Isidor Rayner made no declaration until near the close of the fight. Then he came out in an impassioned and powerful statement upon the first page of THE SUN, in which he declared the amendment as drawn was opposed to the convictions he had held for a lifetime, and called upon the people of Maryland to defeat it.

In this article he attacked the organization leaders and the whole scheme. It was the most telling broadside delivered in the fight, and except for the opposition of Warfield and Bryan counted more than anything else.

FIRST BRANCH.

First Ward—John H. Trautfelder.
 Second—Dr. George Heller.
 Third—Edward W. Klein.
 Fourth—Louis D. Greene.
 Fifth—W. W. Cherry.
 Sixth—John Betz, Jr.
 Seventh—Howard W. Jackson.
 Eighth—Isaac Frank.
 Ninth—Charles R. Whiteford.
 Tenth—Bernard J. Lee.
 Eleventh—Addison E. Mullikin.
 Twelfth—Timothy O. Heatwole.
 Thirteenth—Samuel L. West.
 Fourteenth—Augustus C. Binswanger.
 Fifteenth—Henry A. Ulrich.
 Sixteenth—Robert D. McCurdy.
 Seventeenth—Harry S. Cummings (colored).
 Eighteenth—Frederick T. Hellman.
 Nineteenth—L. Bates Etchison.
 Twentieth—Henry L. Wienefeld.
 Twenty-First—Dr. Joseph E. Muse.
 Twenty-Second—Albert M. Sproesser.
 Twenty-Third—William Hiller.
 Twenty-Fourth—H. J. C. Hoffman.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Congressional Fights from 1900 to 1908.

Before telling the story of the Crothers-Gaither fight for the Governorship, one result of which was the election to the United States Senate and establishment as the State Democratic leader of John Walter Smith, it is worth while to review the Congressional campaigns that immediately preceded it, showing who went to Congress and how. It was in 1900 that the second Bryan disaster again gave the Republicans the six Congressional districts from this State. Every Democrat was defeated and six Republicans were chosen as follows:

First District—(Short Term)—Josiah L. Kerr. (Long Term)—William H. Jackson.
 Second—Albert A. Blakeney.
 Third—Frank C. Wachter.
 Fourth—Charles R. Schirm.
 Fifth—Sydney E. Mudd.
 Sixth—George A. Pearre.
 The defeated Democratic candidates of the year were:
 First District—(Short Term)—Edwin H. Brown. (Long Term)—John P. Moore.
 Second—J. F. C. Talbott.
 Third—Robert F. Leach.
 Fourth—James W. Denny.
 Fifth—B. Harris Camalier.
 Sixth—Charles A. Little.

Preceding this campaign, both parties in Maryland had sent delegates to their respective national conventions at Philadelphia and Kansas City, Bryan and McKinley being the respective Presidential candidates. This was the first campaign in which William H. Jackson, better known as "Uncle Bill," was a candi-

date for office. In 1898 John Walter Smith had been elected to Congress from the First District, but before he took his seat was chosen Governor and resigned. This made it necessary for both parties to nominate two candidates in the district; one for the long and one for the short term. Because he had the money and was willing to spend it, Jackson was named by his party for the long term. "Uncle Bill" justified the expectations of the Republican county leaders. He opened up his barrel and a perfect orgy of vote buying and selling marked the campaign. He swamped his opponent, John P. Moore, with the unlimited campaign fund he put out, and was elected to Congress without once appearing on the stump or addressing the voters. From that time until his career was permanently checked by an overwhelming defeat at the hands of J. Harry Covington, in 1908, Jackson ruled the roost on the Eastern Shore, and it is estimated has spent from start to finish in campaigns close to half a million dollars. In one campaign alone, he boasted to Raleigh C. Smith, who obtained an interview with him at his home for the BALTIMORE NEWS, that he had spent \$50,000.

Two years after Mr. Jackson was first elected, the Democrats regained two of the six Congressional districts—the second and fourth. The Congressmen elected were:

First District—William H. Jackson, Republican.

Second—J. F. C. Talbott, Democrat.

Third—Frank C. Wachter, Republican.

Fourth—James W. Denny, Democrat.

Fifth—Sydney E. Mudd, Republican.

Sixth—Géorge A. Pearre, Republican.

The defeated candidates were:

First District—James E. Ellegood, Democrat.

Second—William Tyler Page, Republican.

Third—Lee S. Meyer, Democrat.

Fourth—Charles R. Schirm, Republican.

Fifth—B. Harris Camalier, Republican.

Sixth—Christian F. Kenneweg, Democrat.

Wachter had another narrow escape from defeat this time, and but for treachery in the Seventh and Eighth wards upon

the part of Democratic ward leaders, Meyer would have been elected.

In 1904, there was another Presidential campaign, Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt being the candidates. The delegates to the Democratic convention in St. Louis were:

At Large—Arthur P. Gorman, J. F. C. Talbott, Murray Vandiver, John Walter Smith.

District Delegates:

First District—Joshua W. Miles and Richard D. Hynson.

Second—Thomas H. Robinson and Frederick Von Kapf.

Third—Frank A. Furst and John Hannibal.

Fourth—John J. Mahon and Francis E. Yewell.

Fifth—J. Frank Smith and George Wells.

Sixth—Buchanan Schley and Arthur Peter.

Senator Gorman did not go to the convention, but was represented by his son, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., and General L. Victor Baughman, whom he had made National Committeeman. Mr. Gorman shut himself up at his home in Laurel and denied himself to all callers. He had for some months prior to the convention been boomed as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but had said to no one that he desired it. Since Mr. Gorman's death it has become known that he was, in fact, in full sympathy with the Parker movement, and had been one of those with whom Belmont, Sheehan and other of the Parker supporters had first consulted. Some bitterness was engendered at the State Convention through the selection of the delegates to the national convention. Rayner had just been elected Senator and was Mr. Gorman's colleague. He had intimated to the Gorman people that if permitted to go to the convention he would be glad to make a speech nominating Mr. Gorman. Mr. Gorman, however, decided to ignore Mr. Rayner and Mr. Warfield, who was then Governor, altogether, and neither was tendered an invitation to be a delegate. Mr. W. W. Abell was asked by Mr. Gorman to be one of the delegates at large, but declined the honor. Holding a proxy for one of the delegates, Mr. John P. Poe attended the convention, and had much to do with the making of the platform, being at once taken into the confidence of David B. Hill

and the other leaders there, who regarded him as one of the ablest men in the country.

The delegates to the Republican convention, which was held in Chicago, were as follows:

At Large—Louis E. McComas, William H. Jackson, Felix Agnus, Stevenson A. Williams.

First District—P. L. Goldsborough and Henry M. McCullough.

Second—James E. Ingram and Charles C. Gorsuch.

Third—David W. Jones and William S. Booze.

Fourth—William H. Green and Harry S. Cummins (colored).

Fifth—Thomas Parran and A. A. Blakeney.

Sixth—Thomas C. Noyes and Reno S. Harp.

While Roosevelt carried the State against Parker, the Democrats in Maryland succeeded in gaining one more district—the First. "Uncle Bill" Jackson was defeated by Thomas A. Smith, in spite of the fact that this was the campaign in which he is believed to have spent more money than any man ever spent to go to Congress. Mr. Smith was a poor man, but he had the support of John Walter Smith, who financed and managed the Democratic fight in the district, and who fought Jackson with the same weapons used by him. "Uncle Bill" was tremendously exasperated. He instituted, through Sydney E. Mudd, a contest against Mr. Smith in Congress, but the efforts of Mr. Talbott and others rendered this unavailing. Jackson had by this time become a recognized State leader among the Republicans, and had strong Senatorial aspirations, which had been fostered by the Republicans by giving him the complimentary caucus vote in the Legislature upon several occasions. This bait enabled them to obtain from Mr. Jackson large sums of money for campaigns in the State. The candidates elected to Congress in 1904 were:

First District—Thomas A. Smith, Democrat.

Second—J. F. C. Talbott, Democrat.

Third—Frank C. Wachter, Republican.

Fourth—John Gill, Democrat.

Fifth—Sydney E. Mudd, Republican.

Sixth—George A. Pearre, Republican.

The delegation, as a result of this election, was evenly divided.

The defeated candidates were:

First District—William H. Jackson, Republican.

Second—Robert Garrett, Republican.

Third—Lee S. Meyer, Democrat.

Fourth—William C. Smith, Republican.

Fifth—B. Harris Camalier, Democrat.

Sixth—Walter A. Johnston, Democrat.

This was the first campaign in which Mr. Garrett ran against Mr. Talbott. He was his party's candidate in 1906 and again in 1908, and while he was beaten badly each time, he deserves credit for making what he knew to be a losing fight at a personal sacrifice. Mr. Wachter defeated Mr. Meyer this time by over 2,000, his victory being due largely to the activity of certain police friends, among whom might be mentioned General Thomas J. Shryock, then a member of the Police Board, and Bernard Ward, then a police captain. John Gill, at the time he was nominated, in the Fourth district, was serving in the State Senate. He gained the nomination after a bitter primary fight with Major James W. Denny, and carried the general election by nearly 1,800 plurality over William C. Smith. J. Charles Linthicum, who had been in the House of Delegates of 1904, was nominated the following fall to succeed Mr. Gill in the State Senate for the unexpired term. Linthicum's fight for the nomination marked one of the most extraordinary primaries ever held in Baltimore. His opponent for the nomination was Isaac Lobe Straus. Mr. Straus had the support apparently of every element of the party. He was strongly favored, on the surface, by I. Freeman Rasin and the local organization. John J. Mahon and his friends were for him, and the J. Frank Morrison element endorsed his candidacy at a meeting of the Crescent Club. He had the support of THE SUN and other newspapers, and a fine political record. Yet he was beaten. Various explanations have been offered. One of them was that Mr. Linthicum's campaign fund—this was before the day of the Corrupt Practices Act—was too big. Another was that there was treachery toward Straus upon the part of the organization people, and still another was that the enemies he had made in Annapolis at the session of the Legislature of 1902 had seized this opportunity to get even

with him. Mr. Linthicum had the enthusiastic support of John Gill and James H. Preston, who were a tower of strength to him, and he unquestionably did spend a lot of money. When the fight began no one had any idea Linthicum could win, but its result gave a great many political persons a distinct respect for his prowess. Mr. Rasin was apparently enraged at the result, and furiously denounced ward leaders who had permitted Linthicum to carry their wards over Straus.

The Congressional campaign that followed—1906—had one big feature. It was the “vindication” of Uncle Bill Jackson. He went into the fight determined to defeat “Tom” Smith, no matter how much money it cost. He succeeded, but no such sum of money ever before flooded the First District. So enormous was the amount spent by Mr. Jackson that public attention was centered on Eastern Shore conditions, and a wave of indignation went over the State, but Mr. Jackson got the seat. The list of Congressmen elected that year were:

First District—William H. Jackson, Republican.

Second—J. F. C. Talbott, Democrat.

Third—Harry B. Wolf, Democrat.

Fourth—John Gill, Democrat.

Fifth—Sydney E. Mudd.

Sixth—George A. Pearre.

The defeated candidates were:

First District—Thomas A. Smith, Democrat.

Second—Robert Garrett, Republican.

Third—W. W. Johnson, Republican.

Fourth—John V. L. Findlay, Jr., Republican.

Fifth—George N. Smith, Democrat.

Sixth—Herman Spessard, Democrat.

In 1908, the last Presidential campaign, was one of the most interesting, and by far the closest ever waged in Maryland. Bryan and Taft were the candidates. Twice had Maryland gone against Bryan by overwhelming majorities—once as high as 30,000. This time, Taft carried the State by the slender plurality of 512, but Bryan got seven of the eight electors. Much of this showing was due to John Walter Smith, who had then become the State leader, and who had his heart in the Bryan fight.

It was Senator Smith's attitude of enthusiastic support that compelled the organization to make a far more sincere fight for Bryan than they ever did before, and enabled the candidate to make a better showing in this State than in any other in the country. THE SUN made a vigorous fight for Taft, and with no newspaper support, and the element swayed by the press solidly against the party, the showing made was remarkable. The attitude of Governor Crothers and the State administration was also a big factor in the fight, and tended to solidify the party ranks for Bryan in a way that had not been approached in 1896 or 1900.

The delegates to the Democratic National Convention held in Denver in 1908, and the Presidential electors for Maryland in that year, were:

Delegates at Large—Governor Austin L. Crothers, General Murray Vandiver, Attorney-General Isaac Lobe Straus, Congressman J. F. C. Talbott.

District Delegates:

First—Andrew W. Woodall, Kent; W. Grason Winterbottom, Dorchester.

Second—Charles H. Dickey, Baltimore county; T. Herbert Shriver, Carroll.

Third—John J. Mahon, Baltimore; John Hubert, Baltimore.

Fourth—S. S. Field, Baltimore; Daniel J. Loden, Baltimore.

Fifth—Jackson H. Ralston, Prince George's; J. Frank Smith, St. Mary's.

Sixth—Blair Lee, Montgomery; Gilmer S. Hammill, Garrett.

Presidential Electors:

At Large—James W. Denny, James Enos Ray.

First—Edwin H. Brown, Queen Anne's.

Second—John F. Williams, Baltimore.

Third—Dr. Hanson H. Biedler, Baltimore.

Fourth—John Charles Linthicum, Baltimore.

Fifth—William H. Hellen, Calvert.

Sixth—Dr. Charles H. Conly, Frederick.

The Republican electors and delegates to the Republican National Convention held in Chicago were:

At Large—William P. Jackson, Wicomico; Sydney E. Mudd,

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Crothers-Gaither Campaign for Governor and the Election
to the Senate of John Walter Smith.

Now, to go back to the 1907 State campaign, the importance of which it is hardly possible to exaggerate. The deaths of Senator Gorman and Mr. Rasin for a while left the Democratic party in city and State without real leadership. The local and the State organizations floundered about helplessly. The city situation was saved in the spring by the fortunate fact that Frank Brown had hold of the reins when Mr. Rasin was stricken, but after the election of Mahool and the local ticket, the State campaign presented a far more serious problem. The Gorman lieutenants throughout the State had no one to whom to look for guidance. Some of them—Talbot, for instance—had leadership and Senatorial aspirations of their own, but not one of them had the strength to weld together the many county leaders, or a sufficient number of them, to give him control. Down on the Eastern Shore, John Walter Smith, while preserving his party standing and holding his friends in all nine counties, had been out of sympathy and touch with the Gorman organization since his defeat for the Senate in 1904. Ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson controlled Wicomico, and, through William F. Applegarth, Dorchester. Joshua W. Miles was the power in Somerset, and Austin L. Crothers, then on the bench, in Cecil. John Walter Smith has the virtue of persistence developed to a remarkable degree. His defeat for the Senate by Rayner by no means meant the end of his fight. It merely encouraged him to keep on fighting, and he did. The chaotic condition of affairs following the death of Gorman gave him his opportunity, and he seized it with characteristic quickness and decision. His first move was made in Dorchester county, into which was sent his trusted friend, Wil-

liam Lee Carey—he of the guileless and child-like smile. It was the financial aid given the opponents of Applegarth in the primaries by Smith that enabled Smith's friends there—Emerson C. Harrington, Thomas C. B. Howard, W. Laird Henry and others—to beat the Applegarth forces in the primaries and name the delegates to the State Convention. Upon this Dorchester primary hinged the whole fight. Dorchester was the key to the whole situation, although few persons knew it. Without it, Smith could not have come to Baltimore to the State convention with a majority of the Eastern Shore counties behind him, and that end of the State would have been dominated by the hostile Jackson-Miles combination. It was Carey who pointed out the Dorchester opportunity.

Long before this the Smith people had been looking for a candidate for Governor behind whom to center their forces. Smith was personally strongly in favor of Col. Buchanan Schley, of Washington county, who had stood by him in 1904, and who always has his county behind him. The loyalty and friendship of Schley bound Smith to him with strong ties, and he would have gone to the "last ditch" with him, had not Colonel Schley himself realized that he could not get the newspaper support necessary to win, and magnanimously declined to embarrass his friends. The name of Austin L. Crothers was first mentioned in connection with the Governorship at the meeting of the State Bar Association held in July at Ocean City. There the announcement was made by Crothers' friends that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself as judge. This at once started speculation, and he was spoken of for both the Attorney-Generalship and the Governorship. He had neither in mind at the time, but had quietly determined for himself that his best interest lay in going back to Elkton and practicing law. Weeks after this, in canvassing the situation John Walter Smith and some of his closer friends, casually discussing Gubernatorial timber, talked of Crothers, and wondered how he would do. Senator Smith a day or so later sent for Crothers, and a conference was held in Smith's offices in the Union Trust Building, at which were, besides Crothers and Smith, Marion DeKalb Smith, of Kent county; Emerson Harrington and one or two other Eastern Shore Smith leaders.

Crothers said he had no desire for the Attorney-Generalship, and would not take the nomination for that office, but that if they wanted him to run for Governor he was willing to go into the fight. He explained he had no money, but Smith told him that was all right, and it was agreed that the Eastern Shore forces, so far as they could be controlled by Smith, would back him in the State convention. Colonel Schley was present at the conference, and pledged Washington county to Crothers, or to any other man whom Smith wanted. The agreement and the conference were kept secret, and no hint of Crothers for Governor escaped.

