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BY
E. D. C. HEGEMAN, Editor and Proprietor

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The Emblem of
LIBERTY AND HUMANITY

CLAIMING THE CREDIT

"The civilization of the world is saved!" cries Governor Cox; and modestly adds that this achievement "is an earnest of the Democratic policy to pay its platform obligations." Mr. George White, also, who is Governor Cox's own hand-picked Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, rises to remark that—

Whatever the Republicans have tried to do with regard to suffrage they failed, and it remained for the Democratic leaders to put suffrage through.

Well, let us look at the record.

Miss Anthony presented her appeal to Congress for the first time in 1878. The House of Representatives then had a Democratic majority, and her appeal was ignored. That was at the beginning of the campaign. At its close the "Anthony amendment" was again presented to Congress in 1918. That boby was then Democratic in both branches, and by Democratic votes it rejected the amendment. That fall, however, in answer to the President's arrogant demand for another Democratic Congress, the nation elected a Congress Republican in both branches. That Republican Congress met in special session on May 19, 1910. The suffrage amendment was resubmitted, and two days later, on May 21, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly adopted it, though a large part of the Democratic minority presisted in opposition to it. The vote was: For the amendment, 200 Republicans and 102 Democrats; against the amendment, 19 Republicans and 70 Democrats. Thus it was carried absolutely by Republican votes, the Republican votes in its favor being more than all the Democratic votes, both yeas and nays, plus the handful of dissenting Republicans. A little later, on June 4, the Senate similarly passed it, the vote being: For the amendment, 36 Republicans and 20 Democrats; against the amendment, 8 Republicans and 17 Democrats. In the whole Congress 236 Republicans voted for equal suffrage and only 27 against it. While only 122 Democrats voted for it and no fewer than 87 against it. The Republican votes for suffrage were axactly equal to all the Democratic votes, both for and against, plus the few Republican votes against it.

The third and final stage of the campaign was that for ratification by the States. The first eight States that ratified it were Republican, and the first six that rejected it were Democratic. Of the thirty-six which have ratified it, twenty-six have legislatures Republican in both branches, only seven have Democratic legislatures, and the remaining three have legislatures Republican in one branch and Democratic in the other. Of the eight which have rejected it, seven are Democratic and only one is Republican. Of the four which have not acted at all, two belong to each party. And even in the very last act, ratification by the Democratic legislature of Tennessee was effected only through the favorable action of the Republican minority.

Despite the shamelessly false pretences of Governor Cox and his chief campaign manager, therefore, the indisputable fact of history is that from beginning to end the political enfranchisement of women has been the work of the Republican party. It was the Republican party that encouraged and advised it in its platforms. It was the Republican party that put the amendment through Congress — a Republican Congress. It was chiefly Republican States that gave it final ratification. That is the record, seen and known of all men and women, and upon that record must credit for the achievement be based. — Harvey's Weekly.

Optimists assure us that it will all come out in the wash, but they set no date for washday.

HARDING GLAD AMERICANS ARE A FREE PEOPLE

In Speech to Indiana Delegation Republican Nominee Declares for Security at Home.

EUROPE HAS EVEN NOW QUIT WILSON'S LEAGUE

Yet Democratic Party Leaders Would Have Us Bound by Original Pact With No American Safeguards.

"STEADY AMERICA!"

"Mindful of our splendid example and renewing every obligation of association in war, I want America to be the rock of security at home, resolute in righteousness and unalterable in security and supremacy of the law.

"Let us be done with wiggling and wobbling.

"Steady America! Let us assure good fortune to all."

—Senator Warren G. Harding in address before the Indiana delegation at Marion.

