Town and County News

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 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.

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

Use, do not abuse; neither abstinence or excess renders man happy. —Voltaire.

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

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Brashears, of Greensboro, have been spending a few days with Mrs. Brashears' sister, Mrs. Marietta Anthony, prior to removing to New York.

Mrs. I. S. Hollingsworth wishes to announce that hereafter her millinery store will be open every Thursday night, for the benefit of her many out of town patrons.

Mr. James H. Nichols has purchased the private garage of Mr. George T. Redden on 4th street, and removed it to the lot in the rear of the store of J. H. Nichols & Co.

Mr. J. Harvey Burgess, humorist, will give an entertainment in the Sunday School room of the M. P. Church on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society. Admission, adults, 25c, children, 15c.

There will be a Sunday School Convention held at the Church of the Brethren, Denton, Md., on Saturday and Sunday, October 11, and 12. A fine program has been arranged, and there will be prominent speakers in attendance.

Reading matter, particularly magazines, are in demand at Camp Holabird by the boys stationed there. They have read practically everything on the post and are greatly in need of literature. Donations of books or magazines should be made to the American Red Cross, Camp Holabird, Maryland.

When in the market for cantaloupe crates, strawberry crates, peach carriers, 16-qt. peach baskets, ½ 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.

FINE HOME FOR SALE.—I am offering for sale my home on Eifth ave. extended. It is splendid shape, practically new. Eight rooms and attic. Large lot 100x200 feet. Possession given at once.

FRANK A. REDDEN,
For full information see
WM. A. STEWART,
10-2,3t] Denton, Md.

A disease has broken out among the hogs in the vicinity of Greensping, Delaware, and the Delaware State Veterinary Board has been notified. It is not believed to be the cholera but is an acute throat ailment, according to the farmers who have watched the cases that have appeared so far. The animals die in a few hours after showing the first symptoms.

There will be a union meeting of the Caroline County Farmers' Supply Co. on Saturday evening, Oct. 4 at 8 o'clock. The address of the evening will be given by a lady representative of the Government. Let every member be present and bring his neighbor. Other business of importance to members. Show your interest by your presence.

W. W: NEWCOMER,
Pres.

The Home Economics Club of Denton was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Cawley and Mrs. Garey, at the home of the former. Professor Rickey gave a very interesting talk on "Poultry," followed by open discussion of the subject. After the business meeting a very pleasant social hour was enjoyed. The last and best part of this being a delicious buffet luncheon, served in the dining room. The meeting adjourned to meet with Mrs. Pickering Friday, October 3, at 2.30. p. m.

Article X of the League of Nations.

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

The use of the pro-German bugaboo is popular. President Wilson has utilized it on the stump in the West to seriously assure his countrymen that German influences are at work to defeat the ratification of the treaty as it stands. Representative Helfin, of Alabama, followed the Chief Executive's appeal by another of his own in the House in which he alleged that pro-German influences are behind the fight made by Republican Senators and some of the Democratic members of that body to protect American rights through amendments and reservations. Meanwhile the Senate proceeds to read into the treaty that the United States should be as influential in it as Great Britain.

"Contemptible quitters," says the President of certain opposing Senators. As a result, they are now asking him whether he was quite as contemptible in quitting his fourteen points which he declared after the armistice that American soldiers had fought to uphold. They are asking him where are his "freedom of the seas," "self determination," and also his "peace without annexations."

Representative Frederick W. Dallinger, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House providing for restoration to the colors and a general amnestry to all soldiers and marines who have been prosecuted, convicted and sentenced by a court-martial. He does not include those who would have been sentenced in a civil court as of a felony. He would have all others then honorably discharge and given all forfeitures of pay. He proposes that every right of citizenship be restored. A board of clemency is created to review all courtmartial cases since April 6, 1817.

All first-class mail matter deposited in any postoffice for delivery within the limits of that postoffice district will be carried hereafter at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, if a bill introduced by Representative Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, a Republican member of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, is enacted into law.

In resigning the office of civil Service Commissioner, Charles M. Galloway made the statement that his "resignation was forced because I would not cooperate with Postmaster General Burleson in debaching the civil service and making a sham of the merit system. Herman W. Craven, the Republican member, and I, a Democrat were ousted from the commission because we were not willing that the commission should be a mere adjunct of the Postoffice Department and subservient to it, especially with reference to the examinations for presidential postmasters." Representative Halvor Steenerson, chairman of the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, has introduced a resolution providing for the nomination of the three members of the Civil Service Commission by the Supreme Court of the United States in order that Postmaster General Burleson may no longer connive at the defeat of the merit system.