In the meantime Mr. Joseph D. Baker, of Frederick county, had declared himself a candidate, and was being enthusiastically supported by Frederick county Democrats. His candidacy was vigorously taken up by the BALTIMORE NEWS, then owned by Mr. Charles H. Grasty, which created a considerable sentiment in his favor. Mr. Baker was easily the leading citizen of Frederick, a splendid, big man of great ability and high character with friends all over the State, but absolutely unknown to the politicians. The knock out blow to his candidacy was delivered by himself in his letter declining to join the Democratic Club in Baltimore because liquor was sold in the club house. With characteristic frankness and fearlessness Mr. Baker made plain his position on the liquor question, and the last hope of nominating him for Governor went up with the explanation. Mr. Henry Williams, whose courage and unselfishness in twice leading the party in the city as its Mayoralty candidate, when there was not the least hope of winning, had endeared him to Democrats throughout Maryland, had been induced to stand as a candidate by the city people. Democrats of all classes brought pressure to bear upon him to enter the fight, and John J. Mahon, as well as practically every smaller leader in the city organization, went voluntarily to Mr. Williams and pledged him their support as the city candidate. Ex-Governor Frank Brown was half in and half out of the fight. He had nominal control of the city forces, but not real control. Prince George's county, Carroll county and others were urging him to become a candidate, and every effort was made to make him take the nomination, it being generally conceded that with this county strength and the city votes he

could be nominated. He finally refused absolutely to be considered a candidate, and was considerably irritated by some of the unkind things said about him by Democratic leaders, from whom he had a right to expect better treatment. It was after Brown had definitely gotten out of the field that the city people pledged themselves to Mr. Williams, and it was just at this time—one day before the State convention, July 23—that Austin L. Crothers, accompanied by his nephew, Emerson C. Crothers, came to Baltimore, took a room at the Rennert and let it be known that he was in the field for the nomination. The desire of Smith was to solidify the Eastern Shore behind Crothers, and it had been agreed that Crothers should talk with Ex-Governor Jackson without allowing the Ex-Governor to realize that Smith had had anything to do with his candidacy, it being well understood that Jackson's hostility and jealousy toward Smith were such that suspicion that Smith had sent Crothers to him would immediately cause him to go the other way. Crothers talked with Jackson and Jackson agreed to support him, and further agreed to talk with Smith and try to induce him to fall in behind Crothers. Smith and Jackson conferred in the latter's room at the Rennert, and Jackson insisted that Smith ought to be for Crothers. Smith said he had no objection to Crothers, and that as he was an Eastern Shoreman he would support him. This solidified the Eastern Shore votes behind Crothers, but they did not stay solid. Smith had hardly gotten away from Jackson before someone told the Wicomico leader that Crothers had been Smith's candidate all the time, and that he was being fooled. Immediately the Ex-Governor withdrew his support from Crothers, and came out strongly for Henry Williams.

At this time Mr. Williams had fully 100 out of the 121 votes in the convention pledged to him. J. F. C. Talbott was his strongest supporter, and with him was Arthur P. Gorman, Jr. These two were, at the time, hostile to Smith, and realized that if Smith named the Gubernatorial candidate it would make him the State leader. If, however, they named the Governor, it would put Talbott in the position of leadership. Hence the Talbott-Gorman combination was strongly against Crothers and strongly for Williams. Democratic leaders from every county

and from every ward in the city gathered at the Rennert the day before the State convention, and excitement ran high. The Baker adherents—Frederick and Montgomery—did their utmost to get the support of Jackson. The Ex-Governor had partially pledged himself once to Mr. Baker, but declined to stay pledged. Mr. Williams, Mr. Baker and Mr. Crothers all had rooms in the hotel, and conferences were held all over the place. Trades and dickers were made only to be broken again, and the forces behind Mr. Williams apparently had everything in their hands. At midnight on the night before the convention these leaders were for Mr. Williams—Talbott, Gorman, Mahon, Jackson, Miles and Crouse. These, with the counties and city delegations they controlled, gave him at least 100 votes. Mr. Baker had the Montgomery and Frederick votes, and Crothers had the rest—about 15. John Walter Smith keenly realized the situation. He knew he was beaten, and beaten badly. He knew the opposition was determined not only to crush Crothers' Gubernatorial boom, but that their main object was to crush him, to put him out of the game as a State factor, to make his leadership of the party and his Senatorial aspirations, impossible. He was not able to muster but the scant 15 votes on the Eastern Shore. This, however, gave him a majority of that section, and in an Eastern Shore caucus he could control the situation for Crothers. The Jackson and Miles opposition, however, refused to enter an Eastern Shore caucus, realizing that with the Dorchester delegation Smith would have the whip hand. Had it not been for Dorchester, Smith's votes would have been a minority of the caucus, and Crothers would have had no standing. Beaten though he was, Smith refused to give up the fight. He went to bed that night, convinced he could not win, but determined to keep up the struggle until the roll call was held. It was at this juncture that the outside influences entered the field and turned the defeat that stared him in the face into overwhelming victory. One of the essentials to Democratic victory in the coming fight was the support of the Baltimore SUN. This was conceded on all sides. Therefore, when the management of THE SUN, in a guarded but none the less authoritative manner, let the word go out that THE SUN could not give to Mr. Williams its aggressive

support, and did not believe he could win, it simply knocked the props from under the Williams structure. The intimation was given that, while THE SUN thought highly of Mr. Williams personally, its opposition to him in 1895 and 1897 when he was a candidate for Mayor, tied its hands. Editorials from its own columns opposing Mr. Williams could be used in the fight, and the "deadly parallel" would be drawn in a way to render the efforts of the paper unavailing. When this attitude of THE SUN was supplemented by the apparently authentic statement that Mr. S. Davies Warfield, who was looked to by the Democratic organization to finance their campaign, fully agreed that a winning fight could not be made for Mr. Williams, his boom collapsed like a bubble. Leaders who had pledged themselves to him voluntarily deserted him without shame or compunction. Others had to be forced away from him, but in the end he was left with practically no support except the Talbott-Gorman combination which found itself in the position Smith had occupied the night before.

All this happened after the convention had convened. When that body was called to order, Mr. Williams had his 100 votes solidly. Talbott, Gorman, Mahon, Jackson and the others were jubilant over the defeat of Smith and his candidate. Smith and Crothers, both quiet, but determined, had little to say. Smith felt beaten, but declined to admit it. Crothers was philosophical about it, and would not have been greatly disappointed had his name not been presented. Isidor Rayner, holding a proxy from a city delegation, had pledged himself to Williams, and had in his pocket a speech with which he was to place him in nomination. Early in the morning, the city delegation had a meeting, attended by Ex-Governor Brown, John J. Mahon, Max Ways and other leaders. Ex-Governor Brown, who was in close touch with Mr. W. W. Abell, of THE SUN and Mr. S. Davies Warfield, advised the delegation to leave Williams and go to Crothers, giving his reasons for the belief that Williams could not win. After Governor Brown had finished, the delegation rejected his advice and re-endorsed Williams, and when they went to the convention Rayner was prepared to nominate him. When the convention was called to order by Murray Vandiver, the Williams peo-

with Mr. Warfield and others, and when at 2 o'clock the convention reconvened he had the votes. He was placed in nomination by William S. Evans, of Cecil county. The only other name presented was that of Joseph D. Baker, who was named by George Williams Smith, of Frederick. The vote was:

Crothers, 113½; Baker, 14.

Baker got three votes from Anne Arundel, besides his Frederick and Montgomery votes. One of the Anne Arundel votes was cast by Edwin Warfield.

Then Crothers' nomination was made unanimous. Few men in Maryland have been accorded as shabby treatment as that given Mr. Williams in this contest, and some of the men who deserted him are still ashamed of themselves, and they ought to be. After the Governorship had been gotten out of the way the rest was simple. Smith's supremacy was at once conceded, and he named the rest of the ticket, yielding to the city pressure for Isaac Lobe Straus for Attorney-General chiefly because of the belief that this, too, would strengthen the ticket with THE SUN. Mr. Straus was placed in nomination by Mr. S. Gross Horwitz and his nomination was unanimous, although there had been considerable opposition to him before, Senator Rayner being one of those who would have preferred someone else. Dr. Joshua W. Hering was named for Comptroller by Smith, and his nomination was acceptable to all factions, he being one Democrat whom everyone liked. C. C. Magruder was nominated for Clerk of the Court of Appeals to satisfy Southern Maryland claims, being placed in nomination by Robert W. Wells, of Prince George's county.

There was a lively fight over the platform, chiefly due to the Senatorial primary resolution offered by Governor Warfield. Among the Senatorial aspirants at that time were Joshua W. Miles, Edwin Warfield, J. F. C. Talbott and John Walter Smith. Warfield and Miles made the fight in the committee on resolution for the Senatorial primaries. There were some heated tilts between these two and Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., and Colonel Schley, but in the end the resolution was adopted, and it became binding upon the party to hold Senatorial primaries on the day of the election. This was the most radical and progressive step

two papers to win their respective candidates. *THE NEWS*, early in the game, sent a staff correspondent into Cecil county, where he was furnished with a lot of information concerning Crothers' political career by Frank Williams, Joshua Clayton and other Republican opponents of Crothers, in which Crothers was represented as guilty of the worst forms of political graft and practices. These charges were sprung by *THE NEWS* in a terrific broadside, which it had been calculated would knock the very bottom out of the Crothers campaign. *THE SUN* answered the attack the next day fully and completely, printing a specific reply to each charge, and publishing interviews from leading Republicans, as well as Democrats, clergymen and citizens generally denouncing the charges as unfair, unfounded and unjustified, and affirming their confidence in Crothers' honesty and integrity. *THE SUN*'s answer was more complete than *THE NEWS*' charges, and the cry of "mud slinging" was at once raised with marked effect. Soon after this Crothers made his speech of acceptance at the Lyric, and was the same night taken sick. He went to the Rennert, and in two days his illness was diagnosed as typhoid fever, and he insisted upon going home to Elkton. From that time until after the election he lay at the Felton House in a critical condition, taking no part whatever in the campaign and knowing nothing about it. For a while the Democrats were demoralized by his illness, and there was some talk of recalling the State convention and nominating another candidate. Smith, however, put his foot down on this, and the fight went on for Crothers. Soon after Crothers was stricken, Mr. W. W. Abell, then the managing publisher and mainspring of *THE SUN* also contracted typhoid fever, and was prevented from giving his personal direction to *THE SUN* campaign. Notwithstanding this, the fight *THE SUN* made was an able and effective one. Although Mr. Gaither was conspicuously a high-class man, of unblemished character, acknowledged ability and independence, and attractive in many ways, the manner of his nomination was a heavy drag upon his candidacy. Mudd and Jackson were too much of a load. The independent leaders balked at the combination, and many of them who had supported Republican tickets in the past—Roger W. Cull, William L. Marbury, Francis K. Carey and

others—came out openly for Crothers. These men had consistently been with *THE NEWS* in its former fights, and their support of the Gaither candidacy had been counted upon. Crothers was held up by the Republican orators and organs as a political thug, a grafter, a man of doubtful integrity and a bad record. Toward the last of the campaign, while Crothers was still ill, the Cecil county charges were revived by *THE NEWS*, but they proved a boomerang. The Crothers campaign was financed by S. Davies Warfield and John Walter Smith. These two men put up the money—or most of it. The total cost to Crothers for his nomination and election was \$4.50—the amount of his hotel bill at the Rennert. Mr. Gaither and his running mate, Hammond G. Urner, made a vigorous campaign, but the tide was against him. Mr. Gaither declined to join in the "mud slinging" at his opponent, and ignored altogether the charges that were made against him. Crothers himself declined to make any answer to the charges or to notice them in any way. They were, however, completely answered by the facts.

The Democratic Gubernatorial campaign was complicated greatly by the Senatorial primaries, held under the resolution offered by Mr. Warfield and adopted by the State convention. At the solicitation of representatives of *THE SUN*, Ex-Governor Warfield entered the Democratic Senatorial primaries as a candidate. *THE SUN* people wanted him in the fight because they believed his candidacy would bring to the support of Crothers many votes that would otherwise remain at home. Warfield had a big following in the State, which desired his nomination as Governor, and felt that he had been turned down by the organization, notwithstanding the fact that he had explained he did not desire to be Governor again. Warfield was induced to enter the primaries as a Senatorial candidate, and made several speeches in the campaign urging the election of Crothers. Joshua W. Miles also sent in his name as a candidate for the Senate, as did Frank Brown. Both of these withdrew, however, at the last minute, Miles because he saw the organization intended to support Smith, and he stood no chance, and Brown because after a conference with Smith, held in his office, he became convinced that inasmuch as Smith was financing to a large extent the State

campaign, he was entitled to the Senatorship. Congressman Talbott announced himself as a candidate, and made a vigorous campaign throughout the State. The primaries were held on the same day as the general election, and resulted in a sweeping and overwhelming victory for John Walter Smith, the vote being taken by Smith's friends everywhere as a signal vindication and triumph for him. He not only gained the big majority of the counties, but he got a big plurality of the total vote cast in the State, the vote for the three candidates being as follows:

	Whyte.	Talbott.	Warfield.	<u>Smith.</u>
Allegany	1,611	1,018	748	995
Anne Arundel.....	2,497	1,090	1,383	802
Baltimore City—				
1st Legislative District.	4,688	527	2,160	5,731
2nd Legislative District	7,255	1,992	4,898	4,842
3rd Legislative District.	7,000	1,361	5,456	4,430
4th Legislative District	4,368	366	2,526	4,967
Baltimore county.....	7,628	7,135	2,229	363
Calvert	302	3	71	613
Caroline	1,210	21	207	1,117
Carroll	2,631	477	1,473	1,141
Cecil	1,961	137	570	1,386
Charles	627	25	73	776
Dorchester	1,695	27	69	1,980
Frederick	2,687	67	1,734	2,088
Garrett	647	37	444	248
Harford	2,310	1,557	1,021	254
Howard	1,092	39	854	1,089
Kent	1,350	8	719	1,136
Montgomery	2,659	30	1,211	1,858
Prince George's.....	1,639	70	505	1,371
Queen Anne.....	1,306	10	354	1,082
Somerset	1,440	90	60	1,473
St. Mary's.....	756	4	213	829
Talbot	1,402	35	155	1,508

Washington	2,433	73	811	1,947
Wicomico	1,697	14	201	2,131
Worcester	1,399	1	55	1,974
	<u>66,290</u>	<u>16,214</u>	<u>30,200</u>	<u>48,131</u>

For the short term, ending March 4, 1909, William Pinkney Whyte received 66,290 votes.

For the term beginning March 4, 1909:

John Walter Smith received.....48,131 votes.

Edwin Warfield received.....30,200 votes.

J. F. C. Talbott received.....16,214 votes.

In the general election Crothers won by a majority of 9,369, and the Democrats gained a two-thirds majority in the Legislature. The candidates for city offices elected on the Democratic ticket were as follows:

For Judge of the Supreme Court—James P. Gorter, Alfred S. Niles.

For Clerk of the Superior Court—Stephen C. Little.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court No. 2—John Pleasants.

For Sheriff—Robert J. Padgett.

For State's Attorney—Albert S. J. Owens.

For City Surveyor—Raleigh C. Thomas.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court—Myer J. Block, Harry C. Gaither, William Dunn.

Some of the defeated Republican candidates were William Hall Harris and Lewis Putzel for Judge; Robert Ogle, for Clerk of the Superior Court; Thomas A. Robinson, for Clerk of the Circuit Court; William O. Atwood, for Surveyor; Levi P. Thompson, for Sheriff, and Frederick T. Dorton, for State's Attorney.

The Legislature of 1908 chosen at this election was as follows:

THE SENATE.

Allegany—*John B. Shannon, Democrat.

Anne Arundel—James R. Brashears, Democrat.

Baltimore City—(First District)—Charles P. Coady, Democrat; (Second District)—Peter J. Campbell, Democrat; (Third

Talbot—William J. Jackson, J. Edward Mortimer, George C. Moore, Democrats.

Washington—John B. Beard, Republican; Benedict J. Boswell, Democrat; Thompson A. Brown, Thaddeus A. Wastler, George T. Prather, Republicans.

Wicomico—Roscoe Jones, Ernest B. Timmons, John W. Willing, Democrats.

Worcester—Henry B. Pilchard, Robley D. Jones, Severn Murray, Democrats.

House of Delegates—Democrats, 71; Republicans, 30. Democratic majority, 41.

On Joint Ballot—Democrats, 88; Republicans, 39; Fusion, 1. Democratic majority, 48.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The Features of the Crothers Administration—How He Paid His Political Debts and the Break with John Walter Smith—Legislature of 1910.

The first half of Governor Crothers' administration was singularly successful. He did not strike the rocks at all until the Legislature of 1910. Elected under the charge of being an organization Democrat, and a politician of the most practical kind, he proceeded to demonstrate that the knowledge and experience thus acquired, helped, rather than handicapped, the right man in making a mighty fine Governor. And he did make a good Governor—one of the best the State has ever had, giving far more time and attention to the office than any other man who held it, and developing progressive policies that led to the enactment of some of the most important laws on the statute books. To his efforts chiefly is due the present Corrupt Practices Act, the Public Utilities Commission Act, the increase in the collateral inheritance tax, the general direct primary election law and other important pieces of legislation. The biggest proposition inaugurated by Crothers and published by him, however, was the Good Roads law creating a loan of six million dollars, and beginning the construction of a system of State roads throughout Maryland. These and other things done for the State of a wholly non-political character stand to his credit, and while toward the close of his administration he made some mistakes and many bitter political enemies, losing much of his prestige and popularity, all fair-minded men recognized that the State owed him much. He was a real working Governor, who took his job seriously and accomplished much.

