# THE AMERICAN UNION

Sixty-Fifth Year. DENTON, MARYLAND, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 16, 1922 $1.00 Per Year.


## ENFORCEMENT BILL IS PASSED

Annapolis, March 15—The prohibition enforcement bil with the referendum amendment attached was finally passed by the senate today by a vote of 23 to 4. The four senators who voted against the measure on its final passage were Jones, Montgomery; Robins, Someset; Robb, Allegheny, and Russell, Kent, irreconcilable "drys."

The following senators, who voted against the referendum, joined today with the liberals in passing the bill: Snader, Carroll; Travers, Caroline; Cantwell, Cecil; Byrn, Dorchester; McCullough, Garrett; Wolfe, Howard; McDaniel, Talbot; Disharoon, Wicomico—Baltimore Sun. (Note—Travers, Caroline, is in all probability an error in transmission for Towers.

Senator Lawrence B. Towers, of Caroline County, elected to the Senate last fall with a very large majority over Dr. M. Bates Stephens, made his maiden appearance on the floor of the Senate Tuesday in the discussion on the referendum amendment to the dry bill for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act.

Discussion on the bill waxed warm between Senators Tydings and Robb when Senator Towers broke in while Senator Tydings had the floor in an argument between Robb and Tydings on the manufacture of cider and vinegar under the law.

Senator Tydings asked how a man was to make vinegar and cider without violating the law by having a beverage containing more than the maximum alcohol permitted.

"It's easy enough to ask foolish questions," Mr. Robb answered.

This question brought Senator Towers, up for his maiden speech.

He began a heated defense of the bill until he was reminded that he was out of order, his sole prerogative, under the circumstances, being to put questions to Senator Tydings, who had the floor.

"I am not delaying the vote on this question nor asking foolish questions," Tydings replied when Mr. Towers had subsided. "I am absolutely sincere. I see the bill just as I am trying to show it to you gentlemen by asking these questions."

Recess was called until 8 p. m., after which Senator Tydings, who still held the floor, said that because of some conversation he had during the recess he desired to state that he was absolutely sincere in the objections he had made to the bill. He proceeded to point out that there was no exception or word in the bill that would permit a physician to carry liquor to a patient in case of emergency where it might be impossible to get to a drug store.

Senator Towers interrupted to say the bill authorizes the purchase of liquor without a permit if on the prescription of a physician.

Later Senator Tydings referred again to the lien provided to be laid on any house, boat, etc., where liquor made since the passage of the 18th amendment is stored for sale, and said this would penalize every one who had made wine.

Senator Towers interrupted to say the bill permits the manufacture of fruit juices which are not intoxicating when made.

"Then why can't I take some corn, which is absolutely non-intoxicating, and make whiskey?"

"We're not talking about corn," replied Mr. Towers, who insisted that if the compound was non-intoxicating when made it could be legally held in possession no matter what percentage

"Then you can manufacture it and of alcohol it might devlop later."

you can't manufacture it?" queried Senator Tydings.

"You can't manufacture it if it contains alcohol when you manufacture it," replied Mr. Towers, amid hearty laughter.

Senators Towers and Robb continued to interrupt Senator Tydings and Senator Frick several times rose to points of order. President Norris decided that Senator Tydings had the floor and should not be interrupted without his consent.

Senator Tydings closed an appeal to preserve our constitutional rights.

### Towers Speaks of Wars

Senator Towers spoke of the various wars of the United States, saying they had all been fought for principle. The present fight was a similar one, he said. The government of the United States wants the various states to come forward with their police forces and help enforce the 18th amendment.

"The liquor interests ran away with this country for 50 years," said Senator Towers, "but they went too far, and the 18th amendment and the Volstead act are the consequence. We know that if we pass this law without a referendum it will not be nullified by the courts, but if there is a referendum, it will be 50-50 that it will be merely a waste of time. Either vote for it without a referendum or kill it."

Mr. Towers admitted that it was quite likely that the bill would fail under a referendum.

"Forty-six states have passed this thingamig," said Mr. Towers. "I don't say they haven't made it a little too drastic, but you've got to put some teeth in it."

## DISPLAY OF MILLINERY

Spring time is here and with it is the desire of the ladies to look their prettiest, trying to keep in harmony with old Mother Earth when she buds forth in all her glory.

One of the most important things in "My Lady's" wardrobe is that which covers her hair, the head covering given her by Mother Nature.

Fashion has decreed, however, that Mother Earth is too slow in trimming up herself, and consequently Dame Fashion, in order to be right up to the minute bedecks herself, not only one, but two and sometimes three or four months before Mother Earth and goes forth with a new bonnet on her head. In cases where she has gotten too good a start, she changes the style a little bit and has another hat by Easter time.

