AMERICAN UNION

Vol. 63, No. 43. DENTON, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1919. $1.00 Per Year.

Your Declaration of Independence

Follow your country's example. Declare your independence—independence of the tyranny of financial worries. Banish the fear of the future. Win your complete freedom—and hold it. You do all these by starting to save and keeping at it.

Your signature to your initial savings deposit slip is your declaration of independence. Every daily or weekly deposit will be a celebration—safe and sane.

Save for Your Future

Ready cash makes you ready for opportunity. To be financially prepared is to have practical insurance on success.

You dream of the future. Why not plan to realize those dreams? Decide on a definite saving policy and stick to it with determination. You will be building character as well as capital. And character will bring you extra capital when you need it. Sign your declaration of independence today!

To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

THE PEOPLES BANK

DENTON, MD.

H. T. NUTTLE, President. T. F. JOHNSON, Cashier.

Messages to Seekers of Success

HORRORS OF PRISON CAMPS RIVALS CONDITIONS IN SIBERIA UNDER CZAR'S AUTOCRACY.

Amazing Stories of Brutal Treatment of American Men by Officers and Prison Guards Confirmed by Chief of Staff of Army in Testimony Before Committee Which Is Investigating Administration's Conduct of the War.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The amazing stories of frightfully brutal treatment of American soldiers who were confined in American military prisons and prison camps in France have been confirmed in almost every respect by General March, Chief of Staff of the Army, in the hearing before a sub-committee of the House Committee which is investigating the conduct of the war. The sub-committee is headed by Representative Royal Johnson, of South Dakota, who was an officer with the American Army in France.

General March furnished the sub-committee with copies of a cablegram from General Pershing to Secretary of War Baker giving a number of details. This report tells of conditions at what was known as Prison Farm No. 2 and the prison stockade in the vicinity of Chellas, a suburb of Paris. General Pershing says various abuses to confined prisoners took place and that three lieutenants and a sergeant were tried and convicted as a result. Lieutenant "Hard Boiled" Smith was one of the brutal officers.

Distinct feeling that officers higher up were not adequately held to account for these abuses of soldiers has developed in Congress. The evidence is clear that prisoners were wantonly beaten and in some cases injured so that they had to be sent to hospitals, that they were cursed and kicked by men in command and that in some instances personal property was taken from them and not returned.

In one of the prisons known as the "Bastile" it is represented there was an atmosphere of special hatred for members of the National Guard.

The astounding nature of the real conditions is officially shown to a large extent by the report of the division inspector of the 27th Division, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mayhew Wainright, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Leslie Kinkaid, Judge Advocate. This report was made to Major General John F. O'Ryan. The 27th was composed of men from the New York National Guard. It is declared in this report that conditions at Prison Farm No. 2 are such as would not be tolerated for an instant in any New York penal institution, that conditions rivalled those of Siberian prison camps, that prisoners are "drilled in front of the muzzles of machine guns and automatic rifles," and that unbelievable inhumanity and brutality is practiced. In the course of their report Lieut. Colonels Wainright and Kinkaid say:

"The principal point which the investigating officers desire to call to the attention of the Commanding General, so that immediate remedial action can be had, is the condition of Prison Camp 2, where the statements made by these soldiers indicate a condition exists rivalling that of Siberian prison camps, and much worse than conditions which existed in German prisoner of war cages. It should be borne in mind that these prisoners are in the main soldiers from the combat divisions, who are men above average intelligence, and who are in the main perhaps technically guilty of absence without leave."

Not the least interesting phase of the revelations was that while three lieutenants and a sergeant were tried and given prison sentences upon charges growing out of brutality, the colonel of the 158th Infantry who was the superior officer held responsible in a report of army inspectors for conditions of the prison camps escaped court martial. The colonel was sent to Bolis but what became of him General March did not know. Representative Johnson and Representative Bland of Indiana criticised the Chief of Staff for tolerating a system which made subordinate officers or non-commissioned officers the "goats" enabled higher officers to escape court martial.

Tangle in Treasury Cause of Bond Loss

There are alleged to be more than 150,000 sailors and soldiers who, after subscribing to the various war loan campaigns and having the amounts of their subscriptions taken out of their pay by the Government, have been unable to secure their bonds or to get trace of them. In a number of cases, it is said, these men have died in the line of duty and their relatives have been unable to secure the bonds or to regain the money collected for them.