Crothers felt when he took his seat that he had gained the Governorship largely through the help of three men—John Walter Smith, S. Davies Warfield and W. W. Abell. He tried to

discharge his obligations to them in his appointments, and no Governor has ever used the patronage to pay political debts to the extent that he did. Yet, upon the whole, they were good appointments, and except in one or two cases, high-class and capable men—Democrats, all of them. For his city boards—the Police, Liquor License and Elections—particularly good selections were made, which appealed to public sentiment, showed that Crothers placed the interests of the city and State above those of the party, and yet, did not offend the politicians, who recognized that he proposed to give the organization all he decently could. His stand was that it would weaken rather than strengthen the party to attempt to control politically these boards, and he was right. In his first appointment, that of Secretary of State, he was fortunate in naming a man so free from political alliances, and of such acknowledged character and ability—N. Winslow Williams—as to start his administration out on a high plane, and enable him later to make an appointment like William J. Garland without violent criticism. Crothers' own choice for Secretary of State was John Hannibal, and he had intimated to Hannibal his intention of appointing him. Senator Smith desired to make his friend, W. Laird Henry. Mr. Williams' name had never been mentioned. He named him without having seen him, and the appointment was generally credited to the influence of THE SUN and Mr. Warfield. Later the Governor took good care of Laird Henry, first by making him Land Commissioner and then Judge of the Court of Appeals. The balance of his Green Bag was made up after consultation with the Democratic leaders in counties and city, but in nearly every case the wishes of Senator Smith dominated, and his friends not only in the counties, but in the city as well, were given the offices. It was Smith who forced the appointments of both Garland and James W. Lewis as police magistrates, over the heads of the local organization leaders. It was Smith's influence that put Lloyd L. Jackson on the Board of Election Supervisors, and it was State Senator Gorman who kept Eugene E. Grannan off the Police Board. In the final announcements John J. Mahon and his friends in the city acquiesced, although they had not been given their choice in all they thought they should, and there was considerable talk among them as to

the overwhelming dominance of Smith in the appointments. Still, they were satisfied, and loud in their praises of the Governor as a Democrat, who was man enough not to turn his back on the organization after the election. At the Legislature of 1908, Carville D. Benson, of Baltimore county, was Speaker of the House, and General Joseph B. Seth, of Talbot county, President of the Senate. The two things that happened of chief political interest were the election to the Senate of John Walter Smith and the passage of the second amendment to disfranchise the negroes. The election of Senator Smith had been settled by the primaries, and there was, of course, no fight; but it was the occasion for great rejoicing upon the part of his friends throughout Maryland, who had been loyal to him throughout the four years after his defeat in 1904. This loyalty and love of his friends is one of the greatest tributes to the fine nature and character of Senator Smith, and has always been his chief political asset. He has more personal friends, who will stay with him through defeat as through victory, than any other man in politics in the State, and it is also fair to say that there is no incident on record where Smith did not stand by his friends. That has been his creed in politics: "Stand by your friends and tell the truth," and it is the living up to this doctrine that has gained him every political triumph he ever had and landed him finally in the Senate, where the same creed has made him popular with his Senatorial colleagues and enabled him to accomplish much for his State that no other man could have done. In the Senate, he is loved by Democrats and Republicans, and has been a credit to both his State and himself.

After Smith's election came the death of William Pinkney Whyte, then serving out the unexpired term of Senator Gorman, and re-elected without opposition by the same Legislature that elected Smith. Upon his death, several candidates developed—Joshua W. Miles, John P. Poe and others. There was danger of a fight, and Smith's friends insisted that he take the short as well as the long term. He yielded and was chosen without a struggle.

The Democratic leaders acted with wisdom in framing the new suffrage amendment, to which the party was pledged. Profiting

tary of State and Attorney-General. With this Cabinet he discussed State questions and party policies. He called for quarterly instead of biennial reports from the different State Department and State officials, and instituted many reforms and changes, all of which caused the politicians to pull back in alarm. They intimated that he was going too far, and that all these ideas were unnecessary and uncalled-for. The first real break came at the State Convention of 1909, at which time Crothers, on a question of party policy, differed with John Walter Smith, and by a combination with J. F. C. Talbott, Joshua W. Miles and John J. Mahon, succeeded in forcing into the State platform of that year his own ideas. Mr. Talbott had been unfriendly with Smith ever since the Senatorial primaries in which Smith was victorious. Talbott believed he was entitled to the Senatorship, and thought Smith should not have had the support of the local organization. He was accordingly willing to go into a combination to discomfort Smith at the State Convention. So also was Miles, who had been since 1900, politically hostile to Smith.

The convention was held on August 11th, and Crothers, who while he had begun to make some political enemies, was still strong with the party people, presided. There were twenty-four hours of fighting among the delegates and leaders prior to the convention, and almost as long a struggle after it met. In the end, the Crothers-Talbott-Mahon-Miles combination prevailed, and there was inserted in the platform over the heads of Smith and his friends a plank pledging the party to a Public Utilities Commission, and a plank pledging the party to give the city of Baltimore increased representation in the House of Delegates according to population, while in the Senate the representation of the city was to be based upon the population of the largest county as the unit. The county people generally under the leadership of Senator Smith and Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., fought this proposition vigorously. The plan was suggested by William L. Marbury, who was induced to accept a proxy from Baltimore county and attend the convention as a delegate. At the time it looked as if there would be a fight on the floor, and Mr. Talbott was willing to have Mr. Marbury represent his county and speak for it. The real fight, however, was in the resolutions commit-

tee, and there the Crothers-Talbott-Mahon people won. The platform as reported from the committee was unanimously adopted, and then Marbury was called to the stage by the Governor and made a ringing speech, in which he pledged himself to support the suffrage amendment, which had been made the vital issue in the platform.

One sensational feature of the convention which was never made public, but which everyone knew, was the reason why there was no endorsement by the convention of the candidacy of Senator Rayner to succeed himself in the Senate. Some time before the convention Senator Rayner had been anxious for an endorsement by the convention. He had no opposition, and no one was mentioned as a candidate against him. Senator Smith and State Senator Gorman advised him against having an endorsement, and declared that to have the convention pass a resolution for him would be to make the primaries a farce, inasmuch as it would pledge the party in advance, and shut the door in the face of all other aspirants. They told him there would be no candidate in the primaries against him, and that they thought there should be no endorsement. This apparently did not satisfy Mr. Rayner and his friends in the city delegation, John J. Mahon and others, had every intention of offering the resolution. On the night before the convention, when the leaders all gathered at the Renner, State Senator Arthur P. Gorman heard that a Rayner resolution would be presented in the convention by the city people. He was in his room at the time, and sent his secretary, Richard Preece, to tell Mr. Rayner he wanted to see him. Mr. Rayner came down and Mr. Gorman told him in effect this: "Rayner, I understand that the city people are going to offer a resolution endorsing you for the Senatorship. I want to tell you that if any such resolution is offered, I will not only fight it on the floor, but I will be a candidate against you in the primaries, and I will give the organization more money than you can give them. Now, you go ahead and offer your resolution, if you want to." It is also said that Mr. Gorman threatened to charge Mr. Rayner with having bought his election to the Senate in 1904. After this conversation between himself and Mr. Rayner, Mr. Gorman came down into another room, where most of the leaders were gath-

Dorchester—William P. Andrews, Hazelton A. Joyce, Jr., William H. Maguire, Samuel J. T. Smith, Democrats.

Frederick—John C. Castle, Clement C. Ausherman, Peter L. Hargett, Jas. P. Harris, William O. Wertenbaker, Republicans.

Garrett—De Courcey E. Bolden, J. Elbert Chappell, Republicans.

Harford—Dr. Martin L. Jarrett, Joseph W. Archer, Henry A. Osborn, Jr., Fleury F. Sullivan, Democrats.

Howard—William Howard Brown, Edward M. Hammond; Democrats.

Kent—Harry O. Willis, Jas. S. Harris, Democrats.

Montgomery—Andrew J. Cummings J. Alby Henderson, Jas. E. Duvall, John A. Garrett, Democrats.

Prince George's—Jere J. Crowley, W. R. C. Connick, Millard Thorne, Ogle Marbury, Democrats.

Queen Anne's—Samuel Roe, John P. Roe, Frank H. Phillips, Democrats.

Somerset—Alpheus L. Carver, Herschel Ford, William F. Byrd, Democrats.

St. Mary's—Dr. C. V. Hayden, Jr., Democrat; Francis Z. Crane, Republican.

Talbot—Chas. H. Rose, Republican; John A. Rhodes, William Oscar Collier, Democrats.

Washington—David E. Downin, Democrat; Harry Brindle, Daniel D. Keedy, Republicans; J. Winger Draper, Jacob M. Middlekauff, Democrats.

Wicomico—John W. Wingate, Elisha E. Twilley, P. Taylor Baker, Democrats.

Worcester—Severn Murray, Reese C. Peters, William F. King, Democrats.

House of Delegates—Democrats, 70; Republicans, 31. Total, 101.

On Joint Ballot—Democrats, 91; Republicans, 37. Democratic majority, 54.

*Holdovers.

Immediately after the election, a fight developed over the Speakership. Talbot and Miles were still hostile politically to Smith. John Mahon was friendly with Crothers, and the situation was such that it was conceded the organization of the Legislature was in the hands of the Governor. Crothers, since the State Convention fight, had had no close relations with Senator Smith. They were still outwardly friendly, but a coolness as a result of that fight, and of the difference in judgment between them as to what constituted the best party policy, had arisen. Carville D. Benson, the friend and lieutenant of Mr. Talbott, became a candidate for the Speakership. Crothers, after conference with Miles, Talbott and Benson, led them to believe that he would be for Benson. Benson and his friends later claimed that the Governor did specifically pledge himself. The Governor always denied this. When Smith found out what had been decided upon he set to work to break it up. He realized that should Benson be elected Speaker, Talbott and Crothers could use him as a plank to walk on to the deck of the Democratic ship of state and take charge. He did not propose to have this, if he could help it. He himself went to Crothers and protested strongly. At his instance man after man went to the Governor and urged him for his own sake and the sake of the party not to permit Benson to be Speaker. Charges of corruption were made against Mr. Benson, and it was declared he was allied with the lobby and the corporations. Finally Crothers yielded, and swung his influence to Mr. Adam Peeples, of Cecil county, an utterly inexperienced and untried man, but one whom he knew and in whom he had confidence. There was, of course, tremendous disappointment in the Talbott-Benson-Miles camp, and they have not yet forgiven Crothers for what they termed his desertion. The election of Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., as President of the Senate was conceded. The Legislature met and organized. Immediately the trouble began. Crothers had his heart set upon cutting down the number of legislative employees and carrying out to the full every Democratic pledge in the platform. The organization leaders ran away with him on the economy business and loaded up the pay rolls in a way that was simply outrageous. Mr. Peeples' inexperience made him helpless against such an able

and expert parliamentarian as Benson, and it was Benson who ran the House for the most part. On the Senate side, there early developed the most pronounced bitterness between Senator Gorman and the Governor, and they fought each other all through the session. Senator Smith was in no way responsible for what went on at Annapolis at the time. A great sorrow came to him in the death of his wife, and he knew little and cared less of the doings at Annapolis. There was a tremendous fight over the Public Utilities Bill, which was only saved from defeat by the strenuous efforts of the Governor and Attorney-General Straus. The city representation pledge of the party was only partially carried out, and would not have been fulfilled at all, had it not been for Crothers. The Direct Primary law went through under the pressure of the Governor, who held his veto of local bills over the heads of the members, and did not scruple to use the patronage to gain votes. A white hot fight for the repeal of the bills giving the Consolidation Gas Company a monopoly in the city was the feature of the first part of the session. The Governor lined up with THE SUN in this fight, and thereby completed the final break between him and Mr. S. Davies Warfield, who felt that he had been treated with shameful ingratitude, and who was, in fact, treacherously dealt with by some of the city officials, who made agreements with him and then failed to keep them. An exception to this was City Solicitor Edgar Allan Poe, who refused to go back on his given word. The repeal bills went through and were signed by the Governor. From a political standpoint, the most sensational thing attempted by the Legislature of 1910 was the passage of what was known as the Digges disfranchising bills, which boldly and openly took away from the negro his right to register, doing by act of the Legislature what had been attempted by means of a suffrage amendment. It was a fine, bold scheme, which had the sanction of William L. Marbury, Arthur Machen, William Rawls and other Democratic lawyers who had been asked for help and assistance by W. Mitchell Digges, of Charles county. The outline of the plan was prepared at a conference held at Mr. Marbury's house in the city, to which besides Mr. Digges a number of other Southern Maryland Democrats were invited. Governor Crothers and all the other party leaders were later con-

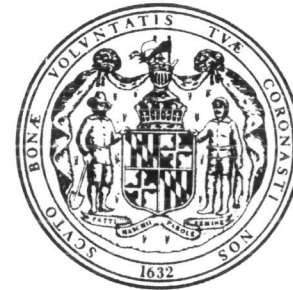
sulted and agreed. The bills were passed and went to the Governor. THE SUN came violently out against it as calculated to knock down the whole electoral structure that had been built up in other Southern States by forcing the Supreme Court to decide the question. There was a tremendous furore for a time and then Mr. Marbury discovered the scheme legally would not hold water, and on his advice the Governor vetoed it.

When the Legislature ended, Governor Crothers found he had antagonized his party organization almost to the extent that Governor Warfield had done. The break between him and Smith was complete. Mr. S. Davies Warfield, Frank A. Furst and other big party men of high standing and character, had lost all friendship for him. Senator Gorman was his enemy, and all the smaller city and county leaders had begun to cry against the Governor. This did not worry the Governor very much, because he had long ago abandoned any idea of a political future, and did not desire one. He felt that he had done his duty as he saw it, and regretted the party leaders could not go along with him. He pursued the even tenor of his way, getting "knocks" from various sources, and closed the last year of his administration with the politicians pretty well arrayed against him, through no particular fault of his own.

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THE
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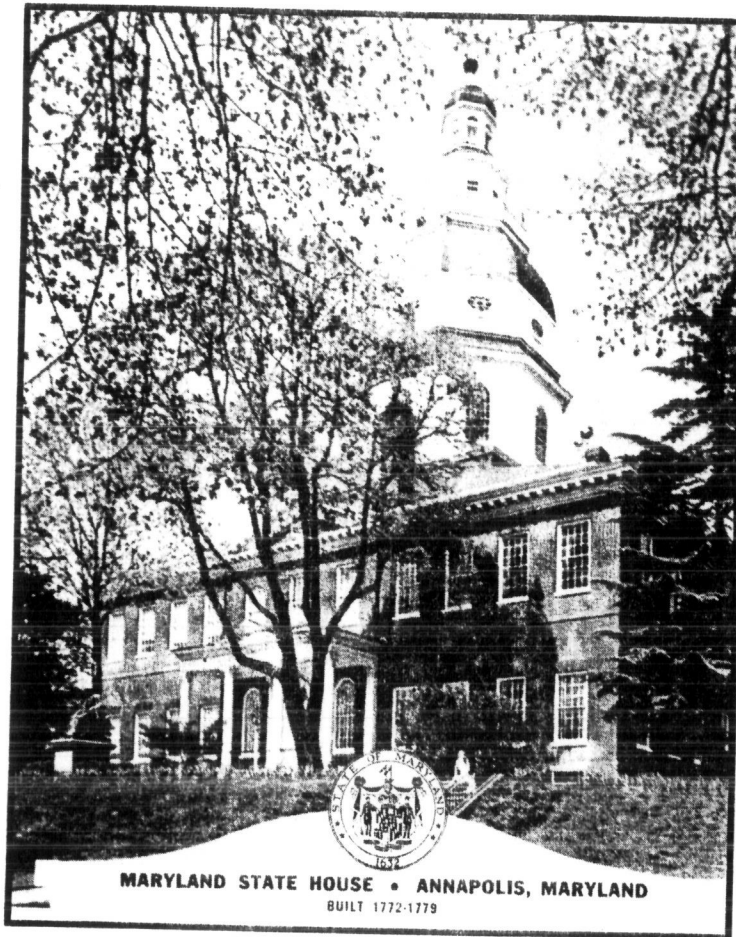


by
CARL N. EVERSTINE

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MARYLAND STATE HOUSE • ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
BUILT 1772-1779

Isaac Freeman Rasin came from an old family in Kent County. He graduated from Washington College and became a businessman in Baltimore. While in Baltimore he served two terms as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. Rasin and Gorman first met in 1870, forging an alliance which became important to any aspirant in Democratic politics.¹⁶ Rasin took a prominent part in the municipal election in Baltimore in 1875. It was one of the most famous (or infamous) of all elections in the city, with many charges of fraud, stuffed ballot boxes, repeat voters, trickery, and violence. It was rumored at the time that Rasin remarked "cynically" that he did not care who had the voters as long as he had the windows through which the ballots were passed.¹⁷

The long Democratic rule came to a temporary end in 1895, when the Republicans sent a majority of 70 to 21 to the House of Delegates and elected Lloyd Lowndes as governor. Lowndes was a prominent businessman from Cumberland.¹⁸ In his inaugural address he spoke of the political reversal which had led to his election:

After a most exciting campaign, I, as candidate of the Republican Party, have been chosen your Executive by a phenomenal uprising of the people, who, discontented with the present order, subordinated politics to good government. We are now confronted with many important questions which, if we would solve satisfactorily, we must remember the high importance of our position, and not be tempted to compromise our duty for partisan advantage.