New Kind of Baseball Bats.

The present-day penchant of manufacturers and others for substitutes threatens even those trusted baseball bats to which every big league hitter looks to perpetuate his fame. The forest products laboraty of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has recently been manufacturing experimentally a number of laminated wood articles with the idea of utilizing small lumber stock. Baseball bats are among the articles which have been experimented on. In practically every instance the products made from this material have given as good service as those made in the regular way. Whether they would satisfy the critical demands of professionals who inspect their white ash clubs with zealous care is a matter as yet undetermined. The fact remains, however, that the initial success in the experiments cited seem to indicate that there is a large field heretofore undeveloped in which laminated wood can be used successfully. Attention is called to the fact that, some of the bats have broken under severe usage, the breaks were not in the glued joints, indicating that the artificial joining has been accomplished in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Shoe lasts were also made of laminated wood and after undergoing the severest usage in various factories are still serviceable. Hat blocks of a similarly built-up material were tried out thoroughly and proved very satisfactory. Recently constructed specimens of wagon bolsters which were made up with laminations carefully joined just before gluing are standing weather tests well. A wagon company is giving these articles a trial.

The Farmer Supply Company have their new building under way and will have it completed in the near future.

SHADY RETREATS.

New Publication Tells of Maryland Attractions, and Camp Sites That are Free.

To you that own a taste for fall and summer camping, but maybe with a paucity of ready money, the Board of Forestry will tell just how to get your fill; and by spending only your time. It is always in new publication of the Board, "The State Reserves of Maryland," by J. Gordon Dorrance, Assistant Forester.

The Sunday School picnic of days that are gone, and the old swimming pool down under the alders, flash into your mind as you turn the pages which tell of the woods, and camping sites, and free good times reserved for Maylanders. In the pictures you feel and see the early freshness of the Garrett County forests, wide stretches of them, still wild, still primitive, and beckoning to you with all the charm of unspoiled naturalness. Swimming and fishing are there, and tents that lie close to the base of a high old mountain, drawing protection from its tree-clad sides, good health and wholesome balms from the pure and smoke-free air. And glimpses of the Patapsco River appear, with the summer home of the man likes to see his family every day vacation time, particularly in such surroundings. A little waterfall crops up on one page, and you start, to learn that such a rustic gem may still be found so close to home, "Ten miles from the City Hall of Baltimore," as the book has it.

The time, the place, and the proper camp site are all pointed out in various chapters that deal with the reserves of Western Maryland, the Patapsco Park near Baltimore, how to be comfortable though camping, some few selected "don'ts" for the unlearned, lastly an application form to be filled out, detached, and mailed, and which should shortly get for you a free use permit. For only a casual reader the book has much of interest; for the prospective camper who cannot wander far from "The State Reserves of Maryland" hold out decided hope and promise.

Splendid Opportunity for Young Men.

Young men desiring to take up Naval Aviation have the privilege of selecting any one of eleven different air stations ranging from Massachusetts to the Panama Canal in latitude and from New York to California in longitude. Naval Aviation offers, both to the untrained men and to the experienced men, the most thorough training anywhere available. Recruits enlisting at the Navy Recruiting Station, 125 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, may elect to go to the Aviation Mechanics School at Great Lakes, Ill., for a 16 months course. Upon arrival there they enter the Aviation Metal Workers Apprentice School. This is divided into twelve periods of three weeks each. In the first period shop arithmetic and shop sketching is taught; in the second, properties of metal; in the third, blacksmith work; in the fourth, vise and bench work, etc.

After graduation from the apprentice school, the embryo aviator enters one of the following schools: Machinist, Coppersmith, Armor, or Instrument. Those graduates of the machinist school who show exceptional aptitude are given a further course at the Advanced Aviation Mechanics School with a view to qualifying them as experts capable of doing work requiring the greatest knowlege and skill and making them capable of becoming foremen of the engine maintenance force at aviation station. There are in addition schools for woodworkers, carpenters, and quartermasters.

Any men in Naval Aviation who are made members of an aircraft Crew, and detailed for flying duty, receive 50 per cent increase in pay.

