

SEEMED TO BE ENOUGH

By NELLIE CRAVEY GILLMORE.

She had long yellow curls that looked like glistening columns of gold, bobbing in the sunlight when she walked, or lying in rich satin abundance all over her little fluffy shoulders when she was still. Her eyes were big and round and peculiarly blue—like twin cornflowers—and there were perpetual discs of pink in the small oval cheeks.

The day was hot to sultriness, the sun beating upon the lake with fierce intensity and transforming it into a great sparkling pool of melted metal.

Winifred hurried down the road as fast as her long, white-stockinged legs would carry her, the big sun hat—scarlet with poppies—flying back from her head by its mauve ribbons. She found a tempting tuft of grass in the shadow of a giant water oak, and sat down to eat her lunch. When she had finished, she crossed her hands in her lap, and sat gazing out across the lake with suddenly tired, absent eyes. She heard the village clock strike two—then three—and all at once, the water began to dance and shimmer and grow black before her eyes. A horrible dizziness settled over her, and she flung herself down on the cool, grateful grass and closed her eyes. Then came oblivion.

When the little girl came back to earth again she was lying in her own bed with the pretty canopy of blue satin, and the cloudy white draperies all around. She felt numb and stiff and listless, and when she opened her eyes to speak, her voice sounded so tiny and far away. Many days passed before she was allowed to sit up, and hear all about herself and the grave, kind man who had rescued her.

"I should like so much to see him and to—thank him," said Winifred one day—the first she spent out of bed.

"You may," replied her aunt, "for he is here right now. He was very ill himself that day. The heat played him an even more serious trick than it did you."

So the little girl was wheeled into the sick man's room, where he lay pale and prostrated against his pillow.

"I can never thank you enough," she began, the pink in her cheeks deepening to a vivid scarlet. "What in the world would have become of me if you had not happened upon me?"

The invalid laughed and shook his head. "I'm glad, indeed, that I did," he answered quickly, "but—what on earth would have become of me if your kind aunt had not taken me in?"

"Then I suppose we must be 'quits'?" She laughed merrily, showing all her dimples at once.

The other nodded. "Do you know," he asked presently, "why it was I wanted so much to see you as soon as I could?"

"Won't you tell me?" "It was because once I had a little girl, with long yellow curls just like yours, and big blue eyes. You—you reminded me a lot of her that day I found you unconscious by the lake. Do you mind my telling you this?"

"No—oh, no. And your little girl—where is she now? She is not—is she?"

"She is not dead. But—" Winifred looked at him suddenly, with wide, bewildered eyes.

"I—I lost her," the man explained after a pause, and the little girl did not question him further.

"My mamma will be home tomorrow," she remarked, in a change of tone, "and I want you to meet her. She—oh, you don't know how grateful she will be to you. I—she hasn't any one but me," she added quickly.

"Have you no father?" he questioned gently.

Winifred shook her pretty gold head slowly back and forth. "Not now," she said.

"Never mind. I oughtn't to have asked you. Won't you tell me something about that—Mamma?"

"She is the dearest, best and most beautiful creature in all the world!" Winifred broke out, an uplifted smile on her dainty, flushed face, "Everybody loves mamma. She is so good and kind and true."

The sick man nodded, not trusting himself to speak. He watched her in silence as she unfastened the lockets from a long gold chain and held it out to him.

"So this is—your mother?" he asked, after a long, long pause.

There was a long silence, during which the door opened and closed on noiseless hinges and some one came softly into the room.

"Mamma!"

"My little sweetheart!" The woman clasped her arms about the child and held her in a long, fervent embrace. When she looked up, a pair of dark, eager eyes were fixed upon her.

"This is the gentleman who saved my life, mamma. Aren't you—" But the look on her mother's face interrupted her.

"Katharine! For God's sake don't turn away from me now. I—I am a different man. Heaven knows I will try to be worthy of you if you will come back to me and give me one more chance!"

The woman had buried her face in her hands, and her body shook with sobs. When she looked up, her eyes were moist. "I am a different woman, too, dear," was all she said. But it seemed to be enough—at least to Winifred—and to Winifred's father. (Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

His Treasures.

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have entrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life."

The young man was duly impressed. Then, during the few moments of impressive silence that followed, he heard the patter of rain against the window pane.

"Gracious me!" he exclaimed. "It's raining and I haven't my umbrella. May I borrow yours to get to the station?"