As a party we can only hope to strengthen ourselves by serving the public honestly and well. We, who have

16. LAMBERT, *supra* note 15, at 31-32.

17. *Id.*, at 40.

18. Christopher Johnston, *Lowndes Family*, 2 MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE 276-77 (1907).

been invested with the executive and legislative power of the State, are the trustees of the people, and what we do should be for their interests.

Let that spirit animate alike the General Assembly and the Executive. Let us give the people an economical government, retrenching expenses, reforming abuses. Let us bear in mind the promises so often made during the campaign and forget none of them after a triumphant election. Let us be faithful and active, yet conservative, cautious and safe . . .

While I am deeply indebted for my election to the political party to which I belong, yet I am aware, unless I had had the support of many independent thinkers, I could not have been successful, and while I shall try to do my part towards my party, I shall also remember I am the Governor of the whole people of Maryland, and as such give all due consideration.¹⁹

The time for Republican leadership was short-lived. In the elections in late 1899, a Democratic majority was returned to the Legislature and John Walter Smith defeated Lowndes' bid for reelection. Governor-elect Smith in his inaugural address stressed the change in parties in a manner reminiscent of the Lowndes address four years earlier:

Four years ago the Democratic Party surrendered the government of this State to the Republicans. Prior to that time for nearly thirty years the Democrats had shaped the destiny and controlled the policy of this Commonwealth.

For reasons it would be futile to discuss on this occasion, the people in the exercise of their sovereign right, saw fit in 1896 to change their public servants. They elected a Republican Governor and a Republican majority of the House of Delegates. Two years afterward they returned a Republican majority to the State Senate as well as to the House of Delegates, thus placing both the

19. *Senate Journal*, January 8, 1896, at 72-75.

In protesting the unusual speed and circumstances, a proposed House Resolution cited that when the bill passed the House unanimously, it was owing to a representation made that it "affected in no way the terms of office of any of the present incumbents and was purely a non-partisan measure" Then, continued the resolution:⁵⁶

On the day following the passage of said bill a majority of this House having discovered that they had been tricked and deceived into supporting said bill and being desirous of again considering the measure made a motion to reconsider the vote by which said bill was passed as they had a right to do within three days, under the rules of this House, which said motion, after considerable delay caused by dilatory tactics, was carried.

It appears that while said dilatory tactics were being employed, the Speaker of this House knowing that said bill was then under consideration, vacated the chair, and together with the Chief Clerk proceeded to the Executive Chamber for the purpose of hastily signing the said bill, and in this way prevent this House from exercising its rights under the rules that he, above all others, is supposed to respect

"The action of the Speaker in this case," concluded the proposed resolution, "is without precedent in the history of this State, and deserving of the greatest censure." No affirmative action was taken upon the resolution, however. There was an immediate motion to table it, which carried by a vote of 48 to 39. Another resolution introduced into the House about this bill stressed the three-day period allowed in the House rules within which it could vote to reconsider any bill that it had passed. No action was taken on this resolution; indeed, the bill was signed by the Governor on the same day it passed the House.

56. *House Journal*, March 29, 1898, at 1149-50.

However, although the legislative protest was passed over by the House of Delegates, the matter was not to end so quietly. Further public discussion led to a partial assumption of blame by the Mayor of Baltimore City. "The Democrats of the House are in a very ugly mood over their unwitting action in passing the . . . bill," it was reported by the press.⁵⁷ Delegate Alonzo L. Miles of Dorchester County, in speaking of the redistricting section in the Baltimore City Charter, called it "distinctly a matter for the consideration of the State," adding that members of the Legislature were "excusable" for not having looked for such a clause in the City Charter. "We are willing to give to the City of Baltimore a reasonable charter, but when the good faith has been broken by one party to the agreement . . . it is our right to object." His fear was that the City would use the redistricting language to accomplish a gerrymander.

At this point, Mayor Thomas G. Hayes wrote to Delegate Miles with a frank admission that the misunderstanding was partly the fault of the Mayor:

I am in a measure responsible for the unanimous support of my democratic friends . . . and hence feel it a duty I owe to them to urge that the House of Delegates be given an opportunity to pass on the section in question. I would unhesitatingly request that the signature of the Governor to the bill be revoked and that the bill again be submitted to the Legislature . . . I am most reluctant to have my democratic friends upon the faith of my assurance misled in this respect. You have my consent to read this letter upon the floor of the House of Delegates.⁵⁸

The Mayor's admission stirred discussion as to whether the Governor at this point (having signed the bill) could rescind

57. *The Sun*, March 26, 1898.

58. *Id.*

his action and return the bill to the Legislature. No such action was attempted.

Probably as a party measure, Republicans in the House opposed any effort to reconsider the bill. Aside from party considerations, it hardly would have been constitutional for the Governor to attempt a rescinding of his signature to the bill. There was another practical consideration for the uncertainty about the contents of the Charter bill. While nothing was said publicly about this point, its very size was enough to discourage close study; it contained 906 sections and in the Session Laws covered 340 pages.

The Governor-elect in the year 1900, John Walter Smith, included in his inaugural address a pledge to "see to it that the laws of the land are faithfully executed." In so doing, he took direct issue with former Governor Frank Brown, who in 1894 had assured the Legislature that "law is observed and enforced throughout our borders." Also, Governor-elect Smith spoke directly to one segment of his fellow-citizens with blunt criticism that would be most unusual some decades later:⁵⁹

It shall be my endeavor to put an end to the rowdyism, turbulence and wanton violation of law, of which there has been so much just complaint of late years. To that end, I appeal not only to the white people, but also to the colored population to aid me. Among the latter class it has been undoubtedly true, as repeatedly charged upon the hustings during the late campaign, and also made apparent through the public press, that a reckless disregard of law and order has prevailed. The low, the vicious, and the ignorant among that class of our population have been responsible for the condition of things alluded to. There are many respectable and intelligent colored people among us, however, who regret and condemn the lawlessness existing among

59. *Senate Journal*, January 10, 1900, at 39-40.

their own race. I shall look to such persons to aid as far as possible in checking the criminal course of their wayward brethren.

But whether they do so or not, I want to say here and now, at the very threshold of the administration about to assume the responsibilities of government, that the violations of law to which I have referred must and shall be stopped, and that there shall be no mercy for those who wilfully and ruthlessly attempt to ride roughshod over the laws intended to afford protection to the life, liberty, safety and property of our people.

STEVENSON ARCHER

The members of the General Assembly, scores of other State officials, and thousands of citizens throughout Maryland were shocked and saddened at the sudden news, late in the session of 1890, that State Treasurer Stevenson Archer apparently had defaulted in his handling of State funds and securities. The investigation of Mr. Archer's accounts and his two subsequent indictments filled the public news until July of that year. Mr. Archer was convicted; he served a term in the penitentiary that did not end until the spring of 1894.

A detailed account of the unfortunate affair is in Chapter 9 *infra*.

THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

The celebration today at Annapolis is of more than ordinary historical interest. Two hundred years ago, March 5, 1694, the beautiful little city on the Severn became the capital of the colony of Maryland. During the period of nearly a century, while the colonial government flourished, Annapolis was the seat of refinement and intellectuality, which gained for it the title of the "Athens of America." . . . The old city is rich

that time. In addition to the usual run-of-mine assortment, the Legislature proposed highly important constitutional amendments, created and bolstered vital agencies in the State government, and considered far-reaching changes in the Federal Constitution.⁶²

The parade of important bills began during a special session held during the month of March, 1901. In his proclamation to convene the special session on March 6, Governor John Walter Smith was critical of the recently-completed Federal census and called for a State census to replace it;⁶³ and he called also for "legislation conferring additional power upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the immediate exercise of which is imperatively demanded by a due regard to the preservation of the sanitary condition of the city of Baltimore"

The latter need was filled by the enactment of Chapter 19 of the Acts of the Special Session, to create a Sewerage Commission for Baltimore and permit the City to borrow 12 million dollars for "constructing and maintaining a public sewerage system." The other bill was in Chapter 3, providing for a State census and citing that the Federal census:

is so totally contrary to the popular belief, and which would result in such undue representation in the General Assembly of Maryland of certain sections of the State, manifestly not warranted by the number of voters in such sections, as to force the conviction that

62. For the constitutional changes, State and Federal, see Chapter 11 *infra*.

63. St. Mary's County was one of the areas seeming to have an inordinately large increase in population. An investigator sent from Washington to Leonardtown discovered several deceased persons listed on the Federal census; and he found one woman listed three times, once each under her maiden name, the name of her first husband, and the name of her second husband. *The American*, March 6, 1901.

such Federal census, either by accident or design, will cause great injustice to the people of the entire State.

The new census added four delegates to the House, increasing the membership from 91 to 95 persons.⁶⁴

An appropriation in Chapter 31 of 1902 provided \$3,000 for a life-sized bust of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who had been in command at Santiago when the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, "which shall be erected in some suitable place in the new State building in the city of Annapolis."⁶⁵

Among other bills with a contemporary flavor were Chapter 61, appropriating \$4,000 for a school for white children at Kensington in Montgomery County; Chapter 230, to build a school for white children at Laurel Grove in St. Mary's County; Chapter 349, appropriating \$140,000 for a central heating plant to service all State buildings in Annapolis; and Chapter 361, to change the name of the

64. As a sequel to the increased membership, Chapter 4 of 1904 appropriated \$1,800 to provide per diem payments for the new delegates.

65. The reference was to the new State House annex, then about to be constructed. The bust of Admiral Schley was placed in the lobby outside the House chamber, where it was to remain for many years.

Some controversy arose later as to whether or not Admiral Schley actually was a "hero." In this same session of 1902, the Senate ordered removed from the State Library a volume it deemed over-critical of Admiral Schley. This action stirred a spirited response from the President pro tem of the Senate of Colorado. Writing from Denver on January 29, 1902, Edward R. Taylor sent greetings "from the summit of the Rocky Mountains." The Centennial Senate, he said, had passed unanimously a resolution to congratulate the Senate of Maryland for removing this "infamous volume" from Maryland's library. In reply, John Hubner, President of the Senate of Maryland, said that Maryland "had received with gratification" the letter from Colorado. "The Senate is especially gratified at this manifestation of the spirit of American fair play and patriotism"

necessary to open the safe deposit box held in the name of Mr. Archer in the Safe Deposit and Trust Company in Baltimore. This order was based upon the Legislature's powers for investigation, found in Article 3, section 24 of the Constitution.

The special legislative committee was quickly appointed. In fact, since leaders in the General Assembly had been apprised of the problem before the messages were sent to the two houses on the night of March 26, the exchange of messages was begun on that very night. The House message asked for concurrence by the Senate for the appointment of the joint committee, "to take into consideration the message of the Governor, this day communicated to the General Assembly." Two members of the Senate were placed on the committee, John Prentiss Poe of Baltimore and John Walter Smith of Worcester County. The three House members were Frank T. Shaw of Carroll County, Philip D. Laird of Montgomery County, and William C. Harden of Baltimore City.

On March 31, the last day of the session of 1890, an order was proposed in the House to request that the Governor notify the House of Delegates "on what day he last examined the Treasurer of the State under oath as required by section 18, Article 2, of the Constitution." By a vote of 50 to 26, the order was referred to the special joint committee.⁴

Also on March 31, Delegate William A. Meloy of Prince George's County presented a resolution calling for the drafting of articles of impeachment against the Treasurer. Meloy was a Republican, and his resolution immediately

4. "The Governor had not the slightest idea that it was incumbent on him to look after the State's funds, and, hence, the House did not care to have him publicly make the announcement that he had not read that section of the Constitution." *The American*, April 1, 1890.

pp. 444-470
are about Archer,
though the index
lists them under
Smith.

stirred partisan rebuttal. Only six hours before *sine die* adjournment, Delegate James H. Preston of Baltimore City rose in the House to denounce Meloy and all the Republicans:

I wish to call the attention of this House to the indecent scramble of the Republicans here to manufacture campaign thunder at the expense of a humiliated family and a dying man. Who first called the attention of the country to the defalcation but a Democratic governor, assisted by a Democratic comptroller? And this Democratic Assembly appointed committees of investigation With no evidence but the fact that certain bonds are not in their accustomed place of deposit, with the Treasurer lying behind closed doors, his physician and family surrounding his probable dying bed, come our generous and manly Republican friends and demand an impeachment Shame upon you to strike a dying man, a suffering family, and a commiserating public, without reason and without a sure foundation in fact⁵

Meloy's move for impeachment was rejected on a decisive party vote of 28 to 53. With one exception from each party, all the Republicans voted for impeachment and all the Democrats voted against it.⁶

PRELIMINARY REPORT BY THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The appointment of the joint committee and its authorization for proceeding were set forth in Chapter 561 of the Acts of 1890 and signed by the Governor on April 8. The committee was "authorized, empowered and directed to make a full investigation into the accounts of Stevenson Archer, State treasurer, and of the manner in which he has

5. *The American*, April 1, 1890.

6. *Id.*

conducted the affairs of his office." The investigation could continue after the session, and the committee was given full powers to call for papers and witnesses. The committee,

whenever they are satisfied upon the evidence before them, that the said Treasurer has been guilty of malfeasance in office, or misappropriation of the funds of the State, (should the Legislature then not be in session,) . . . shall forthwith, and without waiting to conclude their investigation as to the extent thereof, prefer charges of such malfeasance or misappropriation against the said Treasurer to the Governor, to the end that the Governor may proceed to execute the power lodged in him by section six, of article six, of the Constitution of the State.

The committee was supplied with funds necessary for its work, including a per diem compensation of five dollars for each member.

The special joint committee began its work as soon as it was appointed, without waiting for the enactment of this bill. On March 29, three days after the public announcement and while the Legislature still was in session, the committee issued a partial and preliminary report of its findings. It was dated on the 28th, only two days following the Governor's late-evening message of the 26th:

REPORT:

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 28th, 1890.

To the Honorable, the

General Assembly of Maryland:

The Joint Special Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject matter of the message of the Governor in relation to the accounts of State Treasurer

Stevenson Archer, beg leave to report the result of their investigation up to this time. Your committee proceeded to Baltimore, and, in the presence of the bondsmen of the Treasurer, opened the boxes in the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore and counted and examined the securities therein contained. In the various sinking funds there should have been, according to the statement furnished by the Comptroller, West Virginia and Pittsburgh Railroad bonds in the amount of \$84,000; we found \$75,000, showing a deficit of \$9,000. Of Frederick city four per cent bonds, there should have been \$133,000; we found \$116,000 showing a deficit of \$17,000. Of Baltimore and Ohio Car Trust four and a half per cent bonds, there should have been \$128,000; we found \$91,000, showing a deficit of \$37,000. Of Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad bonds, there should have been \$100,000; we found \$97,000, showing a deficit of \$3,000. Of Treasury Relief Loan bonds, there should have been \$127,000; we found \$66,000 showing a deficit of \$61,000. Of these five classes of bonds, there should have been a total of \$572,000; we found \$445,000, showing a deficit of \$127,000. This amount is exclusive of coupons on some of these bonds not accounted for, amounting perhaps to several thousand dollars more.

Your committee deem it their duty to make this partial report in order to relieve public anxiety, and that there may be no delay in the announcement of the state of the case as far as they have been able to ascertain it, and that the General Assembly may take action in the premises. Subsequent investigation may show some change in the figures above given; but that there exists a heavy defalcation there is no room for doubt.

Your committee deem it proper to acknowledge the courtesy with which they were received by President Newcomer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and

the facilities he afforded them for the conduct of the work in hand.

JOHN P. POE,
JNO. WALTER SMITH.

On the part of the Senate
FRANK T. SHAW,
PHILIP D. LAIRD,
WILLIAM C. HARDEN.

On the part of the House of
Delegates.

Which was read, and ordered to be spread on the Journal.

"What did he do with the money?" was the plaintive question. He was thought not to have used it for personal purposes. Rather, it was said, the money "slipped through his hands" because of loose business habits and generosity in assisting friends. The several bondsmen promptly claimed that the Governor and the Comptroller had not periodically examined the Treasurer's accounts, as required by law. The bondsmen, all friends and business associates of Mr. Archer, seemed themselves somewhat lax; some of them had not even read the terms of the bond instrument.⁷

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE

For half of the month of April, after the General Assembly adjourned on March 31, there was a constant stream of publicity with "fresh" disclosures about the Archer case. Already on April 1 the papers announced that the Governor would not call a special session to consider the matter, deeming that the joint special committee had sufficient powers for the purpose. The provisions of the Constitution plus the statute enacted, it was suggested, would authorize the Governor to remove Archer from office and appoint a

7. *The Sun*, April 1, 1890.

successor.⁸ Archer's condition was reported as improved. Senator Silver (his son-in-law) called to see him "and tried to confer with him about the defalcation, but Mr. Archer completely broke down, and the conversation was put off."⁹

Next, Senator Silver took Archer's written resignation to the Governor. In it, the Treasurer said that during his more than four years in office he and his staff had handled more than 13 million dollars,

every dollar of which has been scrupulously accounted for by the efficient, laborious and honest employees in my office The safe deposit boxes in Baltimore, which held the sinking fund belonging to the State, were under my sole and exclusive control, no other person ever having had access to them since I have been in office. Any irregularity of the funds in those boxes is attributable to me alone. If this cannot be explained, then I must submit myself to the majesty of the law.¹⁰

On April 3 the report was that the Governor had not yet decided whether to accept the resignation. On April 4 Attorney General William Pinkney Whyte was said to have recommended that the resignation not be accepted, "in order that the constitutional mode of vacating the office, under such circumstances, shall be exercised."¹¹

Also on April 4, the *Harford County Democrat* was reported to have published a statement from the sureties on Archer's bond. "There are many reasons to believe," said the bondsmen, "that the State has failed to perform its part of the contract." The argument stemmed from the Governor's failure to examine the Treasurer twice under oath every year, and from the further constitutional requirement

8. *The American*, April 1, 1890.

