AMERICAN UNION

Vol. 63, No. 50. DENTON, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1919. $1.00 Per Year.

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

THE PEOPLES BANK

DENTON, MD.

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

Messages to Seekers of Success

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

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 to 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.

A Little Squall.

"Making any progress towards getting acquainted with those fashionable people next door?"

"Just a little. Their cat invited our cat over to a musicale last night."

Seemed Likely.

Teacher—Nero fiddled while Rome was burning.

Pupil—Did he play something about there being "a hot time in the old town to-night"?

MICKIE SAYS



HAMMERMILL BOND

and Our Good

PRINTING

Will Save You Money

CHANGES IN ORBIT OF MOON

Explains Fact That Eclipses Do Not Occur on or About Same Dates Every Year

Lunar eclipses always occur at full moon, or when the sun and moon are in opposition, and are caused by the moon passing through earth's shadow. As the moon in her course passes the sun once every month, and also places the earth between herself and the sun once a month, it is evident that if she moved in the plane of the eclipse there would be either a total or annular eclipse of the sun and a total eclipse of the moon every month. They do not happen every full moon because the moon's orbit is inclined to the ecliptic the great circle of the heavens round which the sun seems to travel from west to east in the course of a year, allowing her to pass the sun to an angle of nearly 5 degrees and 9 minutes to the north and south of his track, preventing such a frequent occurrence of eclipses. From the magnitude of the angle of inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic an eclipse can only occur on a full moon happening when the moon is at or near one of her nodes, or points where her orbit intersects the eclipse. Therefore, if the moon does not travel in the ecliptic, which would result in a lunar eclipse every full moon, it is logical to say that the moon does not follow the same orbit year after year. If the moon followed the same orbit year after year lunar eclipses would occur on or about the same dates every year, but the fact is that they might occur any full moon.—Kansas City Star.

GRIZZLY IS FAST VANISHING

Final Disappearance of Really Noble Animal Will Be Regretted by All Who Knew Him.

The grizzly bear has been known to the white race little more than a century. Lewis and Clark wrote the first official accounts of him in 1805, and he was first discussed publicly in 1814 by Gev. De Witt Clinton in New York city. Guthrie's geography says that he was named Ursus horribilis by Naturalist George Ord in 1815. Fossil records indicate that the grizzly is of Asiatic origin. He appears to have come into America about a million years ago over one of the pre-historic land bridges that united Alaska and Asia. Bears and dogs are descendants from the same parent stock. The grizzly bear never eats human flesh, is not ferocious and fights only in self-defense. He leads an adventurous life, is a born explorer and ever has good wilderness manners — never makes attacks. The numerous cases in which the grizzly has been made a pet and companion of man, where he was thoughtfully, intelligently raised, show him to be a superior animal, dignified, intelligent, loyal and uniformly good-tempered. Not a grizzly exists in any of the four national parks of California, and that animal, once so celebrated in that state, is extinct there. He is also extinct over the greater portion of the vast territory which he formerly occupied, and is verging on extermination.

The Radish.

Who disdains the humble radish? Certainly not Miss Trouard-Riolle, a young French woman who has chosen the radish as the subject of her theme for the doctor's degree of the Faculte de Paris. The radish, it now turns out, is no mere mushroom of the vegetable world. Besides its edible qualities it wears the halo of tradition. Hence the enthusiasm of Miss Trouard-Riolle. She has discovered, after arduous research, that the radish was known of the Egyptians and of the Chinese. As yet research has not provided any clue to the whereabouts of the radish from the early times to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it entered France in varied coats of black, of white, and red. It must be left to Miss Trouard-Riolle, or others of the same indefatigable curiosity to discover.

Biscuit of Ancient Origin.

The biscuit is in reality the oldest form of bread. Nobody knows when the process of fermentation was introduced in baking, but it is certain, that the making of simple cakes with flour and water and without yeast—that is, biscuits—dates from the highest antiquity, for such biscuits have been found among neolithic remains. The Greeks and Romans had advanced from the primitive form of bread, but they baked biscuits for special occasions, for use in military campaigns and on voyages. The Romans called this form of bread "panis nauticus," while the Greeks used for it a term meaning "bread twice put into the fire." The word biscuit means, of course, twice baked, but the ancient practice of a double baking has long been abandoned.

Real Butterflies as Ornaments.

The mounting of real butterflies as millinery ornaments is a work of great skill, and one in which the clever fingers of the Frenchwoman are almost indispensable. The insect to be utilized is first left for a day upon damp sand in order to soften it and make it easier of manipulation. Both sides of the wings are then covered with a transparent white alcohol varnish, and it is at once backed with sateen of an appropriate shade, according to a writer in Wide World. When dry, this stuff is carefully cut round so as to exactly fit the butterfly, which is then mounted on a wire—a light and graceful object for a modiste.

