Town and County News

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

Church Notes For Sunday.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. C. T. Wyatt, D. D., Pastor.

10.45 a. m., Preaching.

9.45 a. m., Sunday School.

7.00 p. m., Epworth League.

8.00 p. m., Preaching.

Junior League every Wednesday at 4 p. m.

M. P. CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Thomas O. Crouse, Pastor.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor.

9.45 a. m., Sunday School.

6.45 p. m., Christian Endeavor.

Miss Ruth Noble has entered the State Normal School.

Mr. Republican be absolutely sure you are registered.

It is reported that game is plentiful and hunters expect an unusually good season.

There are only two days in which you can get registered, Tuesday, September 30, and Tuesday, Oct. 7.

Mr. William Bullock and family now occupy their remodelled home on Franklin and Second streets.

Put a cupful of seedless raisins into the stewed apples when cooking and see what an improvement it is.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hagadone and daughter, Miss Helen, of Baltimore, have been visiting Denton friends.

Monuments, tombstones and enclosures. SHORT & CO,
1-30 tf] Denton, Md.

John H. Dyer has sold his property on Third street to Sherman Hignutt and Virgil Moore, the price being $1,500.

The housing problem has been made difficult by the almost total suspension of building operations everywhere.

The High School opened this year under the principalship of Dr. A. C. Norstedt, of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from France.

Miss Edith Davis, of Marydel, member of this year's graduating class, Smyrna High School, entered the Beacom Business College, at Wilmington, this week.

There will be an examination for census and railway mail clerks soon. Any one interested should read the notice on fourth page, "Thousands Government Positions."

Supervisors notice of registration of voters appears in this issue. September 30 and October 7th sittings for registration of voters and October 14 for revision only.

Ridgely has a Community Library, open for two hours on Wednesday afternoon of each week. Mrs. Albert White is librarian. Membership dues are 25 cents a year.

Kent county canners have raised the contract price of tomatoes from $18 to $24 a ton, and those who contracted are satisfied. The fruit has been bringing 60 cents in the open market during the past week.

The Board of Directors of the Hillsboro-Queen Anne Bank have elected Mr. G. L. Wilson vice-president of the institution in the place of Mr. Philip H. Golt. Mr. Wilson has been a director of the bank for many years.

It is said that storm-damaged wheat caused the death of a hog belonging to Mr. J. R. Hughes of Greensboro. Simular instances are reported in various sections of the Peninsula. It is dangerous to human beings as well.

When in the market for cantaloupe crates, strawberry crates, peach carriers, 16-qt. peach baskets, ⅘ baskets, or bushel hampers, write or phone us, as we believe it will be to your advantage to do so.

Yours very truly,
SWING BROS.,
5-1,3m] Ridgely, Md.

The postal regulations require that all newspaper subscriptions shall be paid up, or not more than three months in arrears, otherwise the paper will be refused admission to the mails. We hope those of our subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions will do so at an early date.

The Epworth League of the Denton M. E. Church will tender a reception to the boys—twenty-two in number—who went out from this church to serve their country in the great war, in the Sunday School room tomorrow evening. A fine program has been prepared. The League invites the Methodist Episcopal congregation to the reception.

Cream Peach Pie.

Line a plate with good paste and fill with pared and stoned peaches cut in halves. Then cut one or two peaches in slices and put between the halves to fill the spaces. Scatter over as much sugar as the peaches will need and pour half a cup of thin cream over. Cover with a rich paste and bake. Serve when barely cool.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following real estate transfers have been recorded recently in the Clerk's office:

William H. Deen and wife to Thomas Elmer Butler, lot in Third district, $100.

John W. Matthews et al. to Ernest Zippe and wife, 143 acres in Fifth district, $5,005.

Lawrence B. Towers and wife to Mary T. Thawely et al. lot in Denton, $1,900.

Planters Bank of Bridgewater, Va., to William H. Young, 305 acres, $20,000; 114 acres in Third district, $8,000.

James H. Nichols and wife to E. Salulsbury Garey et al., lot in Denton, $3,000.

William F. Phillips to Norman C. Straughn, 2 lots in Denton, $3,000.

T. Pliny Fisher and wife to Geo. S. Slaughter, lot in Ridgley, $900.

Lawrence B. Towers and wife to William F. Towers, lot in Denton, $650.

