AMERICAN UNION

Vol. 64, No. 22. DENTON, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1920. $1.00 Per Year.

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

Messages to Seekers of Success

To Save Is to Have

Suppose you save 25 cents a day. That does not mean much to the average man. You won't miss it.

Yet that 25 cents a day in ten years grows to nearly a thousand dollars. And the interest, which we pay you for saving your money, brings the total to well over eleven hundred dollars.

Think of what you can do with this.

Realize Your Dreams

Just a few years of small but steady savings will bring you many of the things you are longing for. Perhaps you want a car. Perhaps you want to buy the farm next to you. Perhaps you want to start a son in business, or to go traveling, or to educate yourself or your children.

Saving will do all these. And best of all, you will have formed the saving habit and will never be one of the nine men out of every ten who pass their last years penniless—in the poorhouse or dependent on others.



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

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

DOING THINGS BY WHOLESALE

Easy to See Many Advantages in New Methods Rapidly Being Brought to Perfection.

Heretofore we have bought medical service at retail. Now Glasgow is trying out a plan to sell medical service wholesale.

What Glasgow is striving to do is this: Divide the city in districts and provide free dispensaries and free doctors to all who need medical attention.

It is claimed that such a scheme will reduce the death rate, because many poor people now skimp their families in the matter of health precautions.

And the doctors like it, also. They work fewer hours and a standard pay is guaranteed.

Withal, the Glasgow plan of wholesale doctoring is said to be cheaper than our old-fashioned retail method. "Girard" writes in the Philadelphia Press.

American cities have made half a step toward such doctoring of the people in wholesale lots.

We have boards of health and health bureaus. They administer in a general way and they administer in wholesale doses.

An order goes out and it goes for all the people. It is economical and wise, as every one knows, during such an epidemic as the "flu" was last year.

Doctoring by wholesale saved millions of lives in that one calamity.

Uncle Sam did the insuring of his own soldiers by wholesale in the last war.

Public schools supply education in wholesale quantities.

Our spiritual wants are supplied in a fashion wholesale through the churches.

So wholesale doctoring is only another day's march in the general direction of a socialistic empire.

MAKES NEW USE OF ECHOES

Inventor's Idea May Do Away With the Old Practice Known as "Heaving the Lead."

An inventor in Oakland, Cal., has found a new and practical use for echoes, and as a result the time may come when the practice of "heaving the lead" at sea will be known only in historical novels and old maritime history. The marimeter, as the new device is called, sends a sound from the keel of the ship to the bottom of the sea; the sound comes back as an echo, and the journey, automatically recorded on a diaphragm, is translated into terms of length. The report shows the depth of water between keel and bottom, calculated from the known speed of the sound-wave in salt water, and the knowledge may be acquired at the rate of four soundings a minute, which is very much faster than by the older methods. The marimeter, to be sure, has only recently gone to sea, if indeed the steamer Governor, which will carry the first of them, has yet left dry dock in Seattle, Wash. But the instrument promises to add materially to the security of ocean traffic.

Science and Soap Bubbles.

Sir James Dewar, the English professor of chemistry, who has made soap bubbles which he kept intact for more than a year, says that when a soap bubble becomes very old, say in three or four days, it offers the only possible example of the molecule visible to the naked eye. In the soap bubble ordinarily there are about 100 layers of molecules, but scientific treatment has produced black spots in which there is only a single layer, so thin that Sir James estimates that it would take one and one-third million like it superimposed to make an inch.

Insures Crusoe's Musket.

The musket said to have been given to Alexander Selkirk when he was put ashore on the Island of Juan Fernandez, 400 miles off the Chilean coast, has been going the rounds of British museums.

It was Selkirk's adventures upon which was based De Foe's famous story, "Robinson Crusoe." The musket is inscribed with the name of "A. Selkirk Largo, 1771." It was purchased by Randolph Berens for $6.25, but the owner has insured it for $10,000.

Selkirk owned a tavern near Clapham, England, but died in 1723 at sea as a lieutenant aboard a naval vessel.

Mennonites Make Trouble.