Women folk of Denton, while they are as stylish as other places, do not go to the extreme dictates of Dame Fashion, and generally "fuss up" just in time to show off their new hats on Easter Sunday.

Mrs. I. S. Hollingsborth, who had to close her millinery shop on January 1st, has leased the new Nuttle building, formerly Parkers' theatre, and will open Saturday, March 18th, with a full line of trimmed and untrimmed hats to the inspection of the public.

Mrs. Hollingsworth is fixing up this large store room in a very attractive manner and promises the latest things in spring styles on her opening day.

Her new place of business is very attractive and the large display windows in front will present to the passerby a pretty showing of the styles and colors for ladies' wear. The store itself is large and well lighted.

## CAROLINE FARMERS ELECT OFFICERS

At the meeting of the Caroline County Farmers' Club held at the Court House last Saturday new officers were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. L. L. Young was elected president Mr. E. T. Orme, vice president; H. S. Piggott, secretary and treasurer.

Twenty-five dollars was voted toward helping pay for a motion picture machine for the use of the county agent.

It is urged upon all members that they come to the next meeting.

### School Attendance Report

Owing to a great deal of sickness among our school children and in their homes, our attendance for the month of Feberuary is low. The percentage of the schools follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chestnut Grove | 96 |
| American Corner | 94 |
| Ridgely Secondary | 94 |
| Denton Secondary | 93 |
| Baltimore Corner | 92 |
| Greensboro Secondary | 91 |
| Ridgely Primary | 91 |
| Federalsburg Secondary | 91 |
| Denton Primary | 90 |
| Hickman | 90 |
| Concord | 90 |
| Colored Schools | |
| Denton Secondary | 100 |
| Washington | 83 |

The attendance banners are awarded to Chestnut Grove rural, Ridgely Primary, Washington (colored).

### 100 Per Cent. Hens

The editor has a small flock of 7 white leghorn and 1 black Minorca hens, which for the last two weeks have been increasing their output from 12 to 33 per cent two weeks ago to 100 per cent. production. Yesterday 8 eggs were gathered from the 8 hens. For the last two weeks the chickens have been laying 6 and 7 eggs each day.

## COMMUNITY LIBRARY

Denton Community Library is open twice each week, on Tuesday at 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. and Saturday from 7 to 9 p. m.

The library contains 300 volumes which is supplemented by four cases of books from the Maryland Public Library, which are changed every month or so.

Membership in the library is only 50c a year. Join now and help make the library a success.


Ratines and imported tissues, all new shades at Everngam's. ad

## THE RURAL HEALTH NURSE

Hats off to the Rural Health Nurse. Only a few years has she been with us but she has proven her worth. She has stayed "on her job" twenty four hours out of the twenty four, many a time. She has walked many a mile to relieve a suffering woman or child; she has travelled with a little old horse and a worn-out buggy; she has travelled with a mule; perhaps now she has a "Ford".

Hats off to the Rural Health Nurse. It is a long and beautiful story of the little nurse who went into the mill community, during a typhoid fever epidemic and became the "good angel" of the community; the stories are long and beautiful of the Rural Health Nurses who have gone over the wide prairies, and up into the mountains to help in the fight against ignorance and disease. The Rural Health Nurse has given an educated and a consecrated service. Often, at first, she has been an unwelcomed visitor; often she has not been appreciated by the community. Now we know her. Now we love her. Now we appreciate her.

During the great world war, when the women of our country were united in service, through the Woman's Committee Council of National Defense, I began to watch the work of the Rural Health Nurse. Wherever she was serving I found her to be a blessing to the community.

During "The Children's Year" there came the week when the children in a certain mining section of one of the states, were to be weighed and measured. The mothers from the mining district, came into the little town, six, eight, ten little children clinging to their skirts. When for some great reason, the mother could not come, the father brought the children, for "the government has said all the children are to be weighed."

Local physicans gave their services, and there happened to be visiting in the town for a few days, a prominent eastern physician who also offered to assist. More and more his amazement increased as the children registered almost one hundred percent healthy. The reason was soon discovered. The mining company had for some years employed a visiting nurse, who had taught the mothers premental care, who had taught the mothers how to care for their children.

We are begining to realize that if we are to be a healthy people we must take care of the health of all the people in both city and rural communities.

One hundred years ago the United States was a nation of farmers; there were few large cities. The largest cities; New York and Philadelphia had a population of only about one hundred thousand people. As the number of large cities increased, as we became more and more of an industrial nation, more and more thought was given to laws pertaining to cities.

Cities have gone on and on with their improvements, and there yet remains much to be done, but united efforts in behalf of human welfare and human health in Rural America have not kept pace with those put forth in cities.