Marion, O. (Special.)—Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President, in a speech delivered to a delegation from Indiana which called on him here to pledge the support of Indiana Republicans, declared that twice President Wilson had an opportunity to obtain ratification of the League of Nations covenant and that he put ratification aside because he would not accept reservations designed solely to safeguard American rights Senator Harding said:

"I greet you in a spirit of rejoicing; not a rejoicing in the narrow personal or partisan sense, not in the gratifying prospects of party triumph; not in the contemplation of abundance in the harvest fields and ripening corn fields and maturing orchards; not in the reassuring approach of stability after a period of wiggling and wobbling which magnified our uncertainty—though all of these are ample for our wide rejoicing—but I rejoice that America is still free and independent and in a position of self-reliance and holds to the right of self-determination, which are priceless possessions in the present turbulence of the world.

"Let us suppose the senate had ratified the peace treaty containing the league covenant as submitted to it by the president in July of last year, what would be the situation confronting our common country today? To my mind there is but one answer. Before this day we would have been called upon to fulfil the obligations which we had assumed under Article 10 of the league covenant, to preserve the territorial integrity of Poland 'as against external aggression.'

Sympathy for Poland.

"I shall not now attempt to measure the boundless sympathy for the just aspirations and restored independence of Poland. Our present concern is the international situation which Poland has brought to our attention.

"The council of the League of Nations would have reasoned, and reasoned correctly, that the United States could furnish the munitions and, if necessary, the men to withstand the hordes advancing from Russia far more easily than could the exhausted nations of Europe. Moreover, inasmuch as this would be the first test of the scheme of world government which was formulated and demanded by the President, speaking for the United States, the fact of a special responsibility, resting upon our shoulders, manifestly would have been undeniable. Undoubtedly the league council, in 'advising upon the means' by which the obligations to Poland should be fulfilled, as provided in the covenant, would have so held, and probably the conscience of America, certainly the opinion of the world, would have sustained that judgment.

"The conclusion that our country might now be confronted by such a situation, if the senate had ratified the league covenant, requires no stretch of the imagination. None can deny that it is possible. To many candid minds, as to my own, such a distressing situation will seem highly probable. Let us assume that the ratification had taken place. Let us assume, further, that the performance of the alloted task required the waging of war upon the Russian people, as of course, it would. what would result what would of necessity have to result? Nothing necessarily, we are glibly informed since only the Congress can declare war and the Congress might reject the appeal of the executive. But would the Congress do that? Could the Congress do that without staining indelibly the honor of the nation?

Answer Is "No."

"I answer 'No,' and I say it not on my own authority alone. Back of my judgment stands the President of the United States. Upon that point there is first-hand information. In the course of the discussion which took place at the meeting of the President and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations I raised the question by stating a hypothetical case precisely analogous to that which I have depicted, and then inquired whether we might not rightfully be regarded as a perfidious people if we should fail to contribute an armed force, if called upon to do so. The President first replied, as I thought somewhat evasively, that we 'would' be our own judges as to whether we were obliged in those circumstances to act in that way or not. Pressed further, however, in response to a query incorporating the assumption that 'the case provided for and prescribed had arisen' and that 'the extraneous attack did exist precisely as it does exist today in Poland,' the President admitted specifically that 'we would be untrue if we did not keep our word.'

"Replying further to a question which perhaps I ought not to have considered 'necessary,' the President pronounced a moral obligation 'of course, superior to a legal obligation' and of 'a greater binding force.'

"What, then, becomes of the argument that Congress, not the President, in this instance at any rate, might 'keep us out of war?' Technically, of course, it could do so. Morally, with equal certainty, it could not do so nor would it ever do so. The American people would never permit a repudiation of a debt of honor.

"Am I not right, my countrymen, in saying that we needed only the outbreak of war between Poland and Russia to make us realize at least one of the things which, in the words of Secretary Lansing, we would have been 'let in for,' but for the restraining hand of the senate, and to fetch home to us the danger of committing our country in advance to causes that we know not of?

Not Our Purpose.