WOLF SHOWS REAL CUNNING

Stefansson Compares Him With Fox, to the Disadvantage of the Smaller Animal

The wisdom of the fox is not so evident as the saying is widespread, but the more I see of wolves the more respect I have for their intelligence, which is unique among the nonhuman inhabitants of the North.

The second day on the new land I met a wolf that came running toward me at first, for he could not fail to mistake me at a distance for a caribou, but when he got within two hundred yards and could see more plainly he realized my strangeness and, what is truly remarkable, inferred that I might be dangerous. This wolf could certainly never have seen a human being before, and the only dark thing of size comparable to mine that he had ever seen must have been either a caribou or a muskox. The caribou are his prey, and while he seldom kills a muskox he at least has no reason to fear that exceptionally clumsy and slow-moving animal.

But at two hundred yards this wolf paused and, after a good look that satisfied him that I was something new in his experience, commenced to circle me at that distance to get my wind. When he got it it took him off at top speed. The similarly unsophisticated foxes of this region will commonly run within ten or fifteen yards of you and follow you around for miles, barking like a toy dog following a pedestrian.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson in Harper's Magazine.

EXERCISE MAY BE OVERDONE

Nature's Signals to Desist Should Be Heeded by Those Who Would Preserve Health.

"Pursued ostensibly to promote personal welfare, physical exercise is not infrequently carried to a point of overdoing, which results in injury rather than benefit," says the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Commenting on some observations made on aviators, it says the test of the value of an exercise lies in the physiological adjustments that it induces. "If the heart reduces its rate of beating and is less sensitive to exercise, the training is commendable. Training should make the heart and other muscles better and endure fatiguing exercises better than the untrained heart does. Consequently, if the heart reacts excessively as a result of work; if there is a rapid rise in pulse rate, which returns to its normal only after a long interval, the fundamental aim of exercise for health has not been accomplished. The symptoms of an overworked mechanism are at hand. However advantageous vigorous training may be in the great majority of cases, failure to adjust to the increased demand of work is always a signal to desist and an indication that other modes of perfecting the organism should be sought."

Remarkable Thinness.

Prof. J. Perriu has made a study of soap bubbles—just the kind that little folks blow with clay pipes—and he announces that they are five millimicrons thick. This means that it would take more than five million films of a soap bubble to make one inch of thickness. While this is getting down pretty fine, still the elementary leaflet of mica is finer. Mica can be split down to a thickness of one molecule, which is thinner than the thickness of the skin of a soap bubble, which suggests that the latter must be crystalline in structure. Just before a soap bubble bursts dark spots form on it. He found that these housed still darker, smaller spots. These are droplets of water surrounded by strata condensed upon the membrane. They are described as being like dust motes in a sunbeam.

Gentleness.

Gentleness is a natural element. To train, restrain or subdue the character so that it will manifest this virtue is not to give to that character the element of gentleness. The result will be to tame but not to make gentle. When one is able to control by watchfulness his actions, so that they result in gentleness, he possesses something less than gentleness. Gentleness must be natural to be truly genuine. Where love, latent and fervent, abounds, that is the sort of soul that possesses gentleness. It is out of the abundance of the heart that the mouth should speak. It is from the abundance of the regenerate spirit that the soul shall unveil the grace of gentleness in myriad relations. Disposition, temper and manner are in the province of this virtue. They must possess it.—Christian Intelligencer.

Cotton in the Far North.

Flowers grow profusely in many parts of the arctic regions. One of the most frequently met with is the cotton plant. Northern miners have a saying that wherever cotton blooms, ice is not far below. One may walk for miles, between the months of June and August, through fields of cotton plants in flower, the white, silky tops swaying in the arctic breeze. At present little use is made of it, from an industrial point of view, except where the down is gathered for filling pillows. The flowers bloom luxuriantly, as is natural where the sun shines continuously during the summer months. Among others, the flower-hunter may gather purple larkspur, bluebells, monk's hood, primroses, asters, lilies-of-the-valley and even a kind of arctic geranium, pink or white in color.

SHOWED SPIRIT OF AMERICA

Connecticut Youth Good Example of the Men That Made Victory Over the Hun Certain.

What was the spirit, French, British, Italian, American, that made possible the day of the signing of peace? Well, as for the American spirit, a story, which Gen. Clarence Edwards told me at St. Mihiel, has the meaning as I felt it, writes Lucian Swift Kirtland in Leslie's. He was visiting the hospital. Just as he was leaving a nurse ran after him. "A Connecticut boy," she said, "has heard you are here. He has begged me to ask you to see him. He's dying, but he doesn't know it. He says he has a great favor to ask." Just then the chaplain came and had the same request. They hurried back, the chaplain leading. The boy looked up and saw the chaplain.