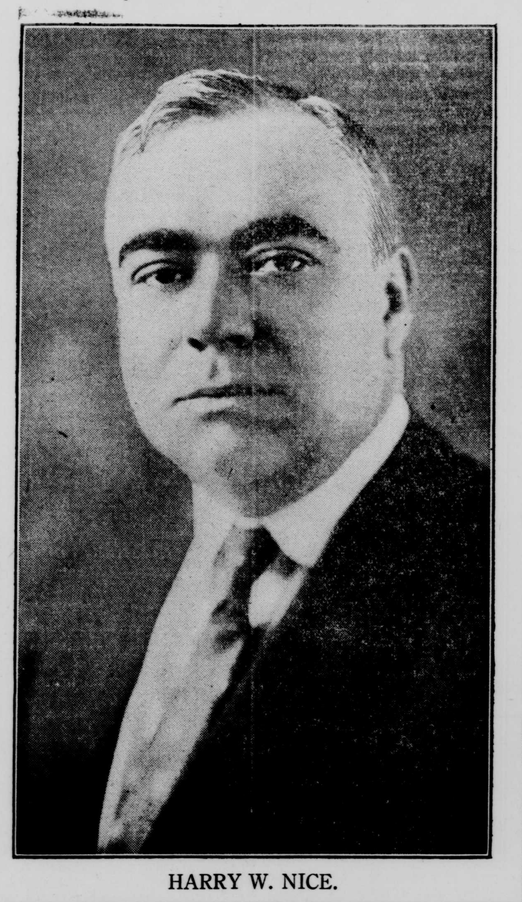
Provision is made to give flight training to a limited number of enlisted men each year. Only exceptional men receive this training, but the goal is there and it is up to the man himself as to whether or not he reaches it.

Hits Boston Police.

Representative John G. Cooper, of Ohio, who was a locomotive engineer before his election to Congress as a Republican, appeals to the workingmen of America against the Bolshevist tendencies exemplified in the Boston police strike. As the holder of a union card, he says:

"I think it is the most disgraceful condition in any community for men who have sworn to enforce the law to quit their jobs as the policemen did in Boston, and leave the city at the mercy of the mob. Such actions will react in a thousand ways against organized labor throughout the country. I cannot help believing that such actions are not encouraged by the better class of workingmen, or by their leaders, but are being or by those who would overthrow our form of government in order to establish the Soviet system now in force in Russia. There one of the first measures was to gain control of the police, the agency of maintaining law and order. The guardians of law and order should have no other allegiance except that which they take when they swear to uphold the law and enforce it."

Maryland's Next Governor.



HARRY W. NICE.

HYPOCRISY OF WILSON IS REVEALED BY REED

Repeats Caustic Utterances of Executive and Analyzes Their Baselessness and Injustice.

BY SNELL SMITH

Washington, Oct. 5.—"The President spent eight months in Europe helping frame the peace treaty containing eighty thousand words. He has or should have intimate knowledge of all its terms and ought to be capable of demonstrating by cool reason and by citation of the terms of the instrument that it will benefit mankind. The country had the right to expect that in his tour across the continent he would convey to them an intimate and concise knowledge of the contract into which he proposes to force the country, and that he would make plain to them every doubtful proposition."

So declared Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, to the Senate, in commenting on the President's criticism of his opponents. "But," continued the Senator, "if a citizen refuses to repudiate the policies under which our country has become great, the President characterizes him as 'pigmy minded.'

"If he declines to turn his back upon Washington and Jefferson, he is described as afflicted with 'curious abberations of thinking.'

"If he can not see his way clear to embroil America in the wars of every country and to plunge her into the controversies of every land, he sees with 'jaundiced eyes.'

"If we venture to point out that Article X binds us to send our soldiers to defend the frontiers of every land in every quarter of the globe, he is 'afflicted with amazing ignorance.'

"If he looks with pride upon the glorious achievements of America's past and refuses to abandon the policies which have brought us to the heights of prosperity, he is a 'dreamer, living in a forgotten age.'

"If after studying the league covenant lawyers and statesmen reach the conclusion that it is inimical to the public weal, they are classified as men 'whose heads are only fit to serve as knots to prevent their bodies from unraveling.'

"If Senators of the United States, sworn to defend the Constitution and protect the Republic study the proposed covenant and conclude that it is their duty not to advise or consent to its ratification, they are denounced as 'dishonest opponents of the treaty who will be gibbeted and who will regret that the gibbet is so high.'

"Or the President informs them they should be 'hung on a gibbet as high as heaven and pointed in the opposite direction.'

"And so the resistless argument proceeds."

Aeroplane engines with nine and 14 radical cylinders have been perfected by an English builder.

In spite of the fact that a girl never seems able to hit what she aims at, she can successfully throw a fellow over.