This phase of the allotment and insurance tangle in the Treasury Department will be brought to the attention of the House committee which will shortly begin its investigation of the War Risk Insurance by Representative William E. Andrews, of Nebraska, a member of the committee. Mr. Andrews said today that in his correspondence he had come across a number of cases of this kind and that almost every other member had similar cases, and that it was his purpose to request the committee to make thorough inquiry in the hope that the men can either secure their war bonds, or be refunded the money which was taken from their pay.

Demands Rescue of Monroe Doctrine

The people of the United States are by no means in favor of scuttling the Monroe Doctrine in the opinion of Senator Curtis of Kansas. Senator Curtis is receiving many letters from the people of Kansas and elsewhere which indicate an entirely different feeling from that voiced by certain persons who seem to think the Monroe Doctrine has outlived its usefulness.

"One of the most interesting features of my letters from the people of my state and elsewhere," said Senator Curtis, "is the vigorous expression which they contain in favor of upholding the Monroe Doctrine. These expressions indicate that the public is much more concerned for the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine than some have supposed. I have had but a single letter and that was from a member of a college in favor of abandoning the Monroe Doctrine."

HE CAN BE PUNISHED.

No supposedly intelligent person will dare say that the Kaiser can not be tried and punished. We heartily concur with the following statement made by the New York Herald.

There is ample sanction for the trial of the fugitive Kaiser notwithstanding assertions to the contrary. In the face of facts it is difficult to see how any candid person, especially any American whose memory goes back to the sinking of the Lusitania and the deeds done in Belgium and France, can for a moment think otherwise.

It is an undisputed fact that nations have for centuries agreed that non-combatants shall be spared in time of war. The Kaiser spared no non-combatants. In its note of May 15, 1916, the United States government said to the German government that "the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of merchantmen." In speaking of submarine warfare this government said "the objection to their present method of attack lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative." Germany disregarded all rules of war concerning non-combatants. What the Germans did was murder.

The use of poison gas, floating mines, explosive bullets, fulminating and inflammable projectiles, and bombs, cruelties visited upon prisoners, unnecessary injury to the wounded—all these things are against the rules of civilized warfare. They are crimes that can be punished under the accepted rules governing warefare in existence for many years. Even in the time of Grotius the poisoning of wells made the perpetrators of such deeds "enemies to the human race to be excluded from civilized society." In those far-off days of budding civilization violence to women or to the dead, making slaves of prisoners and the ruthless destruction of buildings and public monuments were forbidden in time of war. Did the Kaiser's officers and men fail to do any of these things? Were there any of these crimes these fiends, acting under the orders of their officers, failed to commit?

It is impossible for any person, no matter how much tinctured with pacifism or Germanism, to fail to admit that the Germans, with not only the knowledge and consent but the connivance of the head of the German Empire, employed these devilish means in an attempt to advance the power and brutal prestige of the Fatherland.

Secretary Lansing says that the trial of the Kaiser was not pressed for fear he might be acquitted. But this does not relieve the Allies from demanding his trial in order to establish history and a precedent. Neither Secretary Lansing nor anybody else is justified in evading a clear duty and responsibility, no matter what the verdict.

Seeks to Prevent Own Humiliation.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Aug. 18 — A new argument in favor of accepting the league of nations and all other features of the peace treaty without any change is now being advanced by President Wilson in his talks with Senators. This argument is that it would be "humiliating" to have to resubmit the treaty to Germany to get Germany's approval of the changes that might be made in the instrument for the purpose of safeguarding American rights and interests.

While the President is not quoted as saying to whom it would be "humiliating" the inference is that he would regard it as reflecting upon the framers of the treaty and especially upon the American commissioners. The logic of this is, inasmuch as the President took no guidance from the rest of the commissioners, that the making of changes would be regarded as "humiliating" to the President himself.

Senators who are opposed to certain features of the treaty and of the covenant for the league of nations and who believe that the covenant in its present form impairs American rights have not been slow to point out that the right and interests of the United States are of more importance than the question whether any individual or individuals feel themselves reflected upon or humiliated. According to Senators the President is still insisting that the Senate must accept the treaty just as it has been written.