"My God! Chaplain," he called out, "what are you looking so darn glum about? Just 'cause you think I'm going to die and you don't know how to tell me about it? H—, what did I come over here for? Didn't I come over here to die if that had to be the chance? Haven't I had my big chance? Have I failed? What the h— are you worrying about?"

Just then he saw the general. "Oh, General," he said, "excuse me for bothering you, but I'm dying. I know it. I don't want to ask for favors, but the Connecticut band is here, and I thought I'd ask you if you'd have them come and play just once outside here. I want to hear the 'Connecticut State March' just once more."

In a minute the band was there—and it was playing the strains of the march. The lad lifted himself up, a smile of satisfaction on his face. His arm beat the time of the music. He pretended to be leading the band. At the last note he dropped back to his pillow—dead.

OLD HOUSE TO BE MUSEUM

Movement for Preservation of Structure Identified With Early Days of Southern California.

A movement is on at Riverside, Cal., for the preservation of a number of the old landmarks of the vicinity, buildings and spots intimately connected with the early-day period of southern California. The plan is being fostered by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution and the Pioneer society.

The first project to be undertaken is the restoration of the old Rubidoux home, an adobe structure, which was built by Indian labor three-quarters of a century ago. The Rubidoux family was one of the most prominent of the early Spanish residents, and the home was a social center for the interior section. Many of the notable events of history of the period just previous to the forty-niners are more or less intimately connected with this old building which in recent years has been abandoned and has begun to crumble away.

After the work of restoration is completed, the building will serve as a nucleus for a pioneer museum for the housing of many relics of the early days.

Mediterranean Air Base.

A far-reaching program of aviation in the French colonial possessions in Africa has been drawn up by the commission on aerial transports at Tunis, Algeria, which recommends that a great aerial transport center be established, with Tunis as its base, in order to centralize aerial traffic over the Mediterranean sea. Inasmuch as Tunis occupies an advantageous position, at the junction of French and international colonial possessions, a regular aerial service, it is urged, between Tunis and outlying districts would benefit the French protectorate. Already a line of airplanes is in operation between Gabes, an Algerian seaport, and the frontier of Tripoli; and this, in the expectation of colonial officials, will be extended to Tunis. So the "unchanging East" is fast becoming a by-word only of times past.

Flax In the War.

With restoration of the industry on a peace-time basis cotton once again goes ahead of linen in the world's favor. The exigencies of the recent conflict raised flax to the position as leader among fabrics, a rank which it had held for centuries but lost almost simultaneously with the advent of the cotton gin.

With realization of the importance of cotton in the making of munitions, there came a speedy reversion to linen for the more commonplace usages—waistcoats, sails for ships, even "wings" for airplanes having lately consisted of linen. But flax has reached the end of its days of monopoly. King Cotton now rises to the fore in ordinary pursuits, and linen once again becomes the aristocrat in this field of supply.

Modern Radio Methods.

In these days of the radio compass and instant wireless communication, a ship at sea is in little danger of losing its way, says Popular Mechanics magazine. Recently the Louisville Bridge lost its bearings in a heavy fog off the coast of New Jersey, and was unable to find Ambrose channel into New York harbor. The operator called the navy yard, and within five minutes received the answer: "Your true bearing at 4:43 p. m. from Rockaway beach two-hundred-ten, Sandy Hook sixty-seven, Mantoloking fifteen." The auto tourist asking the best route to town could hope for no more definite information than that.

Miracles in Money

A city skyscraper seems a miracle in steel and stone. But it is only a vast number of girders painstakingly placed together—a vast quantity of bricks placed end to end and one above another.

Miracles in money are seeming miracles only. **You** can work miracles in your own life.

Saving Wins Success

You can have a big prosperous farm, own a car, or travel wherever you wish.

Men who have really succeeded spell it S-A-V-E. You can win the same success. You do not need a lot of money to do it. You need no great education.

You need only the determination to start now and continue. Let us help you.



To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

Caroline County Bank

GREENSBORO, MD.

T. CLAYTON HORSEY. Cashier.

Messages to Seekers of Success

MANY MILLIONS CANNOT READ

One-Tenth of Population of the United States Over Ten Years Are Illiterate.

"According to the best estimates," says a writer in Everybody's for July, "about 10,000,000, or more than one-tenth of our population over ten years old, cannot read or write English—a number greater than the whole population of Canada; greater than the whole population of the South in the Civil war; greater than the combined populations of 15 of our states. And of this number, fully half can neither read, write nor speak English. In some cities, such as Passaic, N. J., or Fall River, Mass., these strangers number a sixth or more of the population.

