MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

By Charles Sughroe
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Up to Then, It Was a Nice, Sociable Fight



UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

WAR DEBTS AND GEOGRAPHY

"Well, it doesn't look so big on the map, anyway. I do wish the people who make geographies would make all the maps of countries on the same scale. These maps give me a wrong idea of the size of some of the countries." It was Ruth talking, and, in reply, Jack exclaimed:

"The figures prove that I was right, whatever the maps look like."

"What's the discussion about?" inquired Uncle Ted, looking up from the paper he was reading as he sat deep in the cushions of a big easy chair.

"Teacher was telling my class today about some of the changes in the geography because of the war," responded Jack, "and I was just now telling Ruth about the big colonies England got in Africa. She wouldn't believe me when I told her that one of these colonies alone is as big as all our Southern states East of the Mississippi River, and sometime will be just about as valuable. I proved it to her by the figures in the encyclopopedia.

"That's fine, Jack, I'm glad you have learned how to use the encyclopedia. You can't carry all kinds of information in your head, but you can find nearly everything in a good encyclopedia, and it is a good thing to form the habit of looking things up when a question arises like that you and Ruth have been discussing. You won't forget the facts you have learned in this way."

"Then too," continued Uncle Ted, "I'm glad this discussion came up, for it will make you interested in some further facts concerning the treaty of peace and the relations between the United States and the countries that went to war with Germany If you think you'd be interested, I'll tell you a few things that are just now receiving a good deal of attention from the big men of this country."

"Go ahead, Uncle Ted," exclaimed Ruth. "I don't like to have Jack beat me out in a dispute, but I'm glad he told me some things I don't know. What is it the big men of the country are talking about?"

"Well, it's like this," answered Uncle Ted. "You know the war was originally a European war growing out of the commercial rivalries of European nations. In the beginning we had no direct interest in it, but it became our business to get into the war when it was apparent that Germany intended to sink our ships in violation of international law. After we entered the war it became apparent that the Allies were out of money and suplies, so we loaned the various nations different sums amounting in all to about $10,000,000,000. Nearly half of this we loaned to Great Britain, and she made loans to some of the other countries. The United States did not have the money in its treasury to loan to the Allies, so it borrowed money from its own people by selling them bonds. The people of the United States supplied the money and they must eventually pay the bonds through taxation, except to the extent that the Allies repay the money we loaned them.

"Now, just to give you a general idea of the situation, and without dealing in exact figures, but figures that are approximately correct, the United States raised for war purposes about $35,000,000,000 of which about $10,000,000,000 was raised by taxes and $25,000,000,000 by sale of bonds and other evidences of debt. We are still in debt more than $24,000,000,000, but the allies owe us about $10,000,000,000. Some time ago Great Britain made a suggestion to the United States that we cancel the debt of $10,000,000,000 the Allies owe us. Of course, if we canceled the debt, that would mean that the people of the United States who pay taxes would have to pay the $10,000,000,000, for the United States has its bonds out for that amount which we raised to loan to the Allies. The additional burden would fall upon all the people of the country, for, although lots of people do not pay any income tax, or any other kind of a tax, directly, yet they pay the tax indirectly when they buy goods, for of course taxes are figured in as part of the cost of doing business. There are about 110,000,000 people in the United States, so you can easily figure out that if we cancel the debt of the Allies it will mean, on an average, placing an additional debt of $90 on every man, woman and child in the country, or $450 for every head of a family."

"I don't think that would be right or fair," interrupted Jack. "Even if the Allies pay their $10,000,000,000 loan, this country will still have a debt of about $14,000,000,000 to pay, won't it?"

"Yes, that's about right, Jack. The war will cost us about $25,000,000,000, without counting interest, even if the Allies pay their debt. The interest will probably amount to more than the principal, by the time it is paid."

"That's interesting," Ruth intervened, "But what's all those big figures got to do with this map Jack was showing me?"

"Just this, Ruth: You see, when the war was over, the Allies made a treaty of peace with Germany and took a lot of territory away from her. Jack's teacher was telling his class about it today, and Jack was telling you. France was given a big chunk off one side of what used to be Germany, and is to get a lot of money as reparation, or what we would call damages, in ordinary business. I think France is entitled to a lot more than she will get. Then Great Britain gets the German colonies in Africa, that Jack has been telling you about. He is right about the size and value of the colonies. German East Africa is about the size of all of the Southereastern corner of the United States, East of the Mississippi River and from the Potomac River to the Gulf. And in richness of resources it is no less valuable. German Southwest Africa is about the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined, and probably about as rich in ultimate resources. By means of her control of railroads and ports, Great Britain will control practically all the industry and commerce of Africa, the richest undeveloped region in the world.