9. *Id.*

10. *Id.*, April 2, 1890.

11. *Id.*, April 4, 1890.

that the Comptroller at quarterly intervals was to receive a reporting of the Treasurer's accounts.

There was a more sensational report in *The American* of April 11. Treasurer Archer had been arrested at his home in Bel Air for malfeasance in office. The Governor fixed April 15 as the date for a hearing in Annapolis, and Archer was instructed to be present. Several days later, following issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, Archer was released from house arrest. Bond was set in the amount of \$25,000.¹²

At the Governor's hearing on April 15, Archer was not present, submitting a written statement that his physical condition made it impossible for him to attend. But, he added, "I am willing . . . to waive all rights which result by reason of my non-attendance, and consent that a hearing may take place as if I were personally present." His attorney also did not make a formal appearance, being present simply as a "spectator . . . to hear what passes."

Having gone through the formalities, the Governor removed Archer from office, for malfeasance in office and misappropriation of State funds. Edwin H. Brown was appointed to be Treasurer.¹³

"It was the first time in the long life of the old State House, which has known so many stirring and historical incidents, that such a scene as this has ever been enacted within the walls of the executive chamber, and it will long live in the memory of all those who witnessed it." So *The American* of April 16, 1890, concluded its account of Stevenson Archer's hearing.

12. *Id.*, April 14, 1890.

13. *Id.*, April 16, 1890.

FINAL REPORT OF THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

Meanwhile, after the General Assembly adjourned on March 31 and the Governor on April 8 signed the bill formally authorizing the investigation, the joint special committee began a thorough examination of the affairs of the State Treasurer. The final report was issued under date of June 13, 1890, covering 42 pages of detailed facts, statements, and analysis.¹⁴ It was addressed to the Governor.

The committee first summarized the status of the investigation to that date. It had recommended that the Attorney General bring suit upon the several surety bonds given by Mr. Archer, and these suits had been filed. Archer had been indicted for embezzlement in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City; a demurrer to the indictment had been sustained by the Court, and an appeal on the case was then before the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Next, the committee gave its estimate of the extent of the defalcation. It was all in coupon bonds. According to their face value, the committee listed the figures as follows:

Md. Treasury Relief Loan Bonds	\$ 61,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Car Trust Bonds	37,000 00
Federick City Bonds	17,000 00
W. Va. Central & Pittsburgh Railway Bonds	9,000 00
Piedmont and Cumberland Railroad Bonds	3,000 00
Interest on Treasury Relief Bonds, \$3,390, and on B. & O. Car Trust Bonds, \$3,150, total \$6,540, unaccounted for by Mr. Archer; but of	

14. *Report of the Special Joint Committee of the General Assembly Appointed to Investigate the Accounts of Stevenson Archer, State Treasurer, to the Governor of Maryland* (King Brothers, Baltimore, 1890).

this amount the sum of \$1,970 in Treasury Relief, B. & O. Car Trust and Frederick City Coupons, were found in Archer's possession, and turned over to his successor, Mr. Brown, leaving Mr. Archer's indebtedness to the State on this account 4,570 00

Premium on \$9,000 West Va. Central & Pittsburgh Railway Bonds, sold by Mr. Archer at 1.09, and appropriated by him 831 25

Making Mr. Archer's total indebtedness to the State \$132,401 25

This amount may be slightly modified in case the hypothecated bonds shall be redeemed.

The committee's report continued, "the transactions of the Defaulting Treasurer may be classified as follows, namely":

1. The pledging of bonds belonging to the State as security for his individual debts.
2. The appropriation to his own use of the proceeds of sales of bonds belonging to the State, unlawfully sold by him, and of the proceeds of bonds belonging to the State, redeemed at maturity.
3. The use of the cash funds of the State for the redemption of its own securities, which he had pledged, and making false returns of pretended purchases of securities for the sinking funds.
4. The exchange of one class of bonds for another which had been previously pledged or sold by him.
5. The misappropriation of coupons clipped from bonds belonging to the State.

In all his transactions he has dealt with the State's funds as constantly and freely as if they had been his

own property, and with a reckless disregard of consequences to the public and to himself.¹⁵

A large middle portion of the report was devoted to the facts and testimony developed. This was followed by a series of six recommendations.

The recommendations concerned mainly the procedures and practices for handling the State's securities and sinking funds, aimed at preventing any such defalcation in the future.¹⁶ Stevenson Archer, as related in the report, already had been indicted for embezzlement by the Grand Jury of Baltimore City and for malfeasance in office by the Grand Jury of Anne Arundel County. The latter case had not yet been heard, but the Baltimore City case was in the Court of Appeals of Maryland upon the point of a demurrer to the indictment that had been sustained by the Criminal Court. Suit had been brought upon the surety bonds in an effort to compensate the State for its losses.

In a poignant conclusion, the committee related finally the personal and practical difficulties it had faced in thus judging and condemning an old and valued friend:

CONCLUSION.

To be called on to investigate the malfeasance of a high and trusted official who had long enjoyed the affection and the confidence of the community, and with whom some of us held relations of close personal and political friendship; to prefer grave charges of repeated, systematic and deliberate misappropriation of the State's securities against him, and to find these charges fully sustained; to develop in the course of our inquiries that other high officers of the State had for years unfortunately overlooked, in their overweening

¹⁵. *Id.*, at 5-9.

¹⁶. *Id.*, at 39-41.

confidence in the supposed approved integrity of their associate, the safeguards placed by law around the public funds, and by their inattention to the duties prescribed for their official guidance had facilitated the misuse by him of the State's securities and delayed the detection of his misconduct; and to be compelled by the obligation of public duty, as the selected representatives of the General Assembly, to put upon record these deplorable results of our examination, is a task from whose performance we would most gladly have been excused. We have endeavored to perform it, and we believe we have performed it with satisfactory fullness, with a just appreciation of our position, and with considerateness and fairness to every officer and individual whose conduct has been the subject of our investigation.¹⁷

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT

The report of the special committee was officially reported to the General Assembly when that body next convened in early 1892. Governor Jackson spoke particularly about the committee's criticism of him for not having discovered the former Treasurer's defalcations. The Governor's explanation showed that he also had treated the former Treasurer with complete trust, free from any suspicion:

The committee, in their report, advert with what I feel to be undue severity, upon my failure to discover Mr. Archer's defalcations. I do not find, however, that I omitted any official act which my predecessors had performed. Mr. Archer enjoyed my full confidence. I believed him to be incapable of wrong. If I had called him before me, and formally questioned him, he would doubtless have misled me as he did in regard to the

17. *Id.*, at 42.

investments for the sinking fund, when he assured me that there were no State bonds which could be purchased for such purposes, whereas he well knew that the Treasury Relief Loan was *redeemable* at the pleasure of the State after July, 1888, although not *payable* until 1893; and that we could have made our investments in these bonds instead of in the securities which we did buy.

I was not aware that the Treasury Relief Bonds, purchased prior to my inauguration, had not been cancelled. Only ten of this class of bonds were subsequently bought, and these ten were not embezzled.

The purchases reported by Mr. Archer in September and October, 1889, were fictitious, as has since been developed, but as in nearly every case he filed with the Comptroller the bill and receipt of the parties from whom he pretended to have bought them, the Comptroller was naturally led to believe that everything was just what it purported to be, and not the slightest suspicion was entertained that any embezzlement or misappropriation had been committed.

Possibly if I had acted under the impression that Mr. Archer was dishonest, his frauds might have been detected a few months earlier than they were, but I trusted him implicitly — relied on him thoroughly, and it was my great misfortune that I was deceived precisely as many of our most vigilant and experienced bank officers and business men were.¹⁸

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

During the early months after the defalcation was

18. *Message of Elihu E. Jackson ... to the General Assembly, DOCUMENTS ... 1892*, at 23-24. Emphasis in the original.

Governor Jackson's "highest political ambition" was to be chosen for the United States Senate. He made his first attempt in 1890, but so far as the State Legislature was concerned the Archer affair removed him as a candidate that year. FRANK F. WHITE, JR., *THE GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND, 1777-1970*, at 212-13 (Publication No. 15, Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, 1970).

discovered, the indictment for embezzlement was moving swiftly through the courts. It was begun in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City. On April 10, 1890, Governor Jackson wrote to Charles G. Kerr, State's Attorney for Baltimore City. He called attention to the embezzlement of \$9,831.25 in cash and of State sinking fund bonds to the extent of \$118,000. The State's Attorney was directed to take appropriate proceedings. The case was filed on April 18, and Archer posted bond in the amount of \$25,000 to assure his appearance in court.

The indictment for embezzlement was brought under the provisions of Article 27, section 80, in the Code of 1888:

Any person holding office in this State, whether elected or appointed by the Governor, by the corporate authorities of Baltimore, or by any other authority legally authorized to make such appointment, who shall fraudulently embezzle or appropriate to his own use money, funds, or evidences of debt, which he is by law bound to pay over, account for, or deliver to the Treasurer of this State, or to any other person by law authorized to receive the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than eighteen months, nor more than ten years.¹⁹

The case²⁰ involved also the title of Chapter 196 of 1854 (which of course was not included in the Code of 1888):

An Act to punish the fraudulent embezzlement or appropriation of money, funds or evidences of debt by

19. This law originally had been enacted by Chapter 196 of the Acts of 1854. The wording had been changed slightly in the Code of 1888, which was adopted and not simply legalized by the legislature. The only significant change was in the penalty provision; in the original statute of 1854 the minimum incarceration had been set at six months.

20. State v. Archer, 73 Md. 44 (1890).

persons elected to any office or holding office under the Governor of this State, or under the corporate authorities of Baltimore, or under any other authorities authorized to appoint to said offices.

As a general basis for their case, defense attorneys posited three propositions: (1) when a penal statute is ambiguous, every reasonable doubt in its construction must be resolved in favor of the traverser; (2) the Court has no power to correct a mistake or supply an omission, or to put words into a statute, in order to carry out the Court's idea of policy or morals; (3) a statutory offense cannot be created by construction.

More specifically, citing the language of the statute and of the title, the defense argued that by "the obvious and natural construction of this language the State treasurer is not embraced by its provisions." The defense continued:

1. The offence is to be committed by a *person holding office*; but it does not embrace all office holders. It expressly includes only those office holders who are obliged to pay over to the Treasurer. Now the Treasurer cannot be said to be obliged to pay over to himself; therefore he is not included by the terms of the statute.

2. The statute divides office holders into two classes: 1st. Those who are obliged to pay over, and 2nd. Those whose duty it is to receive. The offence can be committed only by those obliged to pay over. The Treasurer is not one of those, for he is mentioned in the statute merely for the purpose of defining those who may embezzle. He cannot pay over to any one. The attempt to do so would be a violation of the duties of his office.

3. It is impossible to conceive that the Legislature intended to include the Treasurer within the terms of this law. He is the most important financial officer of the government. To him are entrusted larger sums of money than to any other officer. If the Legislature had intended to include him within the terms of this penal

law, would they not have done so, by plain and unambiguous words? Why is the expression — "who are bound to pay over to the Treasurer" placed in the law? What meaning has it? Does it not evidently mean that a certain class of officers only are amenable to the punishment prescribed? And is not the Treasurer mentioned in the law not as one of that class, but as being the person to whom that class must account? If the intention had been to include the Treasurer, he would have been mentioned in express terms; or general language would have been used about which there would have been no ambiguity

4. This view is strengthened by an examination of the title of the law. The title reads: "An Act to punish the fraudulent embezzlement or appropriation of money, funds or evidences of debt by persons elected to any office, or holding office under the Governor of this State, or under the corporate authorities of Baltimore, or under any other authority legally authorized to appoint to said office." Act 1854, ch. 196.

If the law had been drawn in accordance with the tenor of this title, the Treasurer would have been included within its provisions. Yet with the attention of the Legislature specifically drawn to the Treasurer, they depart from the title of the law and exclude the Treasurer by making the law applicable only to those who are bound to pay over to him. The law is well settled, that if there is any conflict between the enacting clause of a law and the title, the enacting clause is to prevail. The title may contract, but never expand the meaning of the enacting clause

5. It is suggested that the obligation of the traverser to pay over to his successor gratifies the terms of the law. This construction is manifestly erroneous, for the obligation to pay over is an obligation which must exist as *one of the duties of the office*. The statute is directed against persons holding office, and not against private persons. The obligation of the traverser to pay to his successor could not possibly arise until he had ceased to be a person holding office

Supporting the arguments of the defense, the Criminal Court of Baltimore City sustained a demurrer to the indictments. The Court of Appeals, however, on July 1, unanimously reversed the judgment of the trial court. In a concurring opinion, Chief Judge Richard Henry Alvey thus described the effect of the lower court's action:

By the assignment of errors it appears that the Court below held that section 80 of Article 27 of the Code, does not apply to or embrace the Treasurer of the State, as one of the officers contemplated by that section; that the Treasurer being the officer to whom the accounting is to be made, he is not one of the officers made liable to prosecution for fraudulently embezzling or appropriating to his own use the money or funds of the State. That no officer is liable to prosecution for embezzlement under the statute, unless *at the time* of such embezzlement or appropriation of the money or funds to his own use, he was bound to pay over, account for, or deliver them to the Treasurer; and that as the Treasurer was not bound to account for, pay over, or deliver such money and funds until he had ceased to be Treasurer, and then to his successor in his office, the conclusion is deduced that the provision of the statute has no application to the Treasurer of the State, for any embezzlements that he may have committed while in office. Or, as contended by the counsel for the accused, the offence can only be committed by a *person holding office*; but the statute does not embrace all office holders. That it expressly *includes only* those office holders who are obliged to pay over to the Treasurer; and as the Treasurer cannot be said to be obliged to pay over to himself, therefore he is not included by the terms of the statute.²¹

The Chief Judge could not at all agree with the holding and reasoning of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City:

21. Emphasis in the original.

If this be the true construction of the statute it certainly shows our law to be lamentably defective in a particular most important to the protection of the people of the State. That *all* persons holding office in this State should be liable to prosecution for the embezzlement of public funds, save and except the one officer whose special duty it is to keep safely and render a faithful account of all the money and funds of the State that may have come into his hands or custody, is a state of things that no one could have supposed to exist. It is certainly not fair to the Legislature of the State to suppose that it could have intended such a state of the law to exist, when we see how comprehensive are the provisions of the statutes to secure a faithful accountability from all persons collecting and holding the public funds. But does this extraordinary exemption claimed for the Treasurer result from a fair and reasonable construction of the statute? I think not.²²

Referring to the words of the statute, the Chief Judge concluded:

Words more comprehensive than these could hardly be used to embrace every officer in the State accountable for public money or funds in his possession or control The accused was an officer in the State, duly elected by competent authority, and it was by virtue of his office that he became possessed of the money and bonds of the State, charged to have been fraudulently embezzled and appropriated by him He holds the money and funds of the State, not as his own, but in an official capacity of agent or trustee of the State, and as such he is liable for his frauds and embezzlements.

Similarly, in speaking for the remainder of the Court, Associate Judge John Mitchell Robinson stressed that "[s]tatutes are to be fairly and reasonably construed, and courts will not, by a narrow and strained construction,

22. Emphasis in the original.

exclude from their operation cases plainly within their scope and meaning." So, said Judge Robinson in conclusion:

[I]f there be any doubt as to the precise meaning of the language used in the body of the Act now before us, which we by no means concede, yet, when construed in connection with its title, we are forced to the conclusion that the Legislature meant to provide for the punishment of every officer who shall embezzle funds belonging to the State, and which he was bound to pay over, account for or deliver to any person lawfully authorized to receive the same. Any other construction would, it seems to us, do violence not only to the plain and unambiguous language of the statute itself, but would in a measure defeat the wise and salutary purposes for which it was passed.

The object of the statute was to protect the State against loss from embezzlement of the State funds by State officers, and it would be strange, indeed, that the Legislature should provide for the punishment of all officers except the Treasurer, who is the most important financial officer of the State, and by the official misconduct of whom the State might suffer the greater loss and injury. To such a strained and narrow construction as this we cannot agree.

The Court of Appeals, accordingly, reversed the decision of the trial court in the case of *State v. Archer* and remanded the case for further consideration. The reversal was dated July 1, 1890. Long news stories appeared in the papers on July 2.²³ There was spirited editorial comment as well, combining criticism of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City and applause for the Court of Appeals of Maryland. Thus, wrote *The Sun* on July 2:

The people of Maryland will breathe the more freely this morning when they read the announcement . . .

