Aermican Union

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT DENTON, MD.
BY THE
Union Publishing Company
LAWRENCE B. TOWERS, Owner
WM. H. SMITH, Manager

Entered at the Denton Post Office as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

LANSING SNUBBED BY PRESIDENT AT PEACE PARLEYS

Not Treated as Premiers of Other Nations Are Treated at Conference.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

The latest Cabinet gossip going the rounds in Washington concerns Secretary of State Lansing.

Secretary Lansing, according to gentlemen who are in position to know the facts, is not pleased over the situation in which he finds himself at the Peace Conference. Stories coming from Paris that the Secretary may resign are not mere imaginings. They are a reflection of talk which can be heard in the inner circles of the American personnel at the Peace Conference.

It will be recalled that William J. Bryan as chief of the State Department resigned from his office after he had found out that in fact he was a figurehead. When Secretary Lansing went to Paris, according to his friends, he went with the expectation that he would play a large part in the proceedings and that it would redound to his credit. As was entirely natural, Mr. Lansing thought it not improbable that as the Secretary of State of the United States he would fill a conspicuous place in the public eye and would come back to America with the well-earned plaudits of his countrymen. In the daily chronicles of the doings at Paris, the Secretary quite naturally anticipated that the name of Robert Lansing would recur frequently and that it would rank alongside the names of the premiers of Great Britain and France and Italy.

To say that this has not come to pass is merely setting forth in the mildest way possible the truth. President Wilson has practically monopolized the spotlight as the American representative. Next to him, the only one the President has permitted to come in public notice has been Col. House. Seldom has Secretary Lansing been mentioned. Even in the matter of giving out the news, Col. House has taken a higher place than has Secretary Lansing.

Then, too, the views Secretary Lansing has had as to certain phases of making peace terms have been thrust aside. The Secretary of State is thus put in a most difficult position. Whether he shall choose to remain in it or to extract himself from it by resignation remains to be seen. That he is far from happy may be inferred, but it does not rest on inference alone.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS PROVIDED BY MONDELL.

Plan Includes Expenditures of Half Billion Dollars for Small Tracts and Improvement.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, May 27.—In order to provide employment and rural homes for those who have served with military and naval forces of the nation during the great war, Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, majority leader of the House, has introduced a bill appropriating $500,000,000 for the purchase and cultivation of land for them. He and Representative Sinnott, of Oregon, chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the House, worked out the plan several months ago and afterwards Secretary Lane advocated certain features of it.

The measure authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by purchase, deed or trust all necessary lands for soldier settlement projects, and also to withdraw public lands for that purpose. No lands will be acquired, however, unless the conditions are approved by a representative of the governor of the State in which the lands are located, an appraiser designated by the Federal Farm Loan Board and Mr. Lane. In the reclamation or development of particular projects the services of soldiers are to be used. Money for the improvement of the land of any particular soldier to the extent of $1,200, will be allotted. The lands of projects will, when necessary, be subdivided into farms suitable for the support of a family and even in smaller farm workers' tracts. Dedication may be made for schools, churches and community centers, and town sites developed and sold.

Soldiers who are not now owners or proprietors of farms or rural homes will be eligible as purchasers of a farm or farm workers' tract. Preference will be given to those who have been employed in the development of similar tracts. The sale price will be fixed with a view of repaying the total cost and will be made to represent its selling value. Applicants will pay down five per cent of this. The balance will be paid in amortizing payments extending over forty years. Improvement sums advanced must be paid within twenty years. Both will bear interest at four per cent. For the purchase of live stock and equipment $800 will be advanced, to be repaid within five years at four per cent.

Whenever any State provides funds to be expended in cooperation with the United States to provide rural homes for soldiers, the Secretary of the Interior will have authority to enter into contracts by which the State will put up twenty-five per cent of the necessary funds, and the State will then supervise the work, and afterwards be reimbursed. The acreage of the individual farms will average from ten to forty and in some cases may run to 160.

SENATE AND THE LEAGUE.

Those who find themselves growing impatient at indications of the intention of Republican leaders in the senate to challenge ratification of sections one and two of the peace treaty, the league of nations sections, should remember that this plan to involve the United States in permanent European relations originated with Mr. Wilson and that the burden of proof of its desirability rests with him. The senate would be recreant if it accepted the covenant for the people, pledging all the people to support of a scheme that is but vaguely understood by many of them, without consideration.