"Now what I wanted to impress upon your minds was that after getting all this rich territory in Africa, Great Britain ought not expect the people of the United States to cancel the debt Great Britain owes them. We have not asked for anything from Germany, and we are willing to give the Allies plenty of time to pay their debt to us, but we won't consent to cancel the debt entirely."

"We certainly shouldn't," said Ruth. "Papa complains every year about the taxes he has to pay, and I suppose it is as you say, he says more taxes in the high prices he pays for things he has to buy. I hope they don't increase the taxes any by giving anything to Great Britain."

"Not much danger," responded Uncle Ted, "After March 4 we are going to have officers in charge of this government who will look after our own interests pretty closely."

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NO. 5244 EQUITY

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County.

Annie M. Creswell, et al., Complainants.

vs.

Francis W. Shipley, et al., Defendants.

Ordered this 11th day of February A. D., 1921, that the account of the Auditor filed in this cause be finally ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of February inst; provided a copy of this order be inserted for two successive weeks before the last named day in some newspaper published in Carroll county.

Edward O. Cash, Clerk.

True Copy Test:

Edward O. Cash, Clerk.

IF you want what you want when you want it—in the printing line— WE HAVE IT!

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

Hereafter, and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll County will meet at their office in Westminster, every Monday and Tuesday of each week for the transaction of business.

By order,

SAMUEL J. STONE,
Clerk.

When business is quiet some folks sit around bewailing the bad conditions, while others take the time to build up plans by which their trade expands on the next boom.

American Red Cross News

Middies Learn Life-Saving

Washington—What is perhaps the largest life-saving corps in the world has been organized at the United States Naval Academy under the direction of the American Red Cross. Not only midshipmen but officers of the staff as well took the test that would enable them to become character members of the corps. Athletes and prominent coaches attached to the Naval Academy are intensely interested in the project.

Roumania Saving Children

Bucharest—Nine child welfare stations have been established in Roumania as part of a nation-wide effort to cope with the alarming infant mortality which government records show is the most series consequence of the war. The task that confronts the country is shown by figures made public by the American Red Cross. There are 60,000 deaths annually among children under one year of age. Mortality among children under five years of age averages about 50 per cent, and in a few districts it is as high as 87 per cent. Tuberculosis, dysentery, pneumonia, affections of the skin and blood diseases are the most seriously threatening diseases.

Hunger Test Result Appeals

Budarest—Results of a recently conducted hunger test among 340 school children were alarming, a report by the American Red Cross shows. The children were asked to tell what they had eaten on the previous day, and while individual reports in some cases were obviously inaccurate, figures for the entire 540 makes an interesting study. Only 18 of the children had eaten any meat. A light luncheon was about the only meal the children could report.

Town 91 Per Cent Red Cross Members

Sherrill, N. Y.—The Sherrill-Kenwood chapter of the American Red Cross, Sherrill, New York, perhaps leads the rest of the country in percentage of members enrolled in the Fourth Roll Call of the organization. Out of a total population of 2,000 the chapter reports 1,887 or 94 per cent. memberships.

Knitters Succor Children

Vienna—More than 20,000 women of this city have responded to an appeal for knitters and are at work turning the supply of wool yarn donated by the American Red Cross into warm garments to be distributed among the poor children of Vienna. The cold weather and its dangers to the ill-clothed children of the city made urgent measures necessary and all the wool stocks available were donated for this purpose. The knitters are all volunteers, many of them abandoning profitable work to meet this emergency.

Millions For Russian Relief

Riga—Three million dollars were spent upon relief for refugees from Russia by the American Red Cross in the Baltic States during 1920, according to a report made public in Riga. It shows that 450,000 persons received food and clothing. More than 2,750,000 garments were distributed and 56 kitchens supplied food to the refugees. Thirty-five hospitals were aided with medicines and supplies and mobile dispensaries and delousing units were active along the frontiers of Russia. This work was carried out in Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania and Latvia.

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The starving millions of Europe have not so yet been able to comprehend why milk is being poured in to the rivers in this country.

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