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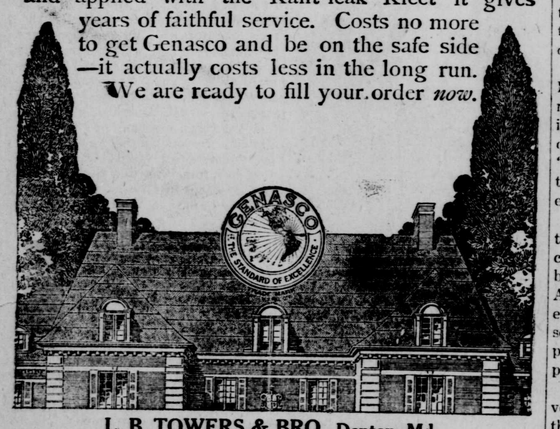

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The forces are already lining up for the Presidential campaign of 1920. The Thrice-a-Week World which is the greatest example of tabloid journalism in America will give you all the news of it. It will keep you as thoroughly informed as a daily at five or six times the price. Besides, the news from Europe for a long time to come will be of overwhelming interest, and we are deeply and vitally concerned in it. The Thrice-a-Week World will furnish you an accurate and comprehensive report of everything that happens.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK WORLD'S regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year, and this pays for 156 papers. We offer this unequalled newspaper and

THE AMERICAN UNION

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The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.00.

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SAVING a dollar and investing it shows more patriotism than singing the Star Spangled Banner. It is serving the country, by increasing its capital and promoting its thrift.

Saving promotes character; makes better citizenship; increases the general happiness. Whether your income is little or big, SAVE.

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Artificial Teeth.—Some want quality, others quantity We can furnish teeth at any price.

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Appointments by mail or telephone. Telephone No. 82.

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PRESIDENT FAILS TO IMPRESS WITH LEAGUE ADDRESS

Neither Friends Nor Foes Satisfied by His Talk Before Senate

COMMENT MADE BY SENATORS

Felt That Chief Executive Did Not Live Up to His Promise to Explain

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, July 21.—President Wilson's address to the Senate on the League of Nations covenant failed to satisfy either friends or enemies of the League. The promise of a more or less complete review and explanation of the direct causes leading up to the creation of the League of Nations and the terms of the peace treaty pact itself was not kept they felt. The President, in the opinion of his official hearers, gave a more or less loosely phrased excuse for the existence of the present situation and then leaped into the realm of abstract discourse.

The disappointment at the peculiarly general character was reflected not only in the endorsements of his words by his allies but in the criticism by the opponents of his proposed internationalization of the United States.

The Senate stood amazed at the presented and practically every supporter of the President made use of an apology for the incompleteness of the President's explanation.

The address, if anything, has left the cause for important changes with respect to the covenant stronger than ever. This view is freely expressed by senators.

The address was extremely general. It was everywhere remarked that it shed no new light—none of the much-needed illumination—on the reasons for some things in the covenant or in the treaty.

One phrase, at least, however, the President used which was not fortunate for his purpose to force the ratification of covenant and treaty without crossing a "t" or dotting an "i." This was when he referred to the demand for the league "at whatever cost of independent action."

It has all along been the contention of those that believe the present covenant unsatisfactory that it has been made up with scant regard for American welfare or American sovereignty. In this phrase, as many senators see it, the President, to put it mildly, exhibited a strong disposition to admit this contention.

That a majority of the Senate will vote for important amendments to the covenant in the form of reservations was asserted on good authority before the address of the President. The same is true today, according to all indications.

A significant comment was made by Senator Capper of Kansas, one of the new members of the body, a member who is by no means hostile to a league of nations formed with due regard for the welfare of the United States.

"I am more convinced than ever that we should vote for reservations," said Senator Capper after he had heard the presidential address.

Comment was widely made that the address by its extreme generally lacked force and convincing power.

In commenting upon the President's address Senator Smoot of Utah said: "It was another Wilsonain essay but not up to the standard."

Senator Edge of New Jersey said: "I believe and always have believed that a majority of the senators are entirely willing for the United States to enter the league of nations, but will insist upon reserations which will leave without question the right and authority of the United States to regulate its own domestic affairs, which will continue the Monroe Doctrine, and which will not force the United States into war without the vote of Congress."

The comment of Senator Bradegee of Connecticut was that the speech was "soap bubbles of oratory and a souffle of phrases."

Senator Borah of Idaho's comment was: "As I listened to the President and his entire argument in behalf of the League of Nations, I became more convinced than ever that he had made an alliance of war instead of peace."