FESS SEEKS PREVENTION OF NEW FLU EPIDEMIC

Asks Congress to Appropriate Million and Half for Research to Discover its Source.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic of influenza which caused 550,000 deaths in the United States, Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, has urged upon the House an appropriation of $1,500,000 to the Public Health Service for an investigation of the causes of the disease and the methods of its prevention.

In this resolution, which has the endorsement of the American Medical Association, Dr. Fess narrates that a large proportion of the great number of deaths were produced by pneumonia and other complications, that influenza, pneumonia and allied diseases now cause approximately one-tenth of all deaths in this country, that medical science is not yet in possession of data as to the cause, modes of transmission, prevention and cure of influenza, that therefore the possession of this knowledge is of grave social and economic concern to the nation.

It is therefore urged that to enable the Public Health Service to discover the causes and prevent the spread of the disease, and for allotment of sums to universities, colleges and other research institutions, as in the judgement of the Secretary of the Treasury are qualified for research work that a million and a half be appropriated by Congress. It is also urged that the medical departments of the army and navy join in the search for methods of prevention.

"There is no doubt," said Dr. Fess, "but that this malady will again come upon us. If the experience of the series of maladies that have overrun our country be duplicated, as I fear they will be, we may expect terrific results in the next year or two from the influenza. They tell me there is no antitoxin that has yet been discovered to combat it. Dr. Pfeiffer thought he had discovered that it was due to what was called influenza bacillus. That theory has been abandoned by the medical world, which today is much concerned about what it has to meet the near future. I think it would be wise and rational for Congress to spend enough money to set in motion machinery, under the highest medical talent in America, to hunt out under research the origin of this difficulty, together with the application of some remedy that may be discovered. This is especially necessary in view of the fact that life insurance statistics show that during the five years following the last grippe epidemic the death rate was 40 per cent normal."

END HOARDING.

It is to be hoped, at least, that there is reason to anticipate swift and radical action on the part of Congress with regard to the release of hoarded produce. The reason is that while Congress may have been a bit slow about waking up, it is reported now thoroughly alert to the fact that only radical Congressional action can prevent concerted popular action. Congress wisely realizes that the people, after long intervals of patient waiting, are now dangerously restive. There is one very short, clean and natural cut to the release of all things which the profiteers have been hoarding. That is the enforced release of such supplies through immediate Congressional action. Such a thing can be done and should be done. Warehouses throughout the country are stocked full of food staples, of wooden goods, of leather, etc. Yet the consumer is expected to be pacified by the utterly unreasonable explanation of "scarcity." Butter, eggs and meats, stored away in tremendous quantities far beyond the needs for next winter, are said to be scarce, and are, in consequence of the vast predatory system which exists, selling at figures which would be extortionate if the articles actually were scarce. Woolen fabrics of all kinds and grades are being held in factories and warehouses. Yet tailors, dressmakers and retail stores are allowed to obtain only small quantities of inferior materials, which they must sell at exceedingly high prices. Leather, too, is stored away, and contracts are considered for the export of great quantities of American manufactured shoes. In the meanwhile the American consumer is told of a scaracity of leather and lack of labor, which will necessitate his paying $25 for a pair of shoes before the season is over. Such a state of affairs calls for immediate action. The supplies which profiteers are hoarding should be forced at once upon the American market in order that the hard pressed consumer may begin to have a little respite from this high cost of living emergency. The determination of Congress to force such a release would, too have a very wholesome effect upon the market for all supplies. Profiteers might, in such an event, make the discovery that the necessities of life are not so "scarce" after all, and that the sooner the results of their hoarding are shared with the people of America the better. The habit of calling daily meetings to arbitrarily fix the wholesale price of butter, eggs, meat, etc., should also be subject of careful investigation.

Flag Was Upside Down.

Earley one morning recently a former sailer walked into the Northwestern Police Station, Baltimore, and, after snappily saluting Lieutenant Quinn, asked if he could be of any assistance to him.

"What's the matter, sonny?" asked the good-natured lieutenant, with a puzzled look on his countenance.

"Well, sir, I was just passing and saw your American flag flying upside down, which, in the language of the sea, means trouble, and I just wanted to offer my assistance.