Critic of the Republicans are fond just now of deploring a disposition to make the league a party issue. Will they please explain how it could be anything but a party issue? The notorious absence of courage and original thought among the Democratic members has emphasized the responsibility of the Republicans in upholding proved traditional policies until proposed substitutes are shown to be practical and, above all, safe. They are willing to risk the slurs of blind supporters of Wilsonism to perform their constitutional office property.

Fears that delay of ratification in the senate will affect reconstruction and prove an encouragement to Gesmany are without basis. They are like jack-o-lanterns shoved over fences by boys. Nobody need be alarmed by them. It is evident that our nations have seen to it that so far as the enemy's fulfilment of peace conditions is concerned action by the senate on the league pact will not be an obsticle. Germany must sign and begin to pay the penalty for her sins. We may still examine the league provisions at leisure.

To go along and assent to the contention that the league is a penacea for the world's ill's is easy. That course suits lazy people and those who lack courage. But to demand that the decision be made by the constitutional agency in the free exercise of its powers, and not simply as a signature to a check drawn on the United States by the president, requires the industry to acquire knowledge and the courage to uphold convictions. Republican senators who are organizing for a restoration of the dignity and responsibility of the higher chamber are benefactors.

What Were They Fighting For?

In these days of many returning soldiers it is interesting to get their viewpoints on a number of things.

One fact is especially noticeable. The great majority of them say that the armistice was signed too soom to give the Germans what was comming to them—and the Americans and Allies should have given the German armies a sound beating and marched to Berlin while they are about it.

The understanding President Wilson had was that the armistice was signed on condition that his fourteen points were to be fulfilled. These summed up his "ideals," as he called them. The Germans also insist that the fourteen points must be followed The Allies are rather indiferent to them, Clemenceau rather openly poking fun at them.

In his Boston speech President Wilson said the American soldiers were fighting for the ideals he laid down in his fourteen points. He said "the war was won by the inspiration of those ideals."

Were the American soldiers fighting for the fourteen points? Or were they fighting to lick the everlasting tar out of the Huns and put them where they couldn't do any damage?

The insolent attitude of the German delegates at the peace conference throws some light on this question.—Wichita Beacon.

Military Necessity.

Further protest against the use of American soldiers in France to do common road work in France in order to rehabilitate that country have been pouring into the offices of members of Congress and are invariably accompanied by criticism of the methods of the war department which have permitted it.

Frank W. King, a member of the city council at Ft. Wayne, wired to Senator Harry New a protest which received immediate attention. Refering to the treatment of the one hundred and thirteenth Engineers doing duty in France, he said: "They have been in France about seven months, making almost two years in the service and they object to the way the government is using them in the building of roads and the transferring of them into the regular army and the bringing back of the regular enlisted men. They also object to the way the government has released ball players, prize fighters and boxers, etc., who did not serve one-half the time these boys did."

Senator New took the matter up with the war department and was told that the regiment is being retained in France for reasons of "military necessity." Military necessity! Ye Gods and little fishes!—Mankato (Minn.) Free Press.

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ENRRANCE EXAMINATIONS

State Scholarships In Engineering Courses.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in Gilman Hall, Homewood, Monday-Saturday, June 16-21, 1919, beginning at 9 A. M. each day, under the auspices of the College Entrance Examination Board.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 19, 1919, beginning at 9 A. M. Appointments will be made soon thereafter.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each County of the State, with the exception of Harford, Queen Anne's, and Somerset counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1919-1920, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the four counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition be granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books, and exemption from all regular fees. One of the scholarships in each County and each Legislative District of the City carries also the sum of $200. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is not greater than at other Maryland institutions.

Scholarships may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College.

One scholarship will be awarded "At Large."

Applicants should address The Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and for catalogues giving information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. The next session begins Tuesday, September 30, 1919. 5-15, 4t]

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NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

On June 10th, 1919, the names of all persons owing taxes for the year 1918 will be passed over to the County Commissioners for advertising. If you are among the delinquents, this is to notify you that you must settle on or before the above date, otherwise your name will appear in the delinquent list in one of the newspapers printed and published in Caroline county. I hope, however, that you will settle your 1918 tax account at once and save me from the trouble of advertising your name, also you from further costs.

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