The Mennonites in Canada are fighting the compulsory school law, insisting on sending their children to their own parochial schools. As a result, a little schoolma'am has sat at her desk in a schoolroom in central Saskatchewan daily since September 1, waiting in vain for pupils to come to occupy the empty benches.

Put Over.

"The gentleman disclaims any knowledge of a huge slush fund spent in his behalf."

"And you will observe he does so without rancor."

"Quite so. I also observe that the gentleman was elected, which may explain the absence of rancor."

Salt in Holland.

Holland has begun to produce salt from wells drilled experimentally in two provinces and may be able to obtain enough for all of its needs.

New Metal Ladle Invented.

For workers with melted metals a ladle has been invented that pours from the bottom, leaving the dross and impurities behind.

HOW EUROPE CAN ESCAPE COLLAPSE

We Must Aid by Extending Credits, Says Davison.

GRAVE MENACE TO U. S. A.

European Ruin Would Involve America—Starvation and Disease Rampant.

Des Moines, Ia.—Speaking before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Henry P. Davison, chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, said:

As chairman of the Convention of Red Cross Societies, composed of representatives of twenty-seven nations that met recently in Geneva, I am custodian of authoritative reports recording appalling conditions among millions of people living in eastern Europe.

One of the most terrible tragedies in the history of the human race is being enacted within the broad belt of territory lying between the Baltic and the Black and Adriatic Seas.

This area includes the new Baltic States—Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, the Ukraine, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Montenegro, Albania and Serbia.

The reports which come to us make it clear that in these war-ravaged lands civilization has broken down. Disease, bereavement and suffering are present in practically every household, while food and clothing are insufficient to make life tolerable.

Men, women and children are dying by thousands, and over vast once-civilized areas there are to be found neither medicinal appliances nor medical skill sufficient to cope with the devastating plagues.

Wholesale starvation is threatened in Poland this summer unless she can procure food supplies in large quantities. There are now approximately 250,000 cases of typhus in Poland and in the area occupied by Polish troops.

Worst Typhus Epidemic in History.

This is already one of the worst typhus epidemics in the world's history. In Galicia whole towns are crippled and business suspended. In some districts there is but one doctor to each 150,000 people.

In the Ukraine, we were told, typhus and influenza have affected most of the population.

A report from Vienna, dated February 12, said: "There are rations for three weeks. Death stalks through the streets of Vienna and takes unhindered toll.

Budapest, according to our information, is one vast city of misery and suffering. The number of deaths is double that of births. Of the 160,000 children in the schools, 100,000 are dependent on public charity. There are 150,000 workers idle.

Typhus and smallpox have invaded the four countries composing Czecho-Slovakia, and there is lack of medicines, soap and physicians.

In Serbia typhus has broken out again and there are but 200 physicians to minister to the needs of that entire country.

In Montenegro, where food is running short, there are but five physicians for a population of 450,000.

America Overflowing With Riches.

Returning to the United States a few weeks ago with all these horrors ringing in my ears, I found myself once more in a land whose granaries were overflowing, where health and plenty abounded and where life and activity and eager enterprise were in the full flood.

I asked myself: "What if this plague and famine were here in the great territory between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, which roughly parallels the extent of these ravaged countries and that 65,000,000 of our own people condemned to idleness by lack of raw material and whose fields had been devastated by invasion and rapine were racked by starvation and pestilence and if we had lifted up our voices and invoked the attention of our brothers in happier Europe to our own deep miseries and our cries had fallen on deaf ears would we not in our despair exclaim against their heartlessness?"

Only Three Ways to Help Europe.

There are only three ways by which these stricken lands can secure supplies from the outside world. One is by payment, one by credit, and the third is by exchange of commodities. If these peoples tried to buy materials and supplies in America at the present market value of their currencies Austria would have to pay forty times the original cost, Germany thirteen times, Greece just double, Czecho-Slovakia fourteen times and Poland fifty times. These figures are official and are a true index of the economic plight of these countries.