"I don't believe you," replied the lieutenant, as they both walked out the door to investigate, but the sailor was right, for there was Old Glory floating in the breeze with its stars on the blue field nearest the street.

"Well, I'll be damned!" was all the "Loot" would say as he yelled for the turnkey.

F. J. Wright F. J. Wright

DENTON, MARYLAND

School Supplies—Pens, Pencils, Erasers, Ink, Tablets, Books.

Watches, Clocks—Chime and Alarm.

Kodaks and Supplies

Jewelry, Fine Cut Glass, and China Ware

Let us fit you with glasses that will give you the best satisfaction.

F. J. WRIGHT

Jeweler and Optometrist

Denton, Maryland

Dudley & Carpenter

—GENERAL—

Commission Merchants

125 Light Street

BALTIMORE, MD.

[4-3,1y]

ROWLAND'S

TURKISH BATH

Equitable Building

Calvert & Fayette Sts. BALTIMORE

NEVER CLOSED

S. K. SIMPSON Chiropodist MASSAGE

[4-3,1y

DR. W. A. SMITH,

DENTIST

DENTON, MARYLAND.

Dentistry in all its branches at prices that, for workmanship and quality of material, cannot be equaled in the city or elsewhere.

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

OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 PM.

Appointments by mail or telephone. Telephone No. 82.

HENRY R. LEWIS J. OWEN KNOTTS

LEWIS & KNOTTS

Attorneys-at-Law

Court House Square DENTON, MD.

General practice of Law and Collections.

The Denton National Bank

Denton, Md.

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.

Make a resolution NOW to start your Savings Account, and come at once to The

Denton National Bank

Our Up-to-Date Savings Department pays you

4 Per Cent.

computed quarterly, on your money. We solicit your banking business.

HARVEY L. COOPER, President.

PATENTS

OBTAINED If you have an invention to patent, please send us a model or sketch, with a letter of brief explanation for preliminary examination and advice. Your disclosure and all business is strictly confidential, and will receive our prompt and personal attention.

D. SWIFT & CO.

Patent Lawyers

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

To Help You Win

Riches—power—happiness. The average man places these as his goal. He dreams about having them.

But the average man is slow to take a practical step towards that goal. He is content to dream about it—and never gets there.

The most practical start is to start a savings account. Rockefeller had to save his first thousand dollars. It earned the rest of his fortune.

Character Earns Credit

Saving men not only have capital for their efforts. In saving, they establish a reputation which will make it easy to secure additional capital when necessary.

A farmer has frequent need for capital if he is striving continually to improve his property. How important it is then that he build up his credit—establish his character.

The easiest and quickest way is to start a savings account.

To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

Caroline County Bank

GREENSBORO, MD.

T. CLAYTON HORSEY, Cashier.

Water and the Human Body.

The specific gravity of water and the human body is virtually the same. A body in the water is supported by equal pressure at all points. It is more likely to be at ease than under other circumstances. It is, therefore, more likely that it may move without pain. So cripples are often given their exercise in the water.

MICKIE SAYS

FIRST CALL WAS FOR SOAP

Nothing Germans at Coblenz Would Not Do for That Article—Pepper Came Next.

German supplies were getting rather short when the American army of occupation moved across the Rhine at Coblenz. The population was eating a tough black bread which was nothing more than a bran mash, wearing paper clothes, and going virtually unwashed, as they had no soap.

There is almost nothing the Germans won't do for a piece of American soap. The washwomen will darn impossible holes in the doughboy's socks, mend his trousers, scrub his leggins, and would stand guard in his place if assured they will be rewarded with a portion of this delicacy. Soap takes the preference over cigarettes, chocolates or chewing gum.

The Germans have an imitation soap they provide for the populace. It looks like soap and makes a rich-appearing lather, but it isn't soap. It doesn't do the work. You might as well try to shave with the foam from their bad-tasting beer as that soap. Having no oils or fats in it, it is plain camouflage.

Another thing the Germans are shy on is pepper. A person who has always had pepper might give it little thought and it probably would be the last thing included in an "iron ration," but go without pepper three years and you'll begin to think that it is the staff of life.

Soap and pepper are to the Germans what pie and ice cream and going home are to the American doughboys. —The Spiker of April, published in France by the United States Army Railway Engineers.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3542-0250.jpg