Country children deserve good health as much as city children; country children deserve educational and recreational advantages equally with city children.

Many cities have mandatory laws which provide for medical and dental inspection in the public schools. In many cities there are school nurses giving most of their time to the school work, while this is true in only a few rural schools. The school-nurse in both city and rural schools has demonstrated the great value of her serices.

According to the United States Census, three out of every five children live in rural communities of less than 2500 people. Dr. Thomas D. Wood says, "More than half, about two thirds, of the school children of the United States , are attending rural schools. Country children attending rural schools, are, on the average, less healthy and are handicapped by more physical defects than the children of the cities, including all the children of the slums."

Dr. Wood says, "If rural America is to continue to be a satisfactory nusery of human life for the nation, it must be made healthful and attractive; it must provide conditions favorable for the cultivation of the best.

The improvement of human health and welfare in rural America is a problem of the greatest significance in relation to our national welfare. It is a problem affecting national safety, national prosperity, national perpetuity. It is a problem dealing with the most essential and most endangered of all our national resources. No factor is of greater fundamental importance for securing national preparedness either for peace or for possible war."

Obviously the Rural Health Nurse is the messenger who is to carry the gospel of health into the rural home, who is to examine the school children, who is to inspire and stir the rural school child ti enlist in the Health Crusade.

Julia Lathrop has said, "The public health nurse must be a woman of broad training. She must know many things the hospital nurse does not know. She must have courage, independence and social understanding. She must use ingenuity in meeting practical conditions."

In all these qualifications the Rural Health Nurse has proven herself true. In the past so much has been required of her, that her duties have been many and varied. She has been the dietitian, the home demonstrator, the maid-of-all work, as well as the nurse, her activities have included, prenatal work, birth registration, instruction to mothers, supervision of sick and bottle-fed babies, improvement of sanitary conditions in homes, instruction classes for mid-wives, bringing babies and mothers to public clincs, supervision of tuberculous patients, assisting in conlrol of epidemics, examination of school children, and not the least of her work has been the improvement of sanitary conditions in rural schoolhouses.

Ruth A. Dodd, Supervisor of Public Health Nursing, South Carolina writes of her experience in a pioneer county in one of the states. "When I first found myself in this big county with only a horse and buggy with which to cover the ground, I had very much the same sensation that one might have who had been suddenly dumpted overboard in the briny deep. But fortunetely for me, one of the towns was planning baby conference and asked me to assist. This conference was at least a "howling" success and gave me a starting point. Soon after, schools opened and we began medical inspection. We inspected sanitary conditions of the school buildings and endeavored to correct the improper heating, lighting, ventilating and seating of those buildings that were injuring the children's health.

Along this line we had the seats changed in many of the rural schools; sanitary closets were installed throughout the county; sanitary towels and first aid cabinets were installed in many of the schools; the hot lunch system was tried out and most successfully, even in the little one-room schools; water coolers and individual drinking cups were insisted upon, and you would be surprised to know how many of the schools were found with the open bucket and dipper. Even the second year of my work there I found still two little schools with the bucket and dipper, and the teachers told me that the trustees had refused to buy the coolers. A short time after I had the opportunity to address a farmers' club in that neighborhood, and I knew that two of those trustees were present. So for their benefit I recited these rhymes:

Little Jack Horner, went to the corner
To get a drink from the pail;
He picked up the cup; and took a big sup,
But the water was dusty and stale.

Uncovered and warm, and causing much harm,
The bucket stood open to all;
Bad colds and the croup, and the cough with the whoop,
Were scattered like leaves in the fall.

The cup had been used, and sadly abused,
By all of the children in school;
For the trustees cared not, said that "germs were all rot"
And the State Board of Health was a fool.

But Jacky got sick, for he failed not to lick
The germs from the edges of the cup;
The people then said "Let's now go ahead,
Since the thief's got the horse, we'll lock up."

They provided a way for clean water each day,
Through a free bubbling fountain at last;
Now the sickness they found distributed round,
By the cups and the water is past.

Miss Dodd tells of her health talks to the children, of the cooperation of the teachers, and of the inspection of the school-children.

The school nurse should be welcomed to the public school. If we require children to attend school, we should so assist them to perfect physical health that they can assimilate the knowledge which is given them from day to day. Health work carried on in the public schools is not charity work. It should be a dignified and honored part of the public school system.

We look forward to the time when every state shall have an efficient public health nursing service, when each community shall have its corps of public health nurses.

Let us work to secure the public health nurse in our community; let us assist her with equipment if she is not fully equipped; let us furnish the emergency layettes and mothers' comfort kit if she is not supplied, and let us not forget the first of all to give her a great measure of appreciation.