It is clear, therefore, that they cannot give us gold for the things they must have, nor have they either products or securities to offer in return for credit. If only they could obtain raw material which these idle millions of theirs could convert into manufactured products they would have something to tender the world in return for its raw material, food and medicine. But if they have neither money nor credit how are they to take this first step towards redemption

One-half the world may not eat while the other half starves. How long do you believe the [illegible] phus that is taking a [illegible] toll in Esthonia [illegible] and the Ukraine and [illegible] long the fringes of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia will confine itself to these remote lands?

Only last Saturday our health commissioner of New York, Dr. Copeland, sailed for the other side just to measure the danger and take precaution against such an invasion.

This is one menace at our threshold. The other, more threatening, more terrible, is the menace of the world's ill will. We can afford to die, but to be despised forever as a greedy and pharisaical nation is a fate that we must not incur.

The French government has many serious problems to solve, but the French peasant is working and the French artisan, while still sadly in need of raw materials, has not lost his habit of industry and thrift. The most encouraging fact about France today is that her people are alive to the seriousness of France's problem, and they are going forward bravely to solve that problem.

Italy, despite her great shortage of raw material, is looking forward and not backward. Italy can be relied upon to do her part!

England is meeting the problems of reconstruction just as those who knew her past should have expected her to meet them.

Plan to Aid Central Europe.

It is not for me perhaps to give in detail a formula for solution of the world's ills, but as I have been asked many times, "What would you do?" I am glad to give my own answer.

Accordingly, I would ask:

1. That Congress immediately pass a bill appropriating a sum not to exceed $500,000,000 for the use of Central and Eastern Europe.

2. That Congress call upon the President to appoint a nonpolitical commission of three Americans, distinguished for their character and executive ability and commanding the respect of the American people. Such a commission should include men of the type of General Pershing, Mr. Hoover or ex-Secretary Lane. I would invest that commission with complete power.

3. I would have the commission instructed to proceed at once, accompanied by proper personnel, to survey conditions in Central and Eastern Europe and then act for the restoration of those countries under such conditions and upon such terms as the commission itself may decide to be practicable and effective. Among the conditions should be provided that there should be no local interference with the free and untrammeled exercise by the commission of its own prerogative of allocating materials. Governmental politics should be eliminated; unreasonable and prejudicial barriers between the various countries should be removed, and such substantial guarantees as may be available should be exacted in order that the conditions imposed should be fulfilled.

4. As to financial terms, I should make them liberal. I would charge no interest for the first three years; for the next three years, 6 per cent, with provision that such interest might be funded if the economic conditions of the country were not approaching normal, or if its exchange conditions were so adverse as to make payment unduly burdensome, I should make the maturity of the obligation 15 years from its date, and I should have no doubt as to its final payment.

5. Immediately the plan was adopted I would have our government invite other governments in a position to assist, to participate in the undertaking.

6. To set forth completely my opinion, I should add that in the final instructions the American people, through their government, should say to the commission:

"We want you to go and do this job in such a manner as, after study, you think it should be done. This is no ordinary undertaking. The American people trust you to see that it is done right."

I would also say to the commission: "Use so much of this money as is needed." Personally, I am confident that with the assistance and co-operation which would come from other parts of the world the sum of $500,000,000 from the United States would be more than enough to start these countries on their way to self support and the restoration of normal conditions.

The whole plan, of course, involves many practical considerations, the most serious of which is that of obtaining the money, whether by issuing additional Liberty bonds, an increase in the floating debt or by taxation. But I think we could properly say to the treasury department:

"We know how serious your financial problems are; we know the difficulties which are immediately confronting you; we know the importance of deflation, and we know that the government must economize and that individuals must economize, but we also know that the American government advanced $10,000,000,000 to its allies to attain victory and peace. Certainly it is worth making the additional advance in order to realize the peace for which we have already struggled, for nothing is more certain than that until normal conditions are restored in Europe there can be no peace."

Above all things, I would say that whatever action is taken should be taken immediately. The crisis is so acute that the situation does not admit of delay, except with the possibility of consequences one hardly dares contemplate.