"Young man," said the fond parent, "I wouldn't trust anybody on earth with my umbrella."—New York Globe.

Fair Play For Baltimore City

An Appeal to the Counties by the Mayor of Baltimore

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"We declare that Baltimore City and the counties of the State should enjoy the largest measure of local self-government, and we pledge our representatives in the General Assembly to the enactment of such laws as will confer upon the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and the County Commissioners of the several counties jurisdiction in local matters now under the exclusive control of the Legislature."—Democratic State Platform.

CITY ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED.

"We commend the conspicuously successful and progressive administration of the public affairs of Baltimore City by a city government Democratic in all its branches."—Democratic State Platform.

At the various Democratic Mass Meetings held in the different Maryland Counties after eulogizing the Honorable Blair Lee, candidate for United States Senate, the Honorable Emerson C. Harrington, candidate for Comptroller, and the Honorable C. C. Magruder, candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and appealing for a full vote for all candidates, State and Local, and promising that Baltimore City would contribute a handsome majority for the State candidates, Mayor Preston made the following appeal for fair play for Baltimore City:

WHY I COME TO THE PEOPLE.

The planks of the State platform above quoted justify the appeal I am making to the people of the counties.

You hear a good deal about the prejudice of the people in the counties against the city. Some have said that there is no use in laying the claims of the city before the county people. I think better of you. I believe you want what is fair, and that you are willing to give the city what is fair; that you want the State government, which is agent of all the people, and therefore your agent, to treat your county and every other county fairly, and also to treat the city fairly; that you are willing to bear the facts, and if the facts show that the State government has not been giving the city fair treatment, to see the injustice corrected.

Believing that you are fair-minded enough to listen to our complaints, and if convinced, just enough to uphold the city's plea for justice, I put the simple facts before you:

WHAT THE CITY CONTRIBUTES TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

- 1. The city contributes regularly about half of the Democratic majority of the State.
2. It contributes much more than half of the revenues of the State Government.
Of a total revenue from the whole State of \$3,660,608.62, the city contributes 63 per cent. and all the State outside, 37 per cent.

REPRESENTATION IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

With nearly half the population of the State, the city has, of the Court of Appeals ONE judge; the counties have SEVEN.

- The counties also have Both United States Senators. The Governor. The Secretary of State. The Comptroller. The State Treasurer. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Two members of the Public Service Commission. State Insurance Commissioner. State Auditor. State Bank Examiner. Every member of the State Roads Commission. The Labor Statistician. All the members of the Board of Public Works. State Fire Marshal. State Game Warden. The State Fisheries Force; and practically all the minor positions.

So that, while the city contributes 50 per cent. of the votes and population and 63 per cent. of the taxes, it gets back in money 25 per cent. and in representation in the Government less than 20 per cent. If the city had 60 per cent. of the wealth of the State it ought to contribute 60 per cent. of the taxes; but the fact is that the city has less than one-half the wealth of the State because a vast number of men of large fortunes who do business and make their money in the city live in and are paying taxes in one of the counties, principally Baltimore county.

The State also collects indirect taxes in Baltimore City which it does not collect from the counties, and, for direct taxes, property in Baltimore City is assessed at its full value while in the counties, on an average, it is assessed for not more than one-half its value. Thus, a man owning real estate in Baltimore city worth \$10,000 is assessed for \$10,000, and at the present State rate of 31 cents pays \$31.00 State taxes; while a man in the county owning real estate worth \$10,000 is assessed, on the average, at not more than \$5,000 and pays \$15.50 State taxes. So that the city contributes more in proportion to its wealth, and to deny the city representation in the government, and a share in the benefits flowing from government, in proportion to population is taxation without representation, and a denial of the fundamental principle of the Declaration of Independence that "All men are created equal."

Every citizen of Baltimore city is denied equal rights, is denied justice, when he is taxed by a government in which the vote of every citizen in the counties counts four times as much as the vote of a citizen in the city.

SMALL NUMBER IN LEGISLATURE.

On the subject of additional representation of Baltimore in the Legislature, I beg to put before the people of the State the following figures:—

In the House of Delegates, there are 101 members, of which Baltimore has twenty-four, or only about one-fourth. In the Senate, there are twenty-seven members, of which Baltimore City has but four, and this small representation notwithstanding the fact that Baltimore has one-half the population, one-half of the wealth, and pays 63 per cent. of the taxes for the support of the State Government. Is not our appeal to the people of the State, therefore, based upon justice and right, and will our brothers of the State and counties deny it?