Carrie Murry to S. E. Hignutt et al., lot in Denton, $400.

Milton C. Smith and wife to Mary E. Murphy, 2 lots in Ridgely, $950.

Elizabeth E. Thompson and husband to Howard H. Ohaver, 50 acres in Third district, $3,200.

George T. Redden and wife to James H. Nichols, lot in Denton, $4,000.

George K. Wright et al. to Charles S. Bradely, lot in Preston, $3,125.

Lavina Grace Beulah and husband to Joseph Russum et al.. 26 acres in Fifth district, $1.

Thomas S. Holt and wife to Arthur B. Rosser, 102 acres in Eighth district, $6,300.

Calvert C. Merriken to Ollie Dickerson, 116¾ acres in Fifth district, $2,100.

Malon F. Downey and wife to James Calvin Smith, 3 lots in Greensboro, $1,050.

William J. Beaver and wife to Daniel Butler and wife, 50,807 acres in Seventh district, $7,000.

Herbert Hudson and wife to John W. Holden et al., 18½ acres in First district, $1,200.

Mary Covey Ellwanger and husband to William H. Rathell, lot in Denton, $4,500.

Lizzie G. Redden and husband to Clayton S. Kauffman and wife, lot in Denton, $3,000.

Alston S. Andrew and wife to James H. Pollard et al., 30 acres in Eighth district, $800.

James R. Charles et al. to James M. Webb, 3 lots in Federalsburg, $150.

James R. Charles et al. to Wilmer Deen, lot in Federalsburg, $125.

Ellen Z. Pollard and husband to Alston S. Andrews, lot at Hobbs, exchange of property.

Lawrence B. Towers and wife to John L. Scott, 2 acres in First district, $100.

William R. Nabb and wife to Fred Talbot Brooks, lot in Federalsburg, $2,200.

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Orphans' Court was in session on Tuesday, Judges Liden, Moore and Covey being present, and the following business was transacted:

T. Pliny Fisher, administrator of William E. Saulsbury, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal estate; approved, and order to sell at public or private sale granted.

Renunciation filed by Mary E. Taylor, and letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert P. Taylor, deceased, were granted to Perry D. Taylor and Madison W. Charles. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Jesse T. Dennis and William E. Lord were appointed appraisers.

Lemuel M. Jones, guardian to Thos. H. Jones, minor, filed release from his said ward; approved.

The last will and testament of William A. Corbin, deceased, was admitted to probate and record.

Mary L. Emerson, executrix of Ralph Waldo Emerson, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property; and order to sell at public or private sale granted.

The last will of Joseph Cherry, deceased, was filed by John Allen Cherry, custodian, and will stand for probate September 30, 1919.

Thomas Taylor administrator of Annie M. Taylor, deceased, filed releases from Bertie L. Todd, Harry R. Taylor, Levin W. Taylor, Lloyd A. Taylor and Thomas Taylor.

The general idea in Washington is said to be to the effect that the country wants no army candidates. Washington being a hotbed of politicians we can readily see that those politicians might be of the opinion that the country wants only politicians. But just what does the country really want?

Charles L. Herzog, the Ridgely star and second baseman of the Chicago Cubs, is arranging a three-day tour of an all-star National League team to visit this peninsula. The first game will be played at Easton on Thursday, October 16; the second at Seaford, October 17, and the third at Salisbury October 18.

IF THE PEOPLE UNDERSTOOD WHAT THE TREATY MEANS IT WOULD BE DEFEATED.

Astounding Statement Attributed to Secretary of State Lansing by William C. Bullitt.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Inside facts of an astonishing character with regard to the league of nations and the Paris negotiations were brought out befor the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in testimony of William C. Bullitt of Philadelphia, formerly attached to the American peace commission at Paris.

Mr. Bullitt filed with the Committee President Wilson's original proposition on the league of nations, the copy having been presented to Mr. Bullitt by Colonel House and bearing an inscription of appreciation by the latter.

In answer to a question of Senator Knox, Mr. Bullitt said that in the final form of the covenant the only proposal by the President that remained intact was Article X. Article X, Mr. Bullitt made plain, was the contribution of the President.

Mr. Bullitt declared that Secretary Lansing told him in Paris last May that "if the Senate and the American people knew what the treaty meant it would be defeated."