PRESIDENT FAILS TO AROUSE FAITH IN HIS COVENANT.

Will Return From Tour in Disillusionment As to Stand of People.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 29.—There is every indication, in the reports coming to Washington from the route of President Wilson's tour of the country, that the President or at least some of his advisers will return to the national capital disillusioned as to the country's attitude with regard to the existing covenant for the League of Nations, and as to its estimate of his abandonment of Americanism for internationalism. Independent newspaper reports, and the mass of personal correspondence coming to members of Congress in the wake of the President's tour, are practically unanimous in their verdict that the Chief Executive has failed completely in his personal efforts to revive the fortunes of the League. In all sections, it is reported, the President was received eagerly by the great mass of citizens who were hopeful that he would furnish them with facts which would substantiate his claim that the League meant universal and everlasting peace. But instead of facts, the President has preserved in his well-known rhetorical flights, and has left behind him a spirit of disappointment and apprehension which is making itself felt at the capital in an unmistakable manner.

"If the President hoped to sweep the country with enthusiasm on the issue of the League of Nations, he must be a greatly disappointed man," said Representative Rodenberg of Illinois, today; "He knows now that those who have pointed out the pitfalls of the League, and the peace treaty, as drafted at Versailles, have gained for themselves the everlasting gratitude of the public. The President must look for a new issue, if he hopes to gain a hold upon the public. He had a new issue in the cost of living, but after calling attention to this grave situation, and urging immediate steps to solve it, he abandoned the fight, and started on an extended tour of the country. It will be interesting to see what he will grasp at next."

Deliberately Gave Wrong Impression.

Why did President Wilson in his Sioux Falls speech try to convey the impression to his audience and to the American people that if the Senate put reservations on the covenant for the league of nations they would have to be sanctioned by Germany before they would be effective?

Without going into the matter as to what may have been the motive for the President's Sioux Falls utterance it is sufficient to recall that the President himself on August 20th admitted to the Foreign Relations Committee that modifications of the league covenant would not have to be submitted to Germany.

Some girls are mighty sensitive. They are so thin skinned you can't even tell them beauty is only skin deep.

REED APOTHEMS.

Asserting that the league will bring universal peace, the President yet demands a standing army of a half million men.

Insisting that war will be no more, he urges the doctrine of universal military training.

Proclaiming that the day has come when swords are to be beaten into plowshares, he demands millions for a navy.

He advocates freedom of the seas, but consents that England remain mistress of the waters of the world.

He chafes at being kept at his presidential duties in Washington when he has been in this country only 60 days in the past 9 months.

He makes a speech declaring his own opinions and the next day asserts that his own speech is a solemn instruction by the people which he is dutifully carrying into effect.

He hears the echo of his own words, and the next day proclaims them the voice of God.

He denounces secret treaties, yet seeks to engage his country in a contract ratifying and confirming secret and cruel treaties by which our own Allies have been despoiled.

He preaches open covenants, openly arrived at, yet goes into secret conclaves and seizes cable lines and permits a censorship of European news.

He refuses to inform the Senate concering his vote on radical equality, pleading that he would thereby disclose secrets which would cause international embarrassement, although the public statement of the Japanese statesman Baron Goto that Wilson and House had both voted with Japan on racial equality has for weeks gone unchallenged and undisputed. I shall insert that interview as a part of my remarks.

Because the members of the Senate have not in answer to his dictation immediately approved the treaty he has in substance charged them with treasonable practices by intimating that they are now conspiring with Germany, a country with which we are still technically at war.

The statement is as false as it is infamous.

He goes about the country denouncing the Senate for the delay in passing upon the treaty, yet he refused to give to the Senate the practically completed draft of the treaty, although it was in the possession of all the chancelleries of Europe and was being sold upon the streets of Berlin and authenticated copies of it were in the hands of the great bankers of New York City.

He complains of delay, yet his adherents in the Senate conducted a filibuster to prevent the publication in the Congressional Record and to the country of an advance copy of the treaty.

He complains of delay, yet he withheld from the Senate the French treaty, which by express terms was to be laid before the Senate at the same time the German treaty was submitted.

He complains of delay, yet he even now withholds documents important to the proper understanding of the treaties pending before the Senate.

The President talks much of "duty of sacrifice," but even while he speaks, he, at Government expense, rides on special trains; sails upon magnificent ships, fitted with special glass pavilions; lives in the palaces of princes; receives presents from foreign nobility worth hundreds of thousands of dollars; commandeers entire hotels; summons armies of retainers; creates diplomats without law; and wages war without authority.