A similar situation exists in the representation of Baltimore City in the State Convention, with the result that when it comes to voting for State officers, Baltimore City gets nothing. Not only is legislation directed against Baltimore City by this overwhelming legislative majority, but all the offices of the State are absorbed by the counties.

IS ALL THE ABOVE FAIR TREATMENT?

I ask my brothers in the Counties is this fair treatment? In order to change representation in the Legislature, a constitutional amendment is necessary. But in order to give Baltimore City fair play by the adoption of the Borough Plan; by the exemption of the City Stock from taxation; and by allowing the city all the high license money; and by giving her local self-government in the appointment of Police Commissioners and a Liquor License Board, does not require a constitutional amendment, but only fair play by the Legislature; and for that fair play I am making my appeal to the people of the State, so that they may impress upon their representatives in the Legislature the justice of the claim of the City for fair play at the hands of the counties.

THE BOROUGH BILL.

Baltimore City is the most congested city in the Union. Our 585,000 population by the census, probably now 65,000, is crowded up in a territory of 30 square miles. Cleveland, which in the last census, passed Baltimore in the list of large cities, has 46 square miles; Pittsburgh, 44; Buffalo, 42; San Francisco, 46; New Orleans, 42; Boston, 40, and St. Louis, 61.

In this connection I want to emphasize one particular point. Please understand that the Borough Bill does not, of itself, take an inch of territory from either Baltimore nor Anne Arundel County. The Borough Bill, of its own power, does not force annexation. The purpose of the bill is simple. It merely gives to the people, residing within one of the four proposed boroughs the right to say for themselves whether they desire to enter into the borough arrangement or to remain under the respective County Governments as at present. The residents of each borough will vote separately.

PEOPLE OF EACH BOROUGH TO DECIDE.

If the people themselves vote to become a borough, their decision settles the matter. This is the very essence of the home rule idea. This is the very essence of Democratic principles. The Democratic party believes in letting the people themselves fix the form of Government under which they shall live. This is all that this borough bill asks. It simply requests the Legislature to give to the people in each suggested borough the opportunity to say for themselves whether they desire to become a borough of Greater Baltimore, or whether they prefer to remain as they are. Could any proposition be fairer?

WHY THE PEOPLE WILL APPROVE.

I believe that the fair-minded people in the boroughs—not the lawless element, but the good citizens—will, when they consider the questions involved, desire to become a part of Baltimore City and will vote for admission to the city as one of the boroughs. They will do so in the interest of an orderly administration of justice; in order that Baltimore City's health regulations may be applicable to the boroughs; in order that we may guarantee a quiet, orderly Sabbath throughout our nearby environs and suppress disorder and rowdiness in the negro dives surrounding the city, which dives at present jeopardize not only the citizens of the present City of Baltimore but also the citizens in the boroughs; in order that we may properly and systematically project the streets, in accordance with the theory that city planning is absolutely dependent on some city control over the projection of its streets in the proposed borough districts.

There is another convincing reason why they will support the idea. Important as Highlandtown and Canton are and as important as Roland Park is, the borough proposed to be annexed south of the city stands out as of special importance. The inner harbor is now congested with bay and coast trade. Spring Gardens is the natural place for development. If Baltimore is to grow, the next fifty years will see Spring Gardens crowded with commerce and shipping. It is most important that this section of the harbor be controlled by the municipality. At present, we have no control over it. The north side only is owned by Baltimore City. The south and west sides are controlled by Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties. Each of these shore lines now are enormously growing communities. They are owned, to a large degree, by Baltimore people and by Baltimore capital; and yet they are under control of Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties.

The feature of Baltimore, as a shipping point, in my judgment, depends upon the control by the municipality of the deep water shipping facilities at Spring Gardens on the northern shores of Anne Arundel County and on the adjoining shores of Baltimore County.

It will be a source of gratification to the people of the counties, as well as to the people of Baltimore, to have Baltimore city take her proper place among the great cities of the world, especially as she is the chief city of the South, and will be, we hope and believe, the chief emporium for the increased South American trade that is to follow the opening of the Panama Canal.

GRASTY, THE BREEDER OF DISCORD.