"The President's statement that we went to war not because our material interests were directly threatened," said Senator Poindexter of Washington, "and that America had entered the war to promote no private or peculiar interests of its own" is flatly contradictory to the urgent representation made by the President to Congress and to the American people when he asked the adoption of armed neutrality and the declaration of war. If we had no direct material interest in war then our people were led to sacrifice on false pretenses and in violation of every moral obligation of the governmet to guard the interests."

Senator Harding of Ohio said: "The President's address was the appeal of the 'internationalists;' it was utterly lacking in ringing Americanism."

"It was a fine lot of glitteringg generalities," said Senator Norris of Nebraska.

Senator Moses of New Hampshire said: "The President set forth in a clear fashion that the League of Nations, so called, is the most perfect machinery yet devised for working an international 'come-on' game."

"Soothing, mellifluous and uninformative," said Senator McCormick of Illinois. "Mr Wilson characteristically made no reference to the immoral Shantung affair or to those articles of the league covenant detrimental to the United States."

"The President's address," said Senator Nelson of Minnesota, "gave no especial reason why the covenant for the League of Nations should be adopted in its entirety."

President Wilson submitted to the Senate only the treaty containing the covenant of the league of nations. The proposed supplementary treaty under which the United States would agree to go to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked assault on that country by Germany will be presented separately at a latter date. Mr. Wilson is preparing a separate address to the Senate explaining this agreement.

Mr. Wilson's purpose to present the peace treaty and the agreement with France seperately was disclosed at a conference with press representatives. It was indicated that his time thus far had been devoted entirely to preparing his address on the treaty with Germany and that opportunity had been lacking to complete a similar explanation of the proposed pact with France.

Mr. Wilson let it be known to the correspondents that the treaty with France was designed for the protection of France until such time as this special guarantee would no longer be needed, because of the protection to be afforded all nations by the league of nations.

Mr. Wilson has the impression that the French people would be cut to the heart if the United States should fail to approve the special treaty. He does not believe there would be any difficulty in recognizing such an act of aggression by Germany as would necessitate American aid to France under the pact.

TREMENDOUS LOSS TO GOVERNMENT UNDER BURLESON

Close Scrutiny To Be Made Of Methods Responsible For Conditions

Washington, July 21.—One of the questions which will come before Congress this session will be the readjustment of the pay of all employes of the postal service, including first, second, third and fourth-class postmasters, clerks, and employes of the railway mail service. Although those members of Congress who are interested in postal legislation are largely of the opinion that readjustment must be made, involving increases which, in the aggregate, would amount to a great figure, they are greatly at variance in their plans for bringing this about without creating a deficit in the operation of the Post Office Department.

However, it is probable that the initial steps toward securing additional postal revenue to defray the expense of increased salaries will lead the postal committees of Congress to a scrutiny of many of the regulations promulgated by Postmaster General Burleson which, it is claimed, have resulted in great monetary loss to the Government. One of these regulations is that which covered books and catalogues into the parcels post classification, which has resulted in stupendous profit to certain large mail order houses and a corresponding loss of revenue to the Government. This regulation made it possible for the mail order houses, by sending their catalogues to postal zone centers by freight, and then distributing them by mail, to reduce their postage bill from 8 cents per pound to less than 2 cents per pound. The profit of one concern in this amounted to $1,500,000 in one year, which it is claimed, was distributed to stockholders as interest on $20,000,000 worth of new stock created to take care of his additional profit.

Chairman Steenerson, of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads is firm in his contention that the Postmaster General did some desperate figuring to bring about an alleged profit of 44,000,000 in the operation of the Post Office Department. He believes that Mr. Burleson made a marked under-estimate of the additional revenue accruing to the war fund through 3-cent postage thus showing a larger general surplus, and it is probable that some very interesting facts will be produced in this connection when the time comes to consider increased pay for the postal employes.

MARYLAND ODD FELLOWS PLAN BIG CELEBRATION

Every Lodge In State To Be Represented At Centennial Convention In September.

Every lodge of Odd Fellows in Maryland will be represented at the Convention and Centennial Celebration at Baltimore in September, for Maryland, the home of American Odd Fellowship, is going to do itself proud on that dual occasion.

Prominent men from all parts of the world will attend the celebration and every branch of Odd Fellowship will be represented. From all parts of the United States they will journey to Baltimore for the greatest event in fraternal circles that ever was staged.

The week of September 14 to 20 has been set aside and 50,000 visitors are expected to attend. Each day will be crowded with events of interest not only to the members of the order, but to Marylanders in general.

It was on April 20, 1919—just one hundred years ago last April—that American Odd Fellowship was born. At the invitation of Thomas Wildey, a few men met at the "Seven Stars" Tavern then on Second street, Baltimore. (Second street is now Water street.)