The situation that I have spread out here is far beyond the scope of individual charity. Only by the action of governments, our own and the others whose resources enable them to co-operate, can aid be given in sufficient volume. I am also confident that our action would be followed by the governments of Great Britain, of Holland, of the Scandinavian countries, of Spain and Japan, and that France and Belgium and Italy, notwithstanding all their losses, would help to the best of their ability.

WOMEN TAKING TO MONOCLE

Single Eyeglass Rapidly Becoming Popular Among the Smart Set in English Society.

Two fashionably dressed women were seen in Regent street the other day, each wearing a monocle screwed into the right eye. According to a member of a well-known firm of opticians the wearing of the single eyeglass is becoming popular among women in society.

"We have had several orders for monocles from women recently," he said. "In every case there was genuine trouble with one eye only. Rather than wear pince-nez fitted with one plain glass for the good eye, they preferred monocles as being the least disfigurement. They all chose those fitted with gold rims as being the most comfortable and the easiest to keep in the eye. They take cords also, for it requires the confidence born of long experience to wear a monocle without a guard.

"After all, why should the monocle be a masculine glass only? It is a mistake for some people to regard it as only a facial decoration for dudes and politicians. Where only one eye is defective a superfluous glass is a nuisance.

The monocle lends distinction to the right kind of face. It best suits people with sharpcut features. It is about time that the monocle came into its own."—London Globe.

DRAW MILLIONS FROM LAND

Immense Wealth Accruing to Fortunate Property Owners in the City of London, England.

The most elaborate and the largest map in the world is the "valuation" map of the city of London, which was some twenty years in the making, and which is more than thirty feet wide and twenty feet from top to bottom. The map is of the metropolitan district of London, embracing an area of 115 square miles, and every house, shop and piece of property in that area is shown. Nearly 40,000 separate estates are listed.

Some curious and interesting facts about London landlords are shown by the great map. The wealthiest estate is that of the duke of Westminster, 400 acres, with a rent roll of $15,000,000 per year. This is not by any means the largest estate in London, however, though its location makes it the most valuable. In South London is one estate which covers four square miles, and there are several exceeding two square miles. Lord Howard de Walden's estate brings in rents to the amount of $10,000,000 per annum, and the 250 acres belonging to the duke of Bedford rent for $10,500,000 per year. Lord Northampton, the duke of Norfolk; Lord Portman and Earl Cadogan each own around 200 acres of city property, and their rents run from about $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 per year each. Not a bad idea to let a city like London grow up around one's farm.

Another Slap at "Mere Man."

"Marriage is a desperate thing," said John Selden way back in the sixteenth century, and now it looks as if we of the twentieth century were doing our bit to make it still more desperate. A begowned dignitary over in Newark has decided (and unfortunately his decisions have legal weight) that the lesser portion of the marriage contract has no right to compensation for work performed in odd jobs around the house on his wife's property, such as carpentering and painting the fence, or washing the dishes, or getting up to warm the baby's milk when it begins to squall at 3 a. m.

These things must be done free. He ought to be glad to do them. And if the wife isn't able to persuade him of this the court will undertake to assist her.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Best of Reasons.

The cartoonist who, the other day, pictured "Wonder What a Prince Thinks About?" probably wasn't far wrong when he showed his subject rather bored with what he had to go through. Apropos, the story is told of a young prince of the Orient making many friends on the steamer which bore him to England, so that at the conclusion of the voyage these friends arranged a dinner in his honor in London. It was a smart affair and a fashionable company, but the prince did not put in an appearance.

The following morning the chairman of the committee asked him why he hadn't shown up. "I wasn't hungry," the prince answered simply and calmly.—Boston Transcript.

New Floor Machine.

Interchangeable brushes and pads supplied with a light-weight scrubbing machine for household use, make it possible to convert the device into a hardwood-floor polisher within a few seconds. As described and pictured in Popular Mechanics Magazine, the attachments are rotated by a motor which is mounted on two rubber-tired wheels.

The Kind.

"I see where music has been recommended as medical treatment to the doctors."

"But suppose one were called to cure a brainstorm?"

"He might try a jazz band."

Very Acceptable Just Now.