23. See *The Sun* and *The American* for July 2, 1890.

that the judges of the Court of Appeals have unanimously reversed the ruling . . . in the case of ex-Treasurer Archer They will do so not because they entertain any feeling of animosity or any desire for vengeance against the wretched criminal, but because his escape would have been a stain upon the honor of the State and a lasting disgrace to its administration of justice. The declaration by the lower court that there was no law in Maryland to reach a public official who had deliberately stolen over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, though a petty offender who appropriates a loaf of bread to appease the pangs of hunger can find no loop-hole in the criminal code, fairly took away the breath of the honest people of this State, and they waited in anxiety and apprehension to see if so foul a blot was to be permanently affixed to the records of the Commonwealth The case now comes back to the lower court for trial, and . . . the people of the State are at least saved from the humiliation of feeling that its laws are so framed as to catch small offenders, but to permit the escape of great ones. The Court of Appeals, by its decision, puts the stamp of its stern disapproval upon so monstrous a doctrine and delivers Maryland justice from lasting opprobrium.

The American, writing also on July 2, vigorously approved the decision of the Court of Appeals and injected another element in the people's interest in the case:

The decision gives the opportunity wished for by all good citizens of laying bare all the acts of the late Treasurer under the electric glow of skillful cross-examination, and, possibly, of showing the neglect of those who were under the most sacred obligations to guard the public funds placed in his hands. This is of at least as much importance as the conviction and punishment of Archer It is of the utmost importance that the facts in the Archer defalcation shall be brought to light, and it is of equal importance to make an example of the chief offender and remove the stigma which now rests upon our laws concerning the punishment of quasi-political offenders. Had the laws been properly

drawn and executed, there would not have been this long delay and a discussion running through two courts

Archer was scheduled to be re-tried in the Criminal Court of Baltimore City beginning on July 8. However, with no advance notice to the public, he appeared in the court a day earlier, on July 7. He entered a plea of guilty, but also pleaded in a statement that the statute was never intended

to embrace within its provisions the Treasurer of the State, and that therefore, my offense, grievous as it is, was not punishable under that statute; but now that the highest court in the State has decided that I am guilty of the offense charged, I am punishable under this statute, I desire here, in the presence of this Court, fully to acknowledge that I am guilty of the offenses charged against me in the indictment; and also to confess that I have been guilty of a great sin against Almighty God; that I have proved false to the great trust committed to me by my native state; that I have deeply and cruelly wronged, not only those friends who because of their great and undoubting confidence in my integrity became the sureties on my official bonds, but others also who have suffered pecuniary loss because of that same confidence.

For this my conduct, I can offer no excuse or palliation; Now that I have, so to speak, come to myself, I realize its enormity, and am deeply sorry for, and I trust truly penitent of, all I have done.

The sorrow and misery which have been caused by my conduct is shared by many, but no blame for any part of it attaches to anyone but myself; *it is all mine, and mine alone.*

No part of the State's money or securities was ever used by me in gambling, stock speculation, or for political purposes; nor have I at this time one dollar of it left.²⁴

24. Emphasis in original. A hand-written copy of the statement is in the files of the Hall of Records in Annapolis.

Archer thereupon submitted himself to the mercy of the Court. He was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary, starting from July 7, 1890.

By pre-arrangement, Mr. Archer was taken directly to the Penitentiary in Baltimore; he began his sentence on the same day. There was speculation at once about how long he might be incarcerated. The five-year sentence would end on July 7, 1895, but if he received the usual allowance of a one-sixth reduction for good behavior, the time for release would be on September 7, 1894.

About four months before this latter date, on May 9, 1894, Governor Frank Brown signed a pardon for Archer and released him from imprisonment. Such action, said the Governor, had been recommended by a large number of prominent citizens of the State, and seemingly had not been opposed. Upon his release, Mr. Archer was taken first to City Hospital in Baltimore for treatment of a chronic condition. It was reported, indeed, that he had been a bed-patient for his last four months in the Penitentiary.²⁵

"The exercise of executive clemency . . .," wrote *The Sun* on May 10, 1894, "was not an unexpected event The state of his health and the wish to preserve his citizenship to him induced the Governor to pardon him now He is now sixty-six years of age, and much broken in health."

The second criminal case, brought in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County, never came to trial. The docket for April 28, 1890, lists a "Presentment for having in his possession as Treasurer three Treasury Relief Loan bonds of the State of Maryland . . . , each of the value of \$1,000.00." The presentment was marked also as stetted.²⁶ Stevenson Archer died in 1898.

25. *The Sun*, May 10, 1894.

26. Circuit Court *Docket*, Anne Arundel County, July to October 1890, at 236. No reason is given for the stet. It may be guessed, however, that

SUITS ON THE SURETY BONDS

Another chapter in the unfolding saga of Stevenson Archer developed in the State's efforts to collect the amounts of the defalcations from the several sureties on his three bonds. Four separate suits were filed. The first and third bonds were declared enforceable. The second bond was declared invalid and not enforceable, and the Legislature in 1892 finally released the sureties from any obligation on this second bond. The entire episode of the sureties and their bonds added to the complexities and entanglements of the long and involved matter.

In the background, a number of constitutional and statutory provisions affected the State Treasurer and the conduct of his office. In the Constitution, Article 6, section 1 provided that he was to be appointed by a joint session of the Legislature every two years for a two-year term or until his successor would qualify for office. The same section required that he take the oath of office and give a surety bond.²⁷ Section 5 of Article 6 required that he qualify for office within one month after his appointment by the General Assembly.

Also in the Constitution, Article 1, section 6 had a general requirement for officers to take an oath.²⁸ In the same Article, section 7 declared that an officer who refused or neglected to take the oath of office would be considered as having refused to accept the office.²⁹ The amount of the

the progress of and the penalty for the embezzlement case in the courts of Baltimore City were thought to be sufficient punishment for what was essentially the same offense.

27. The requirement for taking the oath and giving bond also was covered by statute, in MD. CODE Art. 95, § 2 (1888).

28. In the present Constitution, see Art. 1, § 9.

29. In the present Constitution, see Art. 1, § 11.

bond was fixed by statute, being then in the penalty of \$200,000.³⁰

At the time the defalcation originally was discovered in late March, 1890, the newspapers reported that the several persons who provided the surety bonds were friends and neighbors of Archer. Also, it was said, they were vague and uncertain about the provisions and application of the bonds. This uncertainty, along with the casual manner in which Archer conformed (or failed to conform) to the constitutional and statutory requirements for his office, led to a fantastic fact-situation to be resolved by the Court of Appeals and the Legislature. Adding to the confusion, the Governor and the Comptroller had been somewhat less than diligent in observance of their duties in relation to the Treasurer. With respect to the Governor and Comptroller, and the General Assembly itself, it was to be charged that prior incumbents in those offices had established the same pattern of laxity.³¹

Archer was elected Treasurer for the first time on January 28, 1886. He qualified on February 2 by taking the oath of office and giving bond. He was elected for a second term on January 13, 1888, and within 30 days should have qualified by taking the oath and providing bond. He did execute a bond within the specified time,

but failed and neglected to qualify further under that appointment until the 18th of November, 1889, on which day he took the prescribed oath of office before the Governor, and the latter approved said bond. The bond recited that he was duly appointed Treasurer on the 13th of January, 1888, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and of the laws thereof, and was conditioned for the faithful discharge of all the

30. MD. CODE, Art. 95, § 2 (1888).

31. *House Journal*, February 26, 1892, at 511.

duties required of him by the Constitution and laws pertaining to his office.³²

Two months later, on January 9, 1890, Archer was elected to a third term. This time he qualified and gave bond on January 30, well within the 30-day limitation.

On the day that Governor Jackson removed Archer from office, on April 10, 1890, and on the advice of the Attorney General, the Governor instructed that officer to bring separate suits on all three bonds.³³

The main question before the Court of Appeals concerned Archer's second term and the bond filed for it. He had neglected to qualify for office and to file his bond for some 21 months after the final deadline for these duties. This gave the Court no trouble with respect to Archer's holding and exercising the powers of his office during the second term. Here, said the Court, his first term could simply be treated as having been extended, under the Constitutional provision that the first election was for a two-year term or until his successor had qualified. The initial two-year term, accordingly, was construed by the Court as having been extended to nearly four years.

However, this reasoning did not extend to the validity of the surety bond for the second term. Since Archer had not qualified and given bond for the second term within the 30-day constitutional period, the bond for the second term

32. *Archer v. State*, 74 Md. 443 (1891).

33. See *Archer v. State*, 74 Md. 410 (1891) and *Archer v. State*, 74 Md. 443 (1891). A fourth suit was filed against the executors of the late Henry W. Archer, who was a surety on the first bond. Later it was found that before the defalcations were discovered, most of the estate of Henry W. Archer had been distributed among his devisees. The fourth suit, therefore, was against these devisees to recover from them their proportionate part of the liability of their testator. See *Message of Elihu H. Jackson . . . to the General Assembly, . . . DOCUMENTS*, 1892, at 23.

was not valid. While Archer could fulfill the duties of office during the second term as a continuation of the first term, he could not have the protection of the second bond. The Court did protect the interests of the State, however. It held (over the protests of the bondsmen) that the first bond, as the first term, was automatically extended to cover all four years.

As the suits finally were resolved, the State was awarded a judgment for \$60,000 under the first bond. The trial court had given the State a judgment for \$12,857.55 under the second bond,³⁴ but with the decision of the Court of Appeals that the second bond was not valid, that judgment was reversed on appeal. Suit on the third bond (for the period beginning on January 30, 1890) had not been tried in February, 1892. The sureties reported, however, that defalcations after that date amounted only to \$5,000, which they did not contest. It was suggested by the Governor, therefore, that the State's entire claim against the several sets of sureties amounted to \$65,000.³⁵

A bill was introduced into the 1892 session of the General Assembly "for the relief of the sureties upon the official bonds of Stevenson Archer, late Treasurer of Maryland." The sureties sent a long petition to Governor Frank Brown, which he transmitted to both houses of the Legislature.³⁶ It recited the failure of a succession of governors and controllers, and of the Legislature, to comply with the laws for the protection of State securities, "the full discharge of which would surely have led to a much earlier discovery of

34. *Id.*, at 24.

35. *House Journal*, February 26, 1892, at 514. The legislative committee's final estimate of the total defalcation, submitted on June 13, 1890, was in the sum of \$132,401.25. REPORT OF THE SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE . . . (1890), at 7-8.

36. *Senate Journal*, February 26, 1892, at 397; *House Journal*, February 26, 1892, at 511.

Archer's defalcation." Also, the petition complained of the hardship upon the sureties for the first bond in having their period of liability extended to cover the second term. Finally, the petition listed a number of occasions on which the General Assembly of Maryland and the Congress of the United States had passed bills for the relief of sureties.

Specifically, the sureties requested that their liability be limited to the defalcations during Archer's first term. In terms of the bond for that period, they proposed that they pay only for the defalcations that occurred between February 2, 1886, and February 13, 1888 (the latter being the latest date upon which Archer should have qualified and been bonded for his second term). The Governor recommended to the Legislature that the sureties be absolved from responsibility for the second term, but that they be charged for whatever occurred during the third term and also for the State's expenses for litigation.

The General Assembly responded to the petition and the Governor's recommendation in passing what became Chapter 207 of the Acts of 1892. In a long preamble to the Act, it was recited that the Court of Appeals had mentioned with sympathy the plight of the sureties in having their liability extended beyond the two-year period of the first term. After detailing the sequence of events for the whole affair, the preamble set the amount of compensation due from the sureties as follows:

\$29,000.00	....	defalcations during the first term
1,202.28	....	State's costs for litigation
2,000.00	....	fee for the State's special counsel, John P. Poe
5,000.00	....	defalcations during the third term
<u>\$37,202.28</u>	....	total

Upon the payment of this sum by the sureties, the Act concluded,

the said sureties and their legal representatives, and their heirs, devisees and legatees shall be released from every and all liability to the State for and on account of their suretyship for said Archer on any and all of the official bonds or suits against them or any of them or their legal representatives, or devisees or legatees of any of them at law or in equity, shall be entered, satisfied or assigned as hereinafter provided.

Thus ended the long and unfortunate affair of Stevenson Archer.

Chapter 10

A TWENTIETH CENTURY LEGISLATURE

1901-1920

The General Assembly of Maryland moved into the twentieth century to face a whole host of emerging problems. The century was to require of legislators, here and everywhere, new heights of ingenuity and social awareness. The problems seemed to impinge upon the Legislature from the very turn of the century, as if in automatic change with the new calendar.

Successively, if not always successfully, the General Assembly had to consider the restoration of its greatest city after the Baltimore fire of 1904, the problems of democracy inherent in the proposed "grandfather clause" for the State Constitution, the construction and use of a new and enlarged State House, the challenge of World War I, and the beginning of its legislative service agencies.

Legislative problems during the first two decades of the century gave rise to new agencies in State government designed to meet needs and answer problems only dimly perceived, if at all, in the nineteenth century. The basic laws of the State, in its Constitution, were amended with a remarkable series of enactments. In all, the amendments made these decades perhaps the most prolific period of constitutional development since the drafting of the original State Constitution in 1776. Similarly, keeping pace with constitutional change in the State, a number of vital constitutional amendments to the Federal Constitution were proposed and presented to Maryland and all the state governments.

The years from 1900 to 1920 were a demanding and challenging time in the history of the General Assembly of

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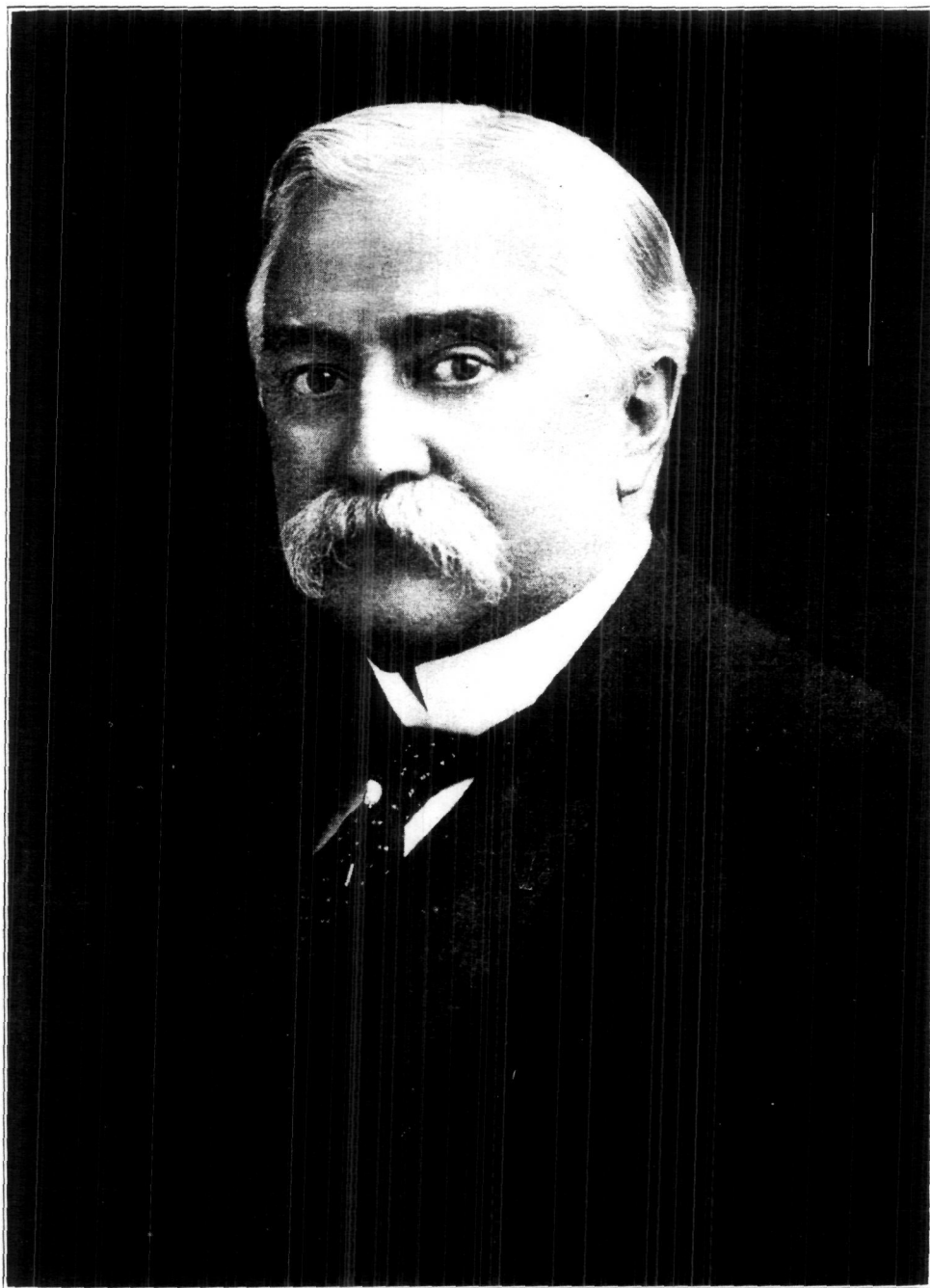
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JOHN W. SMITH

BIOGRAPHICAL

JOHN WALTER SMITH.