LET ME SAY TO YOU THAT ANY MAN OR NEWSPAPER WHO ATTEMPTS TO POISON THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE OF ONE SECTION AGAINST ANY OTHER SECTION IS THE ENEMY OF BOTH.

In every city department improvement and progress, economy and efficiency are the order of the day, notwithstanding the malicious statements that you may see to the contrary in the Baltimore Sun. This great newspaper once owned and conducted by a distinguished Maryland family, is now controlled by Charles H. Grasty, who left an unsavory reputation in the West to come to Baltimore as the editor of the Baltimore News. In his career in the control of The News for twenty years he opposed Democracy, National, State and city, in almost every campaign. No words were too foul for him to use in vilification of the late Senator Gorman, and of Governor Smith, and of Governor Warfield and Governor Crothers when they were candidates before the people. No word was too bitter to be used in his denunciation of the Wilson law which was framed for the protection of the people of the Southern Maryland and of the Eastern Shore. He has always fought the County people on the oyster question.

He spent his time then largely in trying to array the city against Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, and is now engaged by every artful device and misrepresentation in trying to array the counties against the city. He is an enemy of both counties and city, and his sole purpose is to try to raise himself to a position of leadership by pulling down the present Democratic leaders who stand in his way. I warn you against his misrepresentations.

TAXING PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

We ask for the repeal of the State Tax on Baltimore City stock, which amounted in 1912 to \$68,781.82; in 1913 to over \$96,000.00, and will increase as the city's debt increases. The State receives taxes on all the property, real and personal, in the city, assessed at full value, it ought not to tax the city's debts.

The following county loans are exempt from State taxation, by law:

- Carroll County Loan; Acts 1900, ch. 242. Hyattsville Loan; Acts 1900, ch. 216. Dorchester County Loan; Acts 1902, ch. 206. La Plata Loan; Acts 1902, ch. 629. Charles County Loan; Acts 1902, ch. 44. Montgomery County Loan; Acts 1904, ch. 641. Rockville Loan; Acts, ch. 228. Wicomico County Loan; Acts 1904, ch. 100. Garrett County Loan; Acts 1906, ch. 788. Salisbury Loan; Acts 1908, ch. 466 1/2. Eastern Loan; Acts 1910, ch. 117. Dorchester County Loan; Acts 1910, ch. 545. La Plata Loan; Acts 1912, ch. 770. Eastern Loan; Acts 1912, ch. 747. Pocomoke City Loan; Acts 1912, ch. 164.

And the Comptroller's report shows that nothing is collected from those not exempt except from Baltimore City. They ought all to be exempt and the State tax Commission in their recent report to the Governor so recommends.

FAIR REPRESENTATION.

We are going to ask you for a fair representation in the Legislature.

We are going to appeal, also, to your fair-mindedness and to the fair-mindedness of the Democrats of the State to give Baltimore City a fair representation in the executive and judicial branches of the State Government.

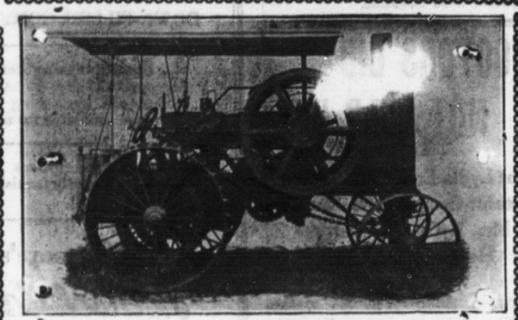
There is also another matter upon which I desire to appeal to you and upon which I wish to dwell for a moment.

A recent amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that United States Senators shall be elected by a direct vote of the people; therefore, in the selection of the United States Senators, every voter in the State—white and black—has an equal voice, and I ask you if the spirit of that amendment does not require that, in the nomination of a candidate for the United States Senate by the Democratic party, every Democrat in the State should have an equal voice. Will you deny to the white Democrats of Baltimore City the right to have an equal vote in the choice of the Democratic nominee for the United States Senate, with the Democrats in Kent county, or Wicomico, or Alleghany, or any other county, when, in the general election, every voter in the State—white and black—is obliged to have an equal voice? It is a violation of the spirit of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide a method of nominating a United States Senator by which a Democrat in the counties shall have two, or three, or four votes, while a Democrat in Baltimore City shall only have one.

JAMES H. PRESTON, MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

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