"If this enormous population, alien in speech or literature or custom, were merely 'a population,' merely living among us, that would be one thing to think about. But all of this 10,000,000 are also working among us, trying to build some kind of life for themselves. And in so doing, they have brought themselves into a closer relationship with us than we are often willing to admit, even if we are aware of it. More than 58 per cent of the people who make our steel and iron, more than 72 per cent of those who make our clothes, more than 85 per cent of those who refine our sugar, are foreign-born. And nearly all of them cannot read or write English, and at least a quarter of them cannot read or write their own language. Six hundred and twenty thousand of the million who mine our coal are foreign-born, and 465,000 of these come from non-English-speaking races, with but the slightest ability, if any, to read the English language."

LATEST STYLE IN HAIR CUTS

New York Tonsorial Artist Advertises to Trim the Bean "Physiognomically."

"Hair cut physiognomically" is the impressive sign on the window of a "tonsorial artist" in the downtown section of New York.

"What's the sign mean?" asked a customer who drifted into the shop as a barber started to wait on him.

"I don't know," was the reply. "Some new-fangled idea of the boss'."

When appealed to the proprietor of the place swelled with pride and in his weightiest tones explained his brain child in this manner:

"That means that when you get into the chair we study your face and then proceed to cut your hair in such a manner that the trimming will conform to your general physiognomy, meaning your face. Sometimes a man is a victim of his barber in regard to his appearance—you know there are some men in the barber business here who ought to be shoemakers and cannot see any further than the hand that holds the expected tip. We bury defects in the face by the manner of hair cutting and enhance the good points. Women don't overlook this in putting up their hair and there is no reason why men should."

Mother was to entertain company, so Billy was put to bed earlier than usual. Billy resented this, and as an excuse said he didn't like to have the women see him in bed when they went upstairs to lay aside their wraps. Mother explained that as the women lived near by and because it was such a warm night the guests would come without hats or coats. It looked like bed for Billy, but as a last resort he said, "Oh, but, mother, surely they will wear their summer furs."

Canada's Bird Refuge.

It is something for one bird to tell another that Canada has created a series of reserves in the province of Quebec where birds are safe from man-made troubles.

Unlike most bird refuges, Perce Rock, a picturesque island near Perce village; the east and north cliffs of Bonaventure island, three miles further away; and the northernmost of the Magdalen islands, 124 miles out to sea, have been set apart specifically to protect birds whose value to mankind is chiefly their beauty as a part of nature.

There is no attempt to argue, for example, that the gannet, the kittiwake, or the razorbill auk should be protected because they "help the farmer"; they are protected simply because they are birds.

No human being may steal an egg from their nests; no weapon dangerous to their welfare may be brought within a mile of their island sanctuaries.

Naturally all other birds are equally safe, and the refuges will be a help toward carrying out the purpose of the international treaty for bird protection.

Yellowstone Park Grows.

Yellowstone national park is expected to grow 1,265 square miles larger as soon as the present congress reaches a bill neglected by the last session. The proposed extension, 30 miles to the south of the established boundary, as described in Popular Mechanics magazine, takes in Jackson lake and the wonderful mountain scenery about it, part of the famous Jackson's Hole country.

Besides providing the only variety of scenic beauty now lacking in the park, the addition includes the summer grazing ground of America's last large herd of elk, and some of the finest trout-fishing water in the country.

Fish Had False Teeth.

A fish wearing false teeth was hooked in the Gulf of Mexico, near Indian Rocks, Fla., by A. L. Anderson of Independence.

Judge Anderson was invited to go out in a boat with H. H. Ingersoll, a well known resident of Indian Rocks. During the day they brought up a specimen of the "swell toad" or burfish variety.

As the hook was pulled out it brought with it a front plate with four false teeth attached to a gold bridge.

Later it was learned by the astonished fishermen that a few days before a visitor from Oldsmar, a nearby resort, had dropped his teeth while bathing.—Kansas City Star.

The Mean Man.

Everybody knows the story about poor Tom Sharkey, who electrified the loungers in his saloon one day by saying heartily, "Well, boys, what are we going to have?" And then, as the loungers gathered round the bar, he added, "Rain or shine?"

Representative Gordon Lee of Chickamauga told a story of a similar kind about a mean man at Atlantic City. Some friends visited him on a hot evening and after they had sweltered a while in the sitting room he said:

"'Well, friends, could you stand some refreshments?'

"'We certainly could!' the visitors replied, and they moistened their dry lips in pleasant anticipation.

"'Then,' said the mean man, rising, 'we'll open this window. There's promise of a breeze.'"

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3542-0379.jpg