Five men were the original members of the order in the United States. They were Mr. Wildey, John Welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rushworth. Wilday was installed as Noble Grand and Mr. Welch as Vice-Grand. They had been called to the meeting by this quaint advertisement in the Baltimore American of March 27, 1919:

"NOTICE TO ODD FELLOWS!

"A few members of the Society of Odd Fellows will be glad to meet their brethren for the purpose of forming a lodge, on Friday evening, 2nd April, at the 'Seven Stars,' Second street, at the hour of 7 P. M."

Out of this meeting grew Washington Lodge No. 1, the parent lodge in America, a charter having been granted February 1, 1820, from Duke of York Lodge, London, England.

Thus, from this humble beginning, grew the order in America until today it is one of the most powerful and prosperous of all fraternal orders, with its present membership of more than 2,300,000; with 17,698 subordinate lodges; 3,450 encampments; 9,953 Rebekah lodges. It has paid out in reliefs and benefits the grand total of $179,727,445.83.

OLD THINGS UNDER THE SUN

Democracy in Ancient Jewish Days and the League of Nations, Are Two.

The democratic idea is of great antiquity, the Christian Herald reminds its readers. Under the prophets and judges, Israel was a democracy. It was not until they were fascinated by the barbaric splendor and unrestrained license of the heathen nations around them that they began to be dissatisfied with their own simple ways and to long for a king and a showy court. It was the lure of sin and worldly vanity. Samuel warned them against courts and kings and told them of what would happen, but his warnings went unheeded. The vision of the age of peace began as early as eight centuries B. C., but it was not until the Christian era that the world change in the existing order fully dawned upon the minds of men. The idea of a league of nations is not new. Such a league was foreshadowed by Jean Bloch, in his remarkable book, "The Future of War," issued 20 years ago. It was also foreseen by Emanuel Kant, who, in his essay on "Perpetual Peace," wrote that the law of nations must be based on the federation of free states. At different times leaders in national and international reform have had visions of such a league, but always as a possibility of the remote future. It has remained for the United States to promulgate it at a time when the world seems prepared to listen.

MICKIE SAYS

The Goldsboro Bank
Goldsboro, Maryland

Capital	Surplus	Deposits
$12,000.00	$10,000.00	$260,000.00

Learn To Do Without.

"That's easy," some say today who never thought very hard.

It's hard at times, but it gets you somewhere, when coupled up with Saving.

"Doing without" and "Saving money" are a fine team when handled with a steady hand and a cheery word; they'll pull you right to the top of the hill.

Then you'll make two discoveries; one, that you've left the poor-house and the bread line at the bottom of the hill; ahead of you, opportunities that you can grasp with ready money gathered during the steady pull up.

Turn your seed dollar in your pocket into a growing dollar in bank.

The Goldsboro Bank,
Goldsboro, Md.
ROBERT JARRELL, JR., Cashier

Watch This Space
An Advertisement
By The
Caroline County Bank
will soon appear

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Ticklish, Isn't It?

Is there a problem which, perhaps, is more likely to be answered some day than this one, which has been propounded to the bewilderment of scientists.

Suppose a pipe which would permit of the passage of a man's body were pierced through the earth from London to the Antipodes, and a man commenced to descend by means of a ladder running the length of the pipe. Naturally he would descend feet foremost. On reaching the center of the earth he would, on account of the revolution and formation of the globe, presumably be going upwards until he emerged in the Antipodes.

Query: How can a ladder on which one is descending become a ladder on which one is ascending? And how could one go up a ladder feet foremost? Next, please!

Didn't Know the Groom.

"I made a terrible break today."

"That so?"

"Yes. You know I went to Lillian's wedding."

"Yes."

"Well, the other day I met Lillian on the street, and I didn't recognize the man with her as the groom."

EXTENDS INVITATION TO STATE ODD FELLOWS

Grand Master John B. Spence Asks Every Member Of Every Maryland Lodge To Attend Centennial.

Grand Master John B. Spence, I. O. O. F., extends, through the columns of this paper, an invitation to every member of every lodge in Maryland to attend the mammoth Centennial Celebration of the order in Baltimore during the week of September 15 to 20.

"The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the I. O. O. F. in America will be one of the greatest events in the history of fraternalism," said Mr. Spence in extending the invitation, "and Maryland, because this State has the honor of being the birthplace of American Odd Fellowship, should turn out its thousands of members.

"There will be distinguished visitors from all parts of the United States and from distant countries. From Maine to California, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, our brethren will gather at Baltimore for the week of tremendous importance to us all.

"We Marylanders want to show our visitors the hospitality for which our state is noted. We want the 50,000 or more men and women who will visit us to go back to their homes with the most pleasant of recollections and the happiest memories. We want them to feel forever that the state which gave birth to our order is the state of hospitality and true fraternalism. Join with your brethren in Baltimore in making this possible."

American Union still $1.00

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