"Mr. Lansing told me the day I resigned," said Mr. Bullitt, "that he was opposed to that part of the league covenant relating to a mandate for Armenia. He said he considered the Shantung award and the league of nations bad—that the league would be entirely useless; that the nations had arranged the world to suit themselves and that England and France got what they wanted."

Mr. Bullit also quoted Secretary Lansing as saying that he believed Senator Knox and Senator Lodge would understand the treaty. He said further that Secretary Lansing, Henry White and General Bliss all expressed vigorous opinions about the treaty. Senator Lodge asked if their opinions were enthusiastic.

"I regret to say they were not," said Mr. Bullitt.

He asserted that it was no secret in Paris that Secretary Lansing, Mr. White and General Bliss objected strongly to numerous provisions of the treaty.

Mr. Bullitt was sent to Russia by Secretary Lansing in February to obtain from the Soviet Government a statement of terms on which it would agree to stop fighting. Before going Mr. Bullitt said he asked Colonel House a number of questions and House told him that it the Bolsheviki were ready to stop fighting and declare an armistice the United States would approve. Mr. Bullitt went to Russia and found Lenine and others associated with him ready to pay their foreign debts and make peace. Mr. Bullitt and Colonel House were in favor of making peace on the Soviet proposal and Lloyd George urged Mr. Bullitt to publish his report on Russia which gave first hand information of the situation under the Bolsheviki agreement. The President said he did not want it printed at that time. The President made an appointment with him, Mr. Bullitt said, but cancelled it because of a headache.

"Later Colonel House explained to me," said Mr. Bullitt, "that the President had a 'single track mind' and as he was dealing with Germany, he could not bother with Russia."

Would Have Senators Talk.

In view of the fact that President Wilson's speaking tour is costing the government $25,000, Representative Newton, of Minesota, proposes in a resolution that an anti-league tour be organized at an expense of $15,000, so that both sides may be heard in the great debate on the ratification of the peace treaty.

"It is fair and just," says this Republican member, "to the Senators who are in favor of fundamental amendments to the league covenant, that they should have their expenses paid by the government while traveling and appearing before the American people to discuss the covenant and point objections thereto and dangers contained therein. The covenant of the league as now proposed means the surrender of the national soverignty of this country into the hands of a superstate The change would be so radical in our national life and so unprecedented in its history as to be of vital concern to every American. It is necessary that all of the arguments be heard at first hand. This I think my resolution would make possible. Public policy demands that such a means be provided for the hearing of both sides, instead of giving the advantage to only one side as now."

Just as we had expected—the investigations haven't meant a thing to the man who pays for the high cost of living.

Having welcomed the "first division to go over and the last to get back," we wonder when demobilization will be complete.

Congress Must Retain Its Rightful Authority.

(From New York American)

We do not know where Mr. Baker gets his notions on the constitutional powers of the President and the Congress.

Certainly not from the Constitntion.

On Monday, Mr. Baker was summoned before the House Committee on Military Affairs to tell why American troops are kept in Siberia.

Mr. Baker made a long and vague reply, which Representative Fuller bluntly told him was "all bunk."

Other members of the committee declare that Congress should compel the return of the troops from Siberia to America.

In reply to this Mr. Baker said:

"There is no power in Congress to regulate where the army or navy shall live. Such regulation would paralyze the Commander-in-Chief in the distribution of the army. You might as well order that all soldiers be kept in Washington."

The Secretary of War is a lawyer.

It is a mazing that a lawyer can hold such a view of the powers of the Congress; more amazing that a Cabinet Minister can utter such a statement to a committee of the Congress.

The Constitution of the United States defines, in the plainest words, the power of the Congress over the army and navy, including, of course, the President in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in these words:

"The CONGRESS shall have power to declare war * * * to raise and support armies * * * to provide and maintain a navy * * * to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces * * * to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

According to the Constitution, the President, both in peace and in war, is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and in that capacity--which is a capacity separate from and differing entirely from his civil capacity as President—is subject to the power of the Congress.

Acecording to Mr. Baker—with whom Mr. Wilson seems to agree—the President is the autocratic Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy and can order either to proceed to and to occupy by force any territory—either domestic or foreign.