Out of the public funds he provides the keep of his retainers. He compels the American taxpayers to furnish their food and to wash their dirty linen. He talks of sacrifices are to be made by American boys who perish in the snows of Siberia or who are yet to die beneath the suns of the Equator.

The time has come when we will determine whether the Senate of the United States is a part of the Government set up by the people of the United States, and whether it shall proceed to exercise its functions without fear or favor without coercion, and without abuse.

Why The Objection.

One of the questions propounded to President Wilson at San Francisco on Wednesday was as follows:

"Is it true that under the league of nations foreign countries can order the sending of American troops to foreign countries?"

To this President Wilson replied:

"It is not. The right of congress to determine such questions is in no wise impaired."

If this is so why should there be such strenuous objection to having the senate state this in specific terms in a reservation to the treaty?

What has become of those students of domestic science who used to write articles about how to live on $10 a week?

SOLDIERS BROUHT BACK CONFINED IN IRON CAGES

Sufferers From Shell Shock Put With Insane, and Beaten and Kicked on Way to Discharge

BY SNELL SMITH

Washington, Sept 29.—Scathing denunciation of those in authority in the Army is voiced by Representative Charles J. Thompson, of Ohio, in urging charges that they have destroyed the national guard, reduced officers to ranks by so called inefficiency boards, sent youths to prison almost for life for trivial offenses, unnecessarily executed soldiers before mitigating papers reached the Judge Advocate General, permitted the brutal beating of homesick and shell-shocked soldiers, locked up same white soldiers in wards and mental cages with insane whites and negros, caused arbitrary delay in discharging enlisted and drafted men, failed to give proper promotions and otherwise comported themselves with favoritism, inefficiency, brutality pusillanimity."

"If the crimes committed against the soldiers of the United States, both in America and abroad, by the automatic military authorities," he says, in a statement issued today, "could be chronicled, a library of considerable dimension would be required to hold them. Now that men are being discharged the truth is coming out. Some methods should be devised by Congress to rectify, if possible some of the wrongs inflicted upon soldiers, and empty prisons in the United States of every prisoner not a criminal under civil laws. I could be arrested for what I think of the present military cabal, which, in my opinion, could give Satan pointers on how to run Hades."

The ire of Thompson has been roused by witnesses introduced by him as the result of his resolution to investigate the Walter Reed and Saint Elizabeth's hospitals here and interrogated during the past week by Representative Roscoe C. McCulloch, of Canton, a member of the House committee investigating the War Department.

"At Savenay, in Hospital 214," said one witness, "some of the mental cases were really insane, but most of them were just worrying simply about home affairs. Yet were locked up behind every screen-wired windows. If they did not do just what they were told in exactly the way it was told them, the boys were jumped on and beaten up. There was one man named Mooney. He had gone crazy over religion. He never bothered anyone and just sat on his bed all day, saying his 'Hail Mary' and counting his beads. The side of his face was skinned where a couple of men had jumped on him and beaten him. He is just one I remember."

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

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

Letters testamentary granted by the Register of Wills, in the absence of the Court to Ezekiel H. Jones and Gertrude Cranor on the personal estate of William A. Corbin, deceased. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and Edward E. Nuttle and Harvey D. Williams were appointed appraisers.

Letters of administration on the personal estate of William C. Jamp, deceased. granted to William L. Jump. Bond filed and approved.

Application filed by Charles B. Culver for appointment as guardian to Anna and William Lucas, minors.

The last will and testament of Joseph Cherry, deceased, was duly proved and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary granted to John Allen Cherry, Charles F. Cherry and George Cherry. Bond filed and approved. Notice to creditors ordered to be published, and J. Olan Clark and William Cannon were appointed appraisers.

Elizabeth E. Hubbard and Ralph F. Hubbard, executors of John Hubbard, deceased, filed second account of sales, account of rents and first account of admistration; passed.

Perry D. Taylor Madison W. Charles, administrators of Robert P. Taylor, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property; approved, and order to sell at public sale granted.

As the result of the resignation of Secretary of Commerce Redfield it is gradually comming out that he was being undermined in his influence by the efforts of Director of Railways Hines, assisted by the President's son-in-law, ex-Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. He formed a commission to regulate steel prices, and after all his pains Hines refused to abide by it. Piqued at the President's refusal to take his part against the attitude of a lesser official, he quit.

American Union still $1.00

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