"Pa, what is elastic currency?"

"The kind that would come in very handy just now to stretch over the holiday season."

AGE-OLD BUILDING MATERIAL

"Pise," in Use for Many Centuries, Is Merely a Simple Form of Concrete.

What is pise? The word, which in its complete form is written pise de terre, betrays a French origin and from its general appearance, might well suggest some affinity with the world of art. These preliminary impressions, however, will be found misleading. There is nothing peculiarly French in pise dwellings, though they are common enough in some parts of France, and reference to them abounds in French literature of the eighteenth century.

The word itself, traced to its Latin origin, apparently means nothing more artistic than "battered." Perhaps the simplest definition of pise is provided by Pliny the Elder, who calls it "earth battered between boards," meaning by boards a form such as may be used for concrete in construction work.

The Roman sage adds that it was an old and well-tried system of building and remarks that Hannibal used this material for watch towers on the tops of hills in Spain during his campaign.

Who knows whether it was not also in use when Cheops built his Great Pyramid; for there are prehistoric pise buildings in New Mexico and Arizona which, some say, date back almost to that period?

Certainly history cannot trace the system to its origin, and the pise dwellings now visible in France, Spain, America, the British colonies and elsewhere may give no complete indication of the extent to which this material was employed in other centuries. —Exchange.

INDIAN'S TRIBUTE TO MOTHER

Red-Skinned Fighter in World War Proves Worthy Descendant of Race of Chiefs.

Wounded-With-Many-Arrows is an Indian living in South Dakota.

According to an Indian custom, the first thing an Indian mother sees or says after her child is born may be chosen as the infant's name. The night of his birth, in April, 1891, the mother saw a warrior who had been wounded by many arrows; hence the name given to the new-born child.

Entering the world war in the armies of the great white father at Washington, the first thought of this copper-skinned descendant of a race of chiefs was of his mother, whom he named as the beneficiary in his $10,000 government war risk insurance policy.

The mother's name is Susan-Loves-the-War and she lives at Wakpala, S. D. She was proud that her son was among the first to respond to the call of the United States for soldiers to fight for their country; she was glad when he came back, unharmed, full of wonderful stories of the adventure through which he had passed. And she realized that he had, by allotment of pay and by his insurance policy, demonstrated that all he had was hers, as everything he was he owed to her.

Wounded-With-Many-Arrows might be called Indian-Good-to-His-Mother.

Big Money for Perfect Potatoes.

The perfect potato, which resists blight and other "spud" diseases, has been developed, according to Samuel Ryder, head of a well-known English seed firm.

He refused to give the name of the hybridist, but said he paid him $12,000 for seed potatoes which wouldn't fill a peck measure.

"We have bought up all the hybridized seed of this expert," said Ryder. "The average potato yield in 1918 was four tons per acre in England. With the new seed, six pounds per root, or 33 tons per acre, can be produced. The full results of the perfect potato may not be reaped for two or three years."

New Matrimonial Idea.

Connecticut has a married couple living apart in two towns, the bride, who has advanced ideas, in one town, and the bridegroom, who has a good job and a big salary, in another. They decided to live in separate establishments and to visit each other over week-ends or run away together, as one of them explains it, for several days whenever the mood seizes them. They have rented a third apartment in New York city, which they will share "in their play time." The bride retains her maiden name and title of Miss. It is her idea that man and wife should not live in the same house, and so get a surfeit of each other.—Boston Globe.

Many O'Briens.

A soldier named John J. O'Brien, writing to the war risk bureau about his insurance, failed to give his serial number or policy number, but said the papers would be easy to identify as his wife's name was Mary A. O'Brien. A search through the bureau files disclosed the names of 175 John J. O'Briens, and each of an even 50 of them had a wife named Mary A. O'Brien.

May Use Concrete Coffins.

The corporation of the town of Middlesborough, England, is considering the use of concrete coffins in local burial grounds as being lighter and cheaper than those made of wood.

His Class.

"Here's some health expert says we don't need sugar."

"He must be one of those guys who are always taking the sweetness out of life."

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3543-0173.jpg