No man in Maryland, in the past generation, has exerted a greater influence on the state and its people than John Walter Smith. Governor for four years, United States senator for thirteen, undisputed leader of the democratic party for nearly two decades, his power has been felt in every county of the state and every ward in Baltimore City. It is not an exaggeration to say that his ascendancy, the full extent of which is grasped only by those who have had the privilege of intimate touch with the man, has been unselfishly used for the good of his state, his people and his party.

There stand today in Maryland many monuments to Senator Smith's political control and public spirit. Chief among these are: Passage of the first free school-book law for the state; reorganization of the public school system, and removing it from the realm of political influence, and providing for a superintendent of public education; reorganization of the State's Agricultural College, and removing it from private control; aiding in the first Workmen's Compensation Enactment, i.e. for the miners, when such legislative acts were rare; divorcing of the Baltimore City police system from politics and providing that appointments and promotions should be based upon merit; revision of the election machinery and eliminating partisan control; correction of errors and inequalities due to a fraudulent federal census; reorganization of the health laws; establishment of a State Sanatorium at State Sanatorium, Maryland, for tubercular white citizens of Maryland, and a similar institution at Henryton for colored citizens; vital aid to the shipping and agricultural interests of Maryland.

These are among the larger of his public services, but they do not begin to tell the complete story. In every section of the state there are scores of men who can bear witness to the unflagging zeal, remarkable efficiency and energy of Mr. Smith as governor of Maryland. His administration of the affairs of the state stands as an enduring monument to his energy, vision and business ability. It is a fact that during the four years of his term the state did more building than in the twenty years prior to his election in 1899. It was during the Smith administration that the splendid Court of Appeals building at Annapolis was constructed, that the old State House was rebuilt and greatly enlarged, that the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore City, one of the finest halls in the United States and the place where Woodrow Wilson was nominated in 1912, was built; that the Maryland Penitentiary was built, and the capacity of the House of Correction doubled.

The remarkable thing is that, notwithstanding this amazingly comprehensive building program, all of which was planned and executed under Governor Smith, he so wisely and skillfully managed the finances of the state that, when he went out of office in 1904, the state of Maryland was practically free from debt. In other words, its assets outweighed its liabilities and it was as financially sound as any state in the country.

As United States senator Mr. Smith worked and fought for the rights of Maryland people, and protected them from unfairness and injustice. On national questions Senator Smith, in the senate, stood unswervingly with his party, and his business experience and judgment were of considerable influence in inducing party leaders in the senate to adopt a sound position.

Maryland—nor few other states—never had a more effective United States senator than he, nor one who could accomplish more against greater odds. He did not get his results through oratory, eloquence or newspaper appeals, but through the force and charm of his personality, plus the exercise of an energy and spirit that grew stronger as obstacles piled higher, and never flagged until the end was achieved.

His personal popularity among his senatorial colleagues was his big asset. He had their confidence, their respect and their friendship. Republican as well as

democratic leaders held him in real affection, and would go farther to help in Maryland matters in which he was personally interested than they would for any other member of the senate. This was just as true of the Penroses, Lodges and Smoots as of the Martins, Underwoods, Reeds and Robinsons. His position in the senate was unique. Toward the latter years of his service in Washington, when he started a personal fight to amend a bill, or put through a state appropriation, or have Maryland exempted from some law, senators used to smile and say, "Smith is interested in this. You might as well let him have it now. He will get it anyway." And this feeling toward him continued long after he left the senate. On more than one occasion, called on for help at the last moment in a desperate situation, he went over to Washington and through the strength of his friendship with the senate leaders of both parties, saved a situation that seemed lost.

In many ways, his career is without political parallel in Maryland. Three traits in his character stand out as the dominant reasons accounting for the length and extent of his party control and the largeness of his influence. These are: First, his indomitable courage, which enabled him to survive defeat with unbroken urbanity and without bitterness, as well as sustain victory with modesty and restraint; second, his rigid regard for his word in political as well as personal affairs; and third, the completeness and consistency with which, through forty years of political battling, he stood by his friends, regardless of the effect upon his own political fortunes.

It can be truthfully said of Senator Smith that he never deserted a friend. This was his creed, and so deeply ingrained was it in his constitution that he more than once really risked political annihilation in living up to it. Neither public clamor, newspaper denunciation, nor the appeals of his closest advisors ever swerved him a hair's breadth from this standard. And the harder the luck of his friends, the closer the senator stuck to them. That is the real explanation of his power—the real reason why, today, there are in every section of the state many men who are bound to him with ties of affection that cannot be broken. That also is the reason why, after he had retired from the senate, and given up active political leadership, he was unanimously reelected Democratic National committeeman from Maryland in 1924. He had been a member of the committee since the death of Congressman J. F. C. Talbott, and was a recognized figure at every committee meeting in the past ten years. At the 1924 convention in New York, Senator Smith was not a candidate for reelection, but the Maryland delegation without a dissenting vote insisted upon his retention of the honor.

John Walter Smith's success, however, was not confined to politics and public life. In the business world he was equally conspicuous and carved out for himself a position singularly solid and high. His firm, the Surry Lumber Company, of which he was for many years vice president and a big driving force, is one of the great lumber concerns of the country. He was president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill, and a member of the Fidelity Trust Company, Fidelity and Deposit Company, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company and many other boards.

Senator Smith came from an old Maryland family. He was born in Snow Hill, February 5, 1845, and was the son of John Walter Smith and Charlotte Whittington Smith. For several generations back his people have been identified with Worcester county. His grandfather, William Whittington, was a large landowner of the county and one of the early judges of what is now the first judicial circuit. One of his forebears, Samuel Handy, was a member of the Association for the Freedom of America, and a distinguished man in his day.

When he was twenty-four years old, Senator Smith was married to Miss Mary Frances Richardson of Snow Hill, and they lived an ideally happy married life until 1910, when Mrs. Smith died. They had two children, both daughters, one of whom, Charlotte, died as a young girl. The other is Mrs. Arthur D. Foster, whose two sons—grandsons of Senator Smith—John Walter Smith Foster and Arthur D. Foster, Jr., were the apples of his eyes.

Senator Smith, because of the early death of both parents, began his business career when he was eighteen, as a clerk in the store of George S. Richardson & Brother, in Snow Hill. He subsequently became partner in the firm, which was continued under the name of Smith, Moore and Company. Senator Smith was prominent in many local county industries and never ceased to regard Snow Hill as his home, although for many years he lived in Baltimore at No. 830 University parkway, with his daughter, Mrs. Foster. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Snow Hill in 1887, the first bank established in Worcester county,

was one of the largest land owners in the county, and maintained his residence in Snow Hill, although he was able to spend little time there after his election to the governorship in 1899.

His first political office came in 1889, when he was elected to the state senate from Worcester county. He was reelected in 1893 and again in 1897. It was in 1894 that he was elected president of the senate, and he made a record there as one of the best presiding officers that body has ever had. It was in 1891 that United States Senator E. K. Wilson, long a close friend of Senator Smith's and whose last campaign for reelection Senator Smith managed, died. Mr. Smith made a fight for the vacancy, but the democratic leaders settled on the late Charles H. Gibson, and he was chosen. It was in 1899 that a remarkable political situation developed by which Senator Smith, while still state senator, was nominated and elected to congress from the first district, but, before he could take his seat, was nominated and elected governor of Maryland. No such thing had ever happened before or since in this state.

At the close of his term as governor, Senator Smith made his second contest for the United States senatorship. The fight was a bitter and fierce one, and the legislature of 1904 finally settled the long deadlock by electing the late Isidor Rayner. Mr. Smith's friends all over the state were heartbroken, but he, himself, took the blow with philosophical calm and unshaken determination. For a while it looked as if he had lost his political power, but in 1907 he made a dramatic fight in the state democratic convention that resulted in the nomination and election for governor of the late Austin L. Crothers, and the firm establishment of himself as the state leader of the democratic party. At the following session of the legislature he took complete control and was triumphantly elected to succeed the late William Pinckney Whyte for the short term and, at the same time, for the full six-year term. It was a notable personal triumph. He was reelected in 1913 by the people, and served until succeeded by O. E. Weller, going down to defeat in the great republican tidal wave of 1920. Senator Smith ran far ahead of his ticket, and proved that under normal conditions he would have been easily elected.

Two years later—1922—he declined again to become a candidate, and resisted great pressure from party leaders and personal friends from all over the state. It was conceded on all sides that had he consented to run he would have been nominated in the primaries without opposition and elected by a big majority. He had, however, determined that the strain of public service was more than he ought again to undertake and insisted upon being allowed to retire. He announced, however, that he would never cease so long as he lived, to take an active interest in politics in behalf of his friends. Probably the deciding influence that kept him from returning to the senate was the wish of his daughter.

Senator Smith was educated in the public schools and always had the deepest interest in improving them and in bringing the blessing of a good education within the reach of the poorest, the most humble. His service in the state senate afforded the first opportunity. For three sessions, covering a period of six years, he fought, moulded public sentiment, was defeated twice and finally won, by securing the enactment of the first free school-book law. Time has proved the immeasurable blessing brought about by his work. As governor he relaxed no effort, but as one of his first fights he got a bill through reorganizing the public school system, an act that gave it real vitality, provided for the superintendent of education, and took the schools away from the control of partisan school boards. As a corollary to his main scheme he got the state to take over the Agricultural College, formerly under a hybrid control of a board, partly selected by private owners of the college property, and same appointed by the governor, and he encouraged generous state aid to the colleges and high schools of the state, including Johns Hopkins University, then in temporary need. Interest in public education was certainly a hobby, almost a passion with him.

His interest in public health was only second to the public schools. As governor he sought the best medical advice, got through laws that strengthened the state board of health, so that the fight against typhoid, impure foods and other menaces to the public might be more successfully carried on. Sympathies stirred by many pitiful cases of tuberculosis quickened his especial interest in that disease, so universally prevalent, and an inspection of Dr. Trudeau's Sanatorium at Saranac aroused his hope and belief that much could and ought to be done to fight the plague. He at once consulted the ablest medical men in the state, got their generous cooperation and after several years' effort, and persistent personal appeals at Annapolis, he persuaded the legislature to establish the Sanatorium for white patients in Western Maryland. He was the first and only president of the managing board, and saw

this Sanatorium grow to a capacity of four hundred and fifty beds, and his faith that the state should care for such cases and offer them a chance of cure confirmed. Probably no better Sanatorium and none better managed exists in the United States. That was not enough; he was determined to get a Sanatorium for tubercular colored people as well, a long, slow pull. Success finally came, and the new Sanatorium, built by the state at Henryton, for colored people is ready for patients.

Certainly within the memory of living men no one in Maryland accomplished so much, or worked so hard as Senator Smith for his two pet interests, education for the masses, health for the masses.

He took with him into private life the widespread conviction that he not only well earned the right to retire but that he left the state of Maryland, as well as hundreds of its individual citizens, under lasting obligation to him. And he bears their enduring affection and esteem.

HENRY G. SIMPERS, M. D.

Dr. Henry G. Simpers is one of the representative members of the medical profession in Chestertown, where he has practiced for about twenty-three years. He was born in Chestertown, on the 22d of January, 1874, a son of John H. and Mary A. (Vannort) Simpers. The paternal grandparents were Henry G. and Mary Jane (Sherman) Simpers and the maternal grandparents were William and Katherine (Adams) Vannort. The maternal grandparents were natives of New Jersey. John H. Simpers was born in 1850. In early life he took up the study of law and was judge of the Orphans court for more than fifteen years. He was a merchant and a prominent Mason, being Master of Chester Lodge, No. 115, for thirteen years. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Protestant church and he was a zealous church worker. His death, in 1919, was mourned by all who knew him.

In the pursuit of his education Henry G. Simpers attended the public schools of Kent county and later enrolled in Washington College, receiving his A. B. degree from that institution in 1895 and the A. M. degree in 1899. He also received the M. D. degree from the College of Physicians & Surgeons at Baltimore, in 1899. For the first year after receiving his degree he was an interne in the Bay View Hospital and in 1900 he returned to Chestertown, where he has since practiced. During the years of his professional activity here he has made many friends and he is conceded to be one of the foremost medical practitioners in his native county and state, and Chestertown is indeed proud to call him a native son.

In Baltimore, on the 12th of November, 1900, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Simpers and Miss Marie J. Townsend, a daughter of Hugh and Eugenia H. Townsend. Dr. and Mrs. Simpers have two daughters: Mary Eugenia and Helen Vannort, both of whom are graduates of Washington College.

Since attaining his majority the Doctor has given his political allegiance to the democratic party and he is a firm believer in the principles of that party as factors in good government. For more than seven years he served as health officer of Kent county and satisfactorily discharged the duties of that office. He is a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, at Chestertown. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, and along strictly professional lines he is a member of the Maryland State and Kent County Medical Societies. During the World war Dr. Simpers gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He served on the county board and was active in the promotion of all drives, Red Cross work, and other worthy causes.

JOSEPH RALPH JOHN, D. C.

From early boyhood Dr. Joseph Ralph John has given evidence of the possession of those sterling traits of industry which in the long run spell success and through the stimulating friction of battling with difficulties he has reached a sphere of broad usefulness. He is a chiropractic practitioner and was the fifth to engage in this new science in Baltimore. He was born in Xenia, Green county, Ohio, January 26, 1886, a son of David B. and Jennie (Lamb) John, the latter a native of Bellbrook, that state. The father has always resided in Green county and during his earlier years followed the profession of teaching. Later he turned his atten-

the Sun July 28, 1907

GOVERNORS OF MARYLAND: A SERIES OF BIOGRAPHIES

XLIV—John Walter Smith 1900—1904.

THE CONCLUDING ARTICLE IN THE GOVERNORS SERIES

The concluding article in this series of biographies will be printed in next Sunday's SUN. It will deal with the present occupant of the Executive Mansion.

By HEINRICH EWALD BUCHHOLZ.

In the smaller towns and country districts political timber is not called into service as early as in the more thickly populated centers. First of all, politics is not the all-absorbing theme to the rural voter that it frequently proves to his fellow-citizen in the city; and then, too, reputations are not made as quickly—nor forgotten as readily—among countrymen as where the population is urban.

This accounts somewhat for the slowly bringing out of political aspirants in the sparsely settled portions of a State. There are, of course, exceptions—where, for instance, a man in public life dies and leaves a son who seems eminently fitted to continue his parent's work. Then not infrequently the supporters of his father in the country district will rally to the standard of the son. There are other exceptions furnished by the promising son of a family which has won more or less prominence for stability and honesty in some particular section.

But on the whole the country politician must bide his time, working his way up slowly, if he hopes to become the holder of an elective office. He must be widely and well known among the people generally he wishes to convert into his constituents; and in nine cases out of ten his greatest stock in trade will be the reputation of having been successful in business affairs.

Farmers have an unmovable hankering after successful business men as candidates for public office, in which respect they frequently show their superiority over the city voter, who can be tempted to give his support to an unsuccessful, or even shyster, lawyer in preference to a man who, though he can neither orate nor gesticulate gracefully, has a head full of good common sense.

Bearing in mind, then, first the fact that the country people are not afflicted with the folly of calling a neighbor into public office prematurely, and alongside of it the further fact that the rural voter gives first consideration to the successfulness in business of the candidate, there is nothing surprising nor unusual in the political rise of Governor Smith. He had no father in high office from whose shoulders he could hope that the honor of public service might drop to his own, although he did become the protégé of a figure that was very big in Maryland affairs. And, further, he lived in a part of the country that gave much weight to a man's business ability.

Mr. Smith learned early in his career that political honors would come to him only through his own efforts and in consequence he became the greatest factor in his own political preferment. Governor Smith also came to appreciate the need of doing something as a man of business. It must not be inferred that the Eastern Shoreman set out in life with the avowed purpose of making a business reputation and biding his time with the sole ambition of obtaining a public office; but it would be equally unjust to assert that Mr. Smith had no political aspirations until his friends came and undertook to persuade him to become a candidate.

affairs in an official capacity. He early manifested a love for politics, however, and while still a very young man became active in the campaigns of the Democratic party of the Eastern Shore. There is no need to wonder at this, for Governor Smith had fallen, as has already been stated, under the influence of Senator Wilson when 5 years old, and the two men were closely associated with one another throughout the life of the latter.

In those years of personal friendship Mr. Smith was won over to an affection for political life by Senator Wilson and, whether or no it was Senator Wilson who persuaded him to enter the political arena when he made his initial appearance as a candidate for office, it may be safely inferred that Senator Wilson lighted the fire which has long been burning in Governor Smith's bosom for political honors.

At all events in 1880, when Mr. John Walter Smith was 44 years of age, he determined to accept the nomination of his party to represent Worcester county in the State Senate. That he had already won for himself a strong following of his party's leaders in the Eastern Shore county is certified by the fact that his initial candidacy was for the upper branch of the Legislature, and he did not have to climb up through the lower branch or a minor political office. Governor Smith was elected State Senator in 1880, and he was successively re-elected for two full terms of four years each, thus appearing as a candidate in 1893 and 1897.

FIRST GREAT DEFEAT.