"One can have no quarrel with those who have convinced themselves that our underlying purpose in entering the great conflict was to create a league of nations. The fact remains, however, that no such intent was officially acclaimed, no allusion, nor even a suggestion to that effect appeared in the joint resolution of Congress which declared the existence of a state of war between this country and Germany For myself I left no room for doubt of the motives which led me to cast my vote in favor of that resolution. It so happened that I made the concluding speech upon the war resolution, from my place in the senate, on the night of April 4, 1917. These were my own words at that time:

"'I want it known to the people of my state and to the nation that I am voting for war tonight for the maintenance of just American rights, which is the first essential to the preservation of the soul of this republic.

"'I vote for this joint resolution to

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FISH THAT TRAVEL ON LAND

Contrary to General Belief, There Are Many Species That Can Exist Out of the Water.

The belief exists that a fish cannot live without water, but there is a species of perch which walks overland for miles, and, what is more remarkable actually climbs trees!

The Indian climbing-perch (anabas) was first observed by Lieutenant Doldorf of the Danish East India company.

To pursue rare and delicious insects—which never settle upon the water—this finny contradiction crawls over the land by means of its spiked fins which are situated under its body, and upon reaching a tree it hoists itself up the trunk, using its spiked gill-covers much the same as boys use climbing-irons.

Another amphibian—nearer home this time—is the grotesque little fish known as the shanny or the blenny. Plentifully endowed by an all-wise providence with sharp fringes of spiked fins, this little creature is nicknamed by fishermen all around the coast as the "umbrella" or "butterfly."

Usually found under stones or in the cracks of rocks at low tide, the shanny is apparently as much at home in the fresh air as it is in the water.

The foreign brothers and sister of this fish emulate the example of Indian perch, invading rivers, waiting for low tide, then crawling up the roots and holes of trees, looking for insects and the larvae of insects, and crawling in and out of the uncovered stones, pursuing small river-fry.

Of the same family is a fish which bears the jaw-breaking name of Periothalmus. By the expert use of its side-fins and repeated blows with its tail upon the ground, it hops, runs and jumps over the strand left bare by the receding tide, chasing the active green crabs and small eels which infest the sands, devouring scores of these creatures.

Certain fish of the South American tropics leave the small ponds they have lived in to seek larger and cooler stretches of water farther afield when the sun threatens to dry up their late habitations. They spend whole days and nights upon their march and travel by hundreds through the moist undergrowth of forests.

Changed.

"Times have changed."

"They surely have. You used to show your gentlemen friends your art treasures in the den upstairs; now the first thing you show them the stock you have in the cellar."

Birdmen to Salt the Clouds.

A plan to sprinkle salt on the clouds to produce rain, which would curb the forest fire menace, was offered to Governor Olcott of Oregon in a letter from I. J. Boyce of Portland. Boyce would have the salting done from airplanes. The governor did not declare himself in favor of the idea, but was reported to be considering the scheme to equip airplanes with automatic salt shakers. Boyce in his letter called the governor's attention to the fact that in flying one passes through zones where there is moisture in the air, but not enough to condense and form raindrops. Common salt would draw this moisture if dropped from high above such an air current, Boyce maintains. —Chicago Tribune.

Tales of Bum Chow.

Anna was still a "rookie" cook when her husband invited me over to dinner. Everything went well, but the meat had evidently been cooked in a slow oven and it was tough.

After a little struggle with a piece of meat, I said, without thinking: "This reminds me of the 'dark days' in the army, when we used to have artillery horse and ammunition train mule." And I went on telling imaginative tales of bum "chow." John, her husband, enjoyed the stories, but when I looked at Anna there were big tears running down her cheeks.

Needless to say that I felt like a half a cent.—Chicago Tribune.

ASSORTED HUMOR

A Limit.

"Don't you like his breezy manner?"

"Sure, but I'd like it better if he didn't blow so."

Correct.

Teacher—Food and drink we need for our bodies—and the air?

Pupil—For our airships.

Probably.