As a matter of law and fact, the Congress COULD DO exactly, what Mr. Baker holds up as an impossible thing for Congress to do—that is, the Congress could, if it so chose, order all our soldiers encamped at Washington not to depart thence without the consent of the Congress.

Of Interest to Motor Boat Owners.

Hon. William N. Andrews desires us to publish the following letter for the benefit of those boatmen who are interested.

Hon. Wm. N. Andrews,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ANDREWS:

I have the honor to refer to your personal visit to this office relative to the incidence of the special tax upon the use of boats by boat owners living on the shores of Chesapeake bay.

You state that certain fishermen in your Congressional District have been advised that if they use their boats on Sundays in taking out their families or friends for a sail or use them for the purpose of going across an inlet to church, they are liable to tax, In a particular case cited, a fisherman living at a point of land uses his boat exclusively for fishing except that on Sunday he uses it to cross an inlet one-half mile to go to church, it appearing that if he were compelled to go around by land, he would have to travel 18 miles to reach the church. He has been advised that if he uses the boat to go to church he will be liable to special tax.

Section 1003 of the Revenue Act of 1918 imposes a tax upon the use of "yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, and sailing boats * * * with fixed engines, not used exclusively for trade, fishing, or national defense, or not built according to plans and specifications approved by the Navy Department."

You are informed that the words, "exclusively for trade, fishing, or national defense," as used in Section 1003 are held by this office to have particular reference to the usage to which a boat is regularly put. Such casual employment of a boat as is made by an owner in taking his family to church or in taking his family for a sail on Sunday is held not to render the use of such boat liable to tax. But more frequent use of the boat for other purposes than trade will ordinarily make it taxable as not being used "exclusively for trade."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

If you want to sell your wheat see L. B. Towers & Bro.

According to some reports, the other members of the peace commission promised Mr. Wilson that he should be the first president of the League of Nations if he succeeded in putting every feature over with the people of the U. S. A. And the President has said that the league is bigger, broader than any country or nation.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS ON THE COVENANT AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(New York Herald)

"A" League and "This" League

I don't find any man, anywhere rash or bold enough to say that he does not desire a League of Nations. I only find men here and there saying that they do not desire this League of Nations. I want to ask you to reflect upon what that means.—President Wilson at Portland.

The question before the Senate of the United States and before the American people is not "a" League of Nations but "this" League of Nations.

It is of highest importance, therefore, that the minds of Americans, in public office, should not be diverted from consideration of "this" League of Nations by glittering generalities about the desirability of "a" League of Nations.

And it is of highest importance that the issues involved in the present controversy should be fully presented. The President's effort to make it appear that Senatorial critics of "this" league covenant are seeking to destroy the entire structure when, in fact, the recommendation of the Senate committee is for certain specific reservations and amendments is as misleading as is his effort to make it appear that those who would change some provisions of the document are inspired by "hatred of me."

The Senate is being urged to approve a contract on behalf of the American people which involves, for good or for ill, the whole future of this nation. Senators and other Americans are pilloried when they show a disposition to give to the terms of this contract the same careful and questioning scrutiny that they would give to a contract for the purchase of a house or a horse. The Secretary of State of the United States is quoted as saying, in effect, that the Senate and the people would never accept this contract if they knew what was in it. Senators who are scrutinizing the contract are acting, in a sense, as the legal representatives of the American people.

Instead of indulging in the pleasant pastime of soaring with humanity somewhere in the clouds, the sponsor for "this" League of Nations covenant, or contract, sh ould devote himself to an attempt to meet in detail the objections to it as these are presented in the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Chairman Hays Right Regarding Reservations.

(From the Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.)

"I agree with President Wilson that the treaty will be ratified," says Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee, in a statement issued Sunday. "But," he adds, "the ratification will be accompanied by reservations absolutely safeguarding the full independence and freedom of action of this republic." There is the issue, and the only issue, that is involved in the matter as it now stands. The President is opposed to reservations attached to the treaty, holding them to be unnecessary and compelling the resubmission of the treaty to the Peace Conference and also to Germany for approval. The Republicans are almost unanimous in holding that reservations as to four articles are essential, and those who favor the league are convinced that if properly phrased they would be at once accepted by the other nations concerned. There will be reservations. Mr. Hays is right about that, and we have no doubt that he is also right in his assertion that quite a number of Democratic Senators will favor reservations when the time comes for action, for the same reasons that actuate a majority of the Republicans. The question in the Senate is simply one of phraseology, to make the reservations agreeable, acceptable, and at the same time fully effective for their purpose.