Early in his career as State Senator Governor Smith experienced the first of two great political disappointments, both resulting from his defeat as a candidate for the United States Senate. Ephraim K. Wilson, his closest friend and adviser, had been chosen to the upper branch of Congress in 1885 for six years and in 1891 was re-elected for the term to expire in 1897. This second election had seen Mr. Smith as the es-

tion to reform "manifest and great abuses in the election law of this State."

That there was a demand from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for additional power in connection with sewerage of the city, and the preservation of its sanitary condition.

The Legislature met on the day appointed and continued its session until March 28, 1901, during which time nineteen bills were passed. The particular business for which the General Assembly had been called was discharged; the sewer bill was passed; provision was made for taking a State census, which proved the correctness of Governor Smith's fear that frauds had been perpetrated; a new election law was passed, and the re-warding of Baltimore was ordered.

HIS ADMINISTRATION.

Governor Smith, during his term in the Executive Mansion took the initiative, or else contributed liberally of his energy, in many movements that were for the public good. Thus he was active in the war upon the "white death," and urged the Legislature in his message of 1902 to create a commission to investigate the subject of guarding against the spread of tuberculosis. He labored untiringly for the improvement of the public schools, and under his administration the office of State Superintendent of Public Education was created, an office which through the efficiency of the incumbent has wrought much good in public education in Maryland.

Governor Smith, during his first term in the State Senate introduced the free school bill, which he pressed for passage in every subsequent session until 1896, when the bill was passed; and during his term as Governor he secured the revision of the public school law governing the appointment of school commissioners to provide for bi-partisan representation in all the counties in order to divorce the free school system from political influence.

In January, 1904, Governor Smith was succeeded by Mr. Edwin Warfield. During the session of the Legislature in that year, the Worcester countian made his second fight for the United States Senate. Governor Smith had practically been promised the election by the Democratic leaders, and he himself was somewhat confident of success, although many of the ballots which would have been needed for his election had been pledged to Mr. Isidor Rayner.

In addition to Governor Smith and Mr. Rayner, Mr. Bernard Carter and Ex-Governor Jackson were also in the Senatorial race, and the campaign became one of the bitterest in the State's history. After a lengthy deadlock, Mr. Rayner was finally elected to the coveted seat.

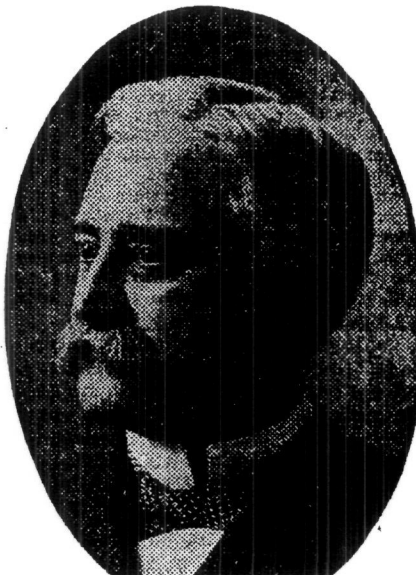
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THE AMERICAN GIRL

How Matrimony Puts An End To Her Dreaming.

The American girl is such an important factor in our country. Her bright young life not only fills the family home with joy and interest, but the whole community is thrilled over her affairs. Her social career in the winter and her summer outings occupy prominent places in the news columns. "The gay summer girl," as she is often called, throws a calcium light upon July and August, and we see her in imagination, if not in reality, ever before us. Her white gowns, shoes and hats, her automobile veils, her bags and parasols, are flitting up and down the streets and in and out of the cars. The summer resorts, both far and near, abound with her presence.

But this branch of the subject is only the light-hearted one. The papers that tell of her brilliant debutante period, as well as of her pleasure and amusements in hot weather, merely touch upon the other type of American girl, now so rapidly developing, the serious-minded one, who regards life from a severer aspect, who has recently left her school or college only to take a course in some study. Her plan for duty is mapped out, and the same vim



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At all events, Mr. Smith gave the best energy of his early life to the commercial enterprises in which he became interested. In the meantime he devoted part of his time to political affairs, and not only built up for himself a reputation among the leaders of the Democratic party of his own neighborhood, for whose success he labored, but also among the rank and file of the lower Eastern Shore voters. In time he acquired a remarkable hold upon political affairs in his own section, where he had made for himself a big reputation as a successful business man. But he was no longer a stripling when the time arrived to seek political laurels, and Mr. Smith was a man of 44 before he made his initial appearance as a candidate.

WARD OF SENATOR WILSON.

John Walter Smith, the son of John Walter and Charlotte (Whittington) Smith, was born at Snow Hill on February 5, 1845. In the county of which his native town is the governmental seat, the ancestors of the future Governor had been residents for several generations back, and not a few of them had won some little distinction in public life. His maternal grandfather, for instance, William Whittington, a large landowner of Worcester county, was chosen as one of the early judges in the territory which now constitutes the first judicial district of Maryland; and his great grandfather, Samuel Hardy, was a member of the Association of the Freemen of America.

The early environments of Governor Smith's life were such as to fit him rather for a political than a business career, although his father was a merchant and the lad was much thrown with his parent in his earliest years. The senior Mr. Smith found himself entrusted with the care of his infant son through the death of Mrs. Smith shortly after the Governor's birth, and had this guardianship of the father continued it is possible that the love for politics which Mr. Smith evinced in later years would have never been cultivated.

But Governor Smith's father died a few years after his wife's death. He had ventured a change in the scene of his activity and removed his business establishment from Snow Hill to Baltimore, but the hard times which came upon the country in the decade from 1840 to 1850 brought financial disaster to his enterprise, and he returned to Worcester county a much poorer man than he had left it, and died there in 1850. Young Smith was deprived of both parents, therefore, at the age of 5, and he came under the charge of the distinguished Ephraim K. Wilson, who represented the Old Line State in the United States Senate.

Mr. Smith received his elementary training at the primary schools of Snow Hill, and later became a pupil at the Union Academy of the same place. He ended his student's life at the age of 16 and entered the commercial world. His first employment was that of a clerk in the house of George S. Richardson & Bro., of which firm he subsequently became a partner. This house continues to this day, now trading under the name of Smith, Moore & Co.

HIS COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The early appearance of Governor Smith in the business world not only resulted in his obtaining a good start in the commercial life of his native county—a start which was to develop him into a business man of



JOHN WALTER SMITH

pecial champion of Senator Wilson, and when the latter died, on February 24, 1891, before having begun his second term, State Senator Smith decided to make the fight to be elected as his guardian's successor.

He went into the battle with much hope of success and fought gamely for Senatorial honors, but at that time Mr. Charles H. Gibson proved the stronger candidate, and Governor Smith, although heartily supported, was unable to win the distinction which he so greatly coveted. A similar defeat was to be visited upon him in 1904.

Had Mr. Smith desired it, however, he might at this time have had the Democratic nomination for Congress, but after conference with his partners, who did not think that the business could afford to do without Mr. Smith to the extent that his being sent to the House of Representatives would entail, Mr. Smith determined not to become a candidate.

At the first session of the Legislature after his election for the second term in the State Senate Governor Smith was chosen President of the upper branch of the General Assembly and served in that capacity during the session of 1894. At the following session, 1896, he was the caucus nominee of his party for President, but the Democrats were then in the minority and a Republican president was chosen.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In the Republican landslide of 1896 the first Congressional district of Maryland rallied to the support of Dr. Isaac A. Barber, the Republican nominee, and the Democratic party of that section was much disconcerted by the defeat of its candidate. In the following campaign for members of Congress Mr. Smith was urged to enter the contest, his friends and admirers believing he was one of the few available candidates who could make a successful fight against the Republican usurpation. The campaign was a bitter one, but the future Governor was successful, and he became a member of the lower branch of the national legislature, defeating the late Col. Wilbur Jackson.

In the year following his election as Congressman, and before he had actually begun serving his district at Washington, Mr. Smith was nominated for Governor of Maryland by the Democratic party. The campaign marked an energetic contest in the Democratic party, due to the appearance of Mr. Edwin Warfield—now Governor of Maryland—as a rival. Mr. Smith had always been a strong party man, and he had looked to his party managers rather than to the people for such favors as he might covet.

The party leaders had agreed that Congressman Smith was to have the gubernatorial nomination in 1899, and the Eastern Shoreman rested content with their assurance that he would be the nominee. Mr. Warfield, however, appeared upon the scene as an independent candidate, and within a few weeks he managed to rally such a following as struck consternation to the hearts of the party leaders, and although he did not win the nomination at that time, he has laid the foundation for his successful independent move four years

July and August, and we see her in the nation, if not in reality, ever before us. Her white gowns, shoes and hats, her automobile vells, her bags and parasols, are fitting up and down the streets and in and out of the cars. The summer resorts, both far and near, abound with her presence.

But this branch of the subject is only the light-hearted one. The papers that tell of her brilliant debutante period, as well as of her pleasure and amusements in hot weather, merely touch upon the other type of American girl, now so rapidly developing, the serious-minded one, who regards life from a severer aspect, who has recently left her school or college only to take a course in some study. Her plan for duty is mapped out, and the same vim with which her gay and more frivolous sisters attack that world and all the joys therein, she puts into her new study or her new aim. She means to leave her footprints on the sands of time, and whether her work is to be trained nursing, art, music, literature, law or medicine, she is only sure of one thing, and that is, whatever it is she intends to make a success of it. Often it involves leaving her own comfortable home. She becomes a nine-days' wonder to her friends, but her career is before her and old prejudices and home traditions must bow before it in all humility. Necessarily she becomes independent; alas, too much so for old-time notions, but work she must. Play does not satisfy her.

True, the results of her hours of study, her nights and days of toil in hospitals or offices end often precisely in the same as her more foolish acquaintance—a husband is the outcome. Who ever heard of a trained nurse who sooner or later does not marry either a patient or a doctor? This seems to happen to all, and her family rejoice that, in spite of her protestations for what she terms "a higher life," the same normal joys and duties fall to her lot.

It is the same story in the world of art, music and literature. The girl is sure to meet her fate somewhere in her own line of work. Perhaps she is a student in some faraway studio, a stranger in a strange land. She is studying the "old masters," but some "young master" is also studying her, and wedding bells and endless domesticity await her. The girl in some big conservatory of music here or in foreign lands, who thinks her soul is filled only with sweet melody, finds that the old, old story gives more meaning to the music she adores. And so it goes in literature, in law, in medicine, the girl who started out for work and plenty of it, ends only in the duties of another kind no less pleasant because they are the common inheritance of all.

The question occurs to the curious, Are these gifts, then, of mind and head thrown away? And will such girls who have devoted their young lives to high aims be as good wives, housekeepers and mothers as those who have cared for more frivolous pleasures?

Doubtless this education and nobler desires must tell for good. The mind training may show in other generations, if not in this. And, although sometimes the spirit of restlessness and ambition for wider fields of duty and work may come up, the great majority of these girls who once thought of nothing but their Career (spelt with a capital) are quite willing to settle down to a quiet home life.

The question that frequently agitates the minds of parents and guardians in these days, whether they shall allow their girls to take up some work or study or force them into society, is best answered by what a clever woman once said. She declared that a girl so inclined should be treated very much in the same way that the religious orders advise for anyone anxious to enter a convent—let her try the world for one year and see that she has all its pleasures and amusements meted out to her. Then if she still persist that she does not care for the gay part of life, and prefers study or duty, do not thwart her another season, but let her take up what she most desires. It plainly shows that this is her true vocation, and out of

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HIS COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The early appearance of Governor Smith in the business world not only resulted in his obtaining a good start in the commercial life of his native county—a start which was to develop him into a business man of interstate reputation—but it also in a way brought about a life partnership in the matrimonial world. When the junior member of the firm of George S. Richardson & Bro. was 24 years of age he was married to Miss Mary Frances Richardson, a sister of the senior member of the house. The Smiths have always made their home at Snow Hill. Their family for many years consisted of the father, mother and two daughters, but one of these girls died some years ago, while the other daughter has since married and now makes her home in Baltimore.

Governor Smith is a representative business man of the type produced by the smaller towns of Maryland. His commercial interests have grown steadily in years and they rapidly exceeded the narrow confines of his own native town; but he has ever maintained first affection for the old home-place, and his business success has also been the business success of Snow Hill as well as of Worcester.

He was active in the organization of the First National Bank of Snow Hill in 1887, in which institution he retains a large interest. He is one of the largest landowners of his own county and is prominent in many of the county's industries. His business energy has led him into concerns of greatly varied complexion, such, for instance, as the oyster industry, lumbering, canning, farming, finance and insurance.

HIS START IN POLITICS.

Governor Smith is vice-president of the Surry Lumber Company of Surry, Virginia, and of the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Railroad Company; and he is president of the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, of Snow Hill. He is also connected with many other institutions in Snow Hill, Baltimore and in other parts of the State.

In viewing the life of Governor Smith, his business affairs naturally call for first consideration, because until he had reached middle life he was not known in political

the following campaign for members of Congress Mr. Smith was urged to enter the contest, his friends and admirers believing he was one of the few available candidates who could make a successful fight against the Republican usurpation. The campaign was a bitter one, but the future Governor was successful, and he became a member of the lower branch of the national legislature, defeating the late Col. Wilbur Jackson.

In the year following his election as Congressman, and before he had actually begun serving his district at Washington, Mr. Smith was nominated for Governor of Maryland by the Democratic party. The campaign marked an energetic contest in the Democratic party, due to the appearance of Mr. Edwin Warfield—now Governor of Maryland—as a rival. Mr. Smith had always been a strong party man, and he had looked to his party managers rather than to the people for such favors as he might covet.

The party leaders had agreed that Congressman Smith was to have the Gubernatorial nomination in 1899, and the Eastern Shoreman rested content with their assurance that he would be the nominee. Mr. Warfield, however, appeared upon the scene as an independent candidate, and within a few weeks he managed to rally such a following as struck consternation to the hearts of the party leaders, and although he did not win the nomination at that time, he has laid the foundation for his successful independent move four years later. Mr. Warfield showed how good a party man he was, despite his independence, by personally placing John Walter Smith in nomination in the convention of 1899.

CHOSEN GOVERNOR.

The State at the previous Gubernatorial election had gone Republican, Mr. Lloyd Lowndes having been elected Governor. In 1899, Governor Lowndes appeared for re-election, but he was defeated by Mr. Smith, who became Governor on January 10, 1900.

The chief interest in Governor Smith's administration, stretching from 1900 to 1904, centers upon the extra session of the Legislature in 1901. It must not be supposed that his term in the Executive Mansion was so void of important questions that this one feature should be regarded as the only one of great importance, but for his course in convening in extra meeting the General Assembly, Governor Smith was more hotly attacked and more ardently supported than for any other act of his Governorship.

Reports were made to the Executive Mansion early in the administration of Governor Smith, that frauds had been perpetrated in the census returns for the decade of 1900, which, if they remained uncorrected, would result in giving an unjust representation to the Republican party in the House of Delegates. The Governor, therefore, on February 13, 1901, issued a proclamation, calling upon the members of the Legislature to meet in special session at Annapolis on March 6, 1901, and gave in part as his reasons for convening the General Assembly the following explanation:

That errors in the enumeration by the United States census of the population of this State, if not corrected by an enumeration under State authority, would give to the same section of the State a disproportionate representation in the House of Delegates.

That there was urgent need for legislation

pleasant because they are the common inheritance of all.

The question occurs to the curious, Are these gifts, then, of mind and head thrown away? And will such girls who have devoted their young lives to high aims be as good wives, housekeepers and mothers as those who have cared for more frivolous pleasures?

Doubtless this education and nobler desires must tell for good. The mind training may show in other generations, if not in this. And, although sometimes the spirit of restlessness and ambition for wider fields of duty and work may come up, the great majority of these girls who once thought of nothing but their Career (spelt with a capital) are quite willing to settle down to a quiet home life.

The question that frequently agitates the minds of parents and guardians in these days, whether they shall allow their girls to take up some work or study or force them into society, is best answered by what a clever woman once said. She declared that a girl so inclined should be treated very much in the same way that the religious orders advise for anyone anxious to enter a convent—let her try the world for one year and see that she has all its pleasures and amusements meted out to her. Then if she still persist that she does not care for the gayer part of life, and prefers study or duty, do not thwart her another season, but let her take up what she most desires. It plainly shows that this is her true vocation, and out of it she will get her happiness.

And, as before noted, doubtless marriage will be the ultimate end to all her brave plans for the greater good, and often the men who make the best husbands are to be found in other places than in the ranks of those who score success merely in the social world.

AMY D'ARCY WETMORE.

A QUEER SWISS MISER

Now He's Dead And His Fortune Goes Into Public Treasury.

Jacob Laderach, aged 70 years, known as the strongest man in Switzerland, died at Musingen, Canton of Berne, leaving a fortune of nearly \$50,000.

He was a peasant, a miser, a money-lender, a woman-hater, a teetotaler, a non-smoker and a vegetarian. He was often fined for working on Sundays.

Before his death he burned all his papers, and his fortune is therefore inherited by the authorities of Musingen.

LET ME BUT LIVE

Let me but live from year to year,
With forward face and reluctant soul,
Nor hastening to, nor turning from, the goal;

Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils, but with a whole

And happy heart that pays its toll
To Youth and Age and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Though rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:

Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure and a crown.

I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest
Because the dead's last turn will be the best.

—Edmund Spenser, *The Faerie Queene*, B. II, C. 1.

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