"Lately my husband has taken to walking in his sleep."

"The high car fares, I suppose."

Empty Inclosure.

"I'm in a terrible frame of mind."

"Not an unusual case," murmured Miss Cayenne. 'All frame and no picture."

Its Sort.

"Has the dramatic star a new play on hand?"

"Yes, and it fits her like a glove."

Nosing In.

The X-ray is now being used to reveal to scientists the inner secrets of plant structure.

Well?

Tenderfoot—Isn't it great to be well?

First-Class Scout—Yes. Especially when you're sick.—Boys' Life.

Dodging Danger.

"I notice that tramps avoid my place." "On account of your dog?" "I think it's on account of my wife's pie."

The Proof.

"Do I throw my voice all right in this hall?"

"Well, I can't catch your words."

A Balkan State.

"What form of government are you living under here?"

"Nobody knows."

Suitable.

"How badly that laundry article is written." "Well, that is a subject it is natural to mangle."

Natural Mistake.

"I hear that the cook Subbubs married has left him."

"Yes; force of habit."

Until They're Pinched.

"Why do autoists talk of taking a spin?" "Oh, that's because they go at top speed."

Naturally.

"How was this clever forgery written?" "I guess it was done with a steal pen."

Too Many Interruptions.

Orator—It's no use talking any further; every time I open my mouth a silly fool speaks!

A Misunderstanding.

"My back is to the wall."

"When you scratch it don't mar the wallpaper."

At the tremendous prices pelts are bringing, we have reached a time when the fox is of more account than the geese.

Edifying.

"It is well to meet people from other circles." "Yes, they sometimes know gossip that we haven't heard."

Mean Thing!

Edith—"Jack called on me yesterday afternoon." Maud—"Yes, he told me he had some time to kill."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Kicks.

"Why do they call shoes kicks?"

"Try selling 'em awhile," said the shoe dealer, "and see."

Worst Yet to Come.

"My son is an awful expense to keep at college." "That's nothing; wait till he gets out."—Cornell Widow.

Loud.

Hewitt—"What do you think of this suit?" Jewett—"I think it must like to hear itself talk."

Maybe.

"Love thy neighbor."

"Yes, and maybe he will get close enough for you to hit him."

Only Then.

"Do you write any funny verses now?"

"Yes, when I try to write serious ones."

Just Opposite.

"Has Jaggs lost his character?"

"No; unfortunately for him, it has just been discovered."

Natural Idea.

Belle—"What is a featherweight fighter?" Nell—"Sounds like it might be a game rooster."

A Test.

"Is that woman rich?" "I should say so. She is rich enough to afford to be a kleptomaniac."

Quite Otherwise.

"Poor girl!"

"Well?"

"She went on the stage."

"Too bad!"

"And now she just can make a bare living."

"If she's one of those 'Frolics,' a bare living doesn't necessarily mean poverty, my dear."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Often Unmovable.

Redd—Do you know what a stationary engine is?

Greene—Sure! That one in my flivver is a good part of the time.

JOHN W. CLARK
AUCTIONEER
DENTON, MD.

Notice to Taxpayers

I WILL SIT FOR THE PURFOSE OF COLLECTING TAXES between the hours of 10 o'clock and 3 o'clock p. m., at the following places. All other days at the treasurer's office in the Court House, on the following days:

Federalsburg, Saturday, September 4th (COVEY & WILLIAMS' STORE)
Henderson, Monday, September 6th (COLE'S STORE)
Greensboro, Thursday, September 9th (CAROLINE COUNTY BANK)
Preston, Saturday, September 11th (J. A. COX'S STORE)
Hillsboro, Monday, September 13th (THOMPSON'S IMP. STORE)
Ridgely, Thursday, September 16th (TEMPLE'S STORE)
American Corner, Friday, Sept. 17th (DAFFIN'S STORE)

No discount will be allowed on any bills. Interest will be added daily from September 1, 1920.

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