Sunday School Convention.

Roland Park, Baltimore, will be the center of Maryland Sunday School work from Tuesday to Thursday, October 21-23, when the Maryland Sunday School Association meets there in annual convention. Delegates are expected from every county. Among the speakers will be Canon Wm. L. DeVries, Ph. D., and Bishop W. F. McDowell of Washington, Frank L. Brown of New York, Mrs. Phœbe L. Curtiss, primary specialist of Columbus, Ohio, Walter A. Snow, general secretary of the West Virginia Association, W. C. Pearce of Chicago and Professor H. Augustine Smith of Boston. The general secretary, Rev. E. Morris Fergusson, Fidelity Building, Baltimore, is arranging for the delegations and their reception at Roland Park.

The Boston policemen, who are planning to appeal to the law to get back their jobs, are rather nervy to seek the aid of that which they flouted and crushed in the dust.

Bird Carpenters.

Years ago, when naval ships were made of wood, almost every mechanic in the navy was a cabinet-maker or carpenter. Now that ships are constructed of steel, the woodworker has given place to the metal worker, but not entirely. Every ship has its carpenter force, and there is plenty of work for them. They repair and keep in shape the ship's boats, which are built of wood. There is also a great amount of cabinet work to be done. Then there is the ship's main deck, with its hard-wood planking, and host of accessories—gangways, boat-booms, flag-staffs, etc., all of wood.

Even in the Aviation branch there is a place for the carpenter. For aeroplane propellers and wings are built up of wood. It is not generally known that there are flying carpenters, but many air stations have flying officers who entered the navy as wood-workers.

Owing to the fact that it is hard to obtain men who have the necessary experience in Naval work, the Navy has established woodwor king schools, where recruits are taught carpentry and cabinet-making under the best instructors and in the best equipped shops possible. There is a school for "general service" Carpenter's Mates on each coast, and the Aviation Mechanic's Schools at the Great Lakes offers a thorough course in aeroplane woodworking. There is an excellent opportunity today for the Naval wood-worker. Promotion is more rapid than ever before. Only a slight knowledge of wood-working is necessary for enlistment.

Crime Increasing in Dry Chicago.

Despite the repeated efforts to make it appear that Prohibition has decreased Chicago crime, the records of criminal complaints show the contrary. There was more crime in the city last month than in June, when the saloons were operating at full speed.

There were nearly 50 per cent. more last month than in either last January or Frebruary—the heart of the winter. There was 58 per cent more crime last month than in August of 1918 or in July, June, May, April or March of last year.

The chief of police announced he needed 5,000 more men to give "adequate protection."

The Kind-Hearted Apple Tree.

What a kind heart an apple tree must have! What generous work it makes of blossoming! It is not content with a single bloom for each apple that is to be; but a profusion, a prodigality of blossom there must be. The tree is but a huge bouquet; it gives you 20 times as much as there is need for, and evidently because it loves to blossom. How one feels his childhood coming back to him, when, emerging from the hard city streets, he sees orchards and gardens in sheeted bloom—plum, cherry, peach, pear and apple, waves and billows of blossoms rolling over the hillsides, and down through the levels! This is a kingdom of glory. The bees know it. Are the blossoms singing, or is all this humming sound the music of bees? Such a sight is equal to a sunset, which is but a blossoming of the clouds.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Gallant Priest.

The witty parish priest of Ballybrack, Father Healy, once had an encounter with Gladstone that resulted in a spirited exchange of pleasantries. According to a contributor in the Boston Transcript, the statesman, in order to tease Father Healy, told him that once when he was visiting Rome he had been offered a plenary indulgence for eight or ten lire. Father Healy immediately rejoined that all he could say was that Mr. Gladstone was being "let off very lightly."

One of the characteristics of this genial priest was his gallantry—a trait that shows he was a true Irishman. On one occasion Father Healy had met at Bray Station a young lady—one of the Dublin belles—in a donkey trap. She was in an exhausted condition and explained that her donkey, on the way to the station, had taken fright and run away with her.

"Faith, then, he is no ass," said Father Healy to the pretty girl.

Romance of Business.

Platinum worth $2,415,000 and weighing 23,000 ounces was recently brought into this country. It traveled from Russia as the personal baggage of a Massachusetts business man, who had undertaken on his own responsibility to secure it for the government. To this task he gave over a year of his time without renumeration, advanced his own funds, overcame an uncounted number of dangers, obstacles and hardships, and sacrificed his health. A tragic ending to the story of commercial romance is supplied by his death, four hours after his return, from exhaustion.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Now They Help Missionary.

The death of a cat caused a man and his wife, members of the Trinity M. E. church in Washington, to decide that it would be possible for them to support a native missionary in China as their contribution to the centenary movement in which the Methodist Episcopal churches are to spend $105,000,000 for war reconstruction and home and foreign missions during the next five years. It was costing them $3 a month to feed the cat, and until kitty passed on they didn't see how they could afford to give $50 a year to support a native missionary in China.

MEMBERS OF BOTH PARTIES FROWN ON POST OFFICE HEAD

Democrats and Republicans Condemn Wilson's Political Henchman

From Our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 22.—By a vote of 247 to 22 the House adopted a resolution which contemplates an investigation of Postmaster General Burleson's activities in seeking, as alleged, to break down the civil service system with reference to the appointment of postmasters who are supposed to be selected under the merit plan of the civil service.

Democrats joined in large numbers with Republicans in passing the resolution.

Representative Lehlbach of New Jersey, chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, led the fight for the adoption of the resolution and condemned in emphatic terms the course of the Postmaster General. Mr. Lehlback specified several cases in which the Postmaster General had refused to appoint postmasters certified as eligible for appointment. He declared Mr. Burleson had made statements "deliberately and unqualifiedly false" in a denial issued by the Postmaster General of charges recently made against him by former Civil Service Commissioner Charles M. Galloway.

Members of both parties severely criticised the political activity of Mr. Burleson in respect to appointment of postmasters.

Among the specific cases which were cited wherein Mr. Burleson was charged with playing politics and scuttling the merit principle were those of the postmasterships at Newark, New Jersey, and Boston, Mass.

Champ Clark, who insisted the Republicans ought not to complain of what had happened or "bullyrag" Mr. Burleson, recommended that the order putting postmasters under civil service be repealed.

It has been expected for some time that the relations of Mr. Burleson with the civil service system would be explored by Congress. There have been many complaints on this score. The investigation promises to be a useful and enlightening one and one in the interest of better government.

TREATY PARAGRAPHS.

"In regard to the amendments generally," says Senator Lodge, "it should be stated at the outset that nothing is more groundless than the sedulously cultivated and constantly expressed fear that textual amendments would require a summoning of the peace conference and thereby cause great delay. There will be no necessity of summoning the peace conference because it is now in session in Paris, with delegates fully representing all the signatory powers, as it has been for six months, and as it is likely to be for six months more."

"Textual ammendments," Senator Lodge says, "if made by the Senate, can be considered in Paris at once and the conference would be at least as usefully employed in that consideration as they now are in dividing and sharing southeastern Europe and Asia Minor, in handing the Greeks of Thrace over to our enemy Bulgaria, and in trying to force upon the United States the control of Armenia, Anatolia, and Constantinople through the medium of a large American army."

"We had better keep out of the affairs of Europe," is the opinion of General John J. Pershing, expressed in New York. The General is taciturn and reserved and his official position prevents his fully speaking his mind.

"We have heard it frequently said," states the Senate Foreign Relations Committee anent the league and peace treaty," that the United States 'must' do this and do that in regard to this league of nations and the terms of the German peace. There is no 'must' about it. 'Must' is not a word to be used by foreign nations or domestic officials to the American people or their representatives."

"At this moment," says Senator Lodge, "the United States is free from entanglements or obligations which legally or in the name of honor would compel her to do anything contrary to the dictates of conscience or to freedom and the interests of the American people. This is the hour when we can say precisely what we will do and exactly what we will not do, and no man can ever question our good faith if we speak now. When we are once caught in the meshes of a treaty of alliance or a league of nations composed of 26 other powers our freedom of action is gone."

If the laboring classes ever get all they demand, what will the agitators do? But, then, the agitators will probably be too clever to work themselves out of a job.

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