## FRAUDULENT EMPLOYMENT SCHEME IS DISCLOSED

Washington, D. C., March 15—Large numbers of persons have been made victims of fraudulent advertising for labor in connection with the Muscle Shoals project near Florence, Ala. it is said in a statement issued today by the United States Civil Service Commission.

It is stated by the Commission that there has been brought to its attention recent advertising throughout the country in which persons out of work have been promised positions at the Muscle Shoals project, conditioned upon their paying a registration fee of one dollar each. It is said that large numbers of unemployed men have responded, paying the required registration fee and receiving nothing in return. It is understood that the matter is to be presented to the Department of Justice for investigation and possible prosecution.

The Civil Service Commission states that further operations at Muscle Shoals depend upon action of Congress, and that no one can say at this time whether the Government will resume the work, or whether it will be conducted under private ownership or contract. In any event, the Commission said, there is no justification for advertising for labor to be employed at the project. If the Government undertages to complete the work, such labor as may be necessary will be secured in the usual way through Government agencies. It is said, furthermore, that it is certain that no private person or company is taking steps to secure labor for Muscle Shoals in the present uncertainty.

The Civil Service Commission warns the public against the paying of money in the hope of securing employment at Muscle Shoals.

## $125,000 P. O. FOR EASTON ASKED BY GOLDSBOROUGH

Washington, March 15—Representative T. Alan Goldsborough, of Maryland, today introduced a bill providing a $125,000 postoffice building for Easton, Md. Following the usual form of public buildings bills, it directs the secretary of the treasury to acquire a site and provide for the erection of a structure for government purposes, the total cost not to exceed the sum named.

## CAMBRIDGE AUTO SHOW OPENS WITH BIG CROWD

Cambridge, March 14—The second annual automobile show, under the auspices of Rescue Fire Company, began here this evening with a good attendance of patrons and a fine display of cars.

The armory has been decorated and is splendidly lighted, several hundred extra lights having been installed for that purpose.

### Is Sentenced to Church

York, Pa., March 14—Edward Smith was sentenced by Judge Ross to attend the next five services held in the Bittersville United Evangelical Church

Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of disturbing a religious meeting. The prosecutor was the Rev. Mr. C. L. Maice. Unless he attends the services, as ordered by the judge, Smith will have to spend 30 days in jail.

### Appointed Laurel P. M.

Mr. Arthur S. Hearne, who was appointed postmaster of Laurel during the past week, is general manager of the Delmar Packing Company. Mr. Hearne was never an active candidate, but was picked as a compromise. The new postmaster is a director and vice president of the Laurel rPoduce Company, Director of the Delaware Trust Company and director of the Laurel Building and Loan Association and is serving his second term as city councilman.

### Appointments Announced

Among the appointments recently made by the Governor were the following for Caroline county:

Notary Public—Sarah L. Rickards, Templeville; Bert R. Kaler, Marydel; J. Frank Lane, Goldsboro; L. Irving Jones, Greensboro; Elizabeth MacDonald, W. S. Crouse, Edna B. Green, Nannie Nichols, Denton; John N. Wright, Jr., Donald E. Jefferson, C. E. Turner, Federalsburg; G. Lawrence Wilson, Hillsboro; John D. Davis, Ridgely; Charles B. Harison, Arthur M. Willey, Mildred S. Collins, Preston.

Justice of the Peace—Robert R. Shull, Greensboro; Wm. J. Rickards, Denton; Jehu T. Blades, Bethlehem; E. Lloyd Fooks, Preston; Thomas F. Cox, Robert S. Nichols, Federalsburg; James E. Hicks, Hillsboro; Henry Wilkinson, Ridgely; Thomas J. Daffin, American Corner.

## BUYING POWER OF FARMERS IS LOWER

College Park, March 15—Just what has happened to the buying power of the Maryland farmer in the past two years is strikingly shown in figures on the principal crops in the State, recently compiled by F. W. Oldenburg, specialist in agronomy for the Service, from statistics gathered by the United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

In 1919 the agricultural crops grown in the state, including practically all the important grain, forage, vegetable and fruit products, returned to the farmers more than $110,000,000. In 1920 falling prices had reduced this figure to slightly more than $90,000,000. In 1921 unfavorable weather conditions, affecting chiefly the fruit crops, and additional price declines reduced the total farm value of these crops to approximately $448,000,000, a decline of almost 57 per cent. from the high figure of 1919.

The difference between the 1919 and 1921 values, Mr. Oldenburg points out is more than $62,000,000, which would represent a reduction of more than $1,200 in the annual income of each farm if distributed equally over the 48,000 farms of the state. This reduction in values, according to Mr. Oldenburg, applies only to the leading agricultural crops and does not take into consideration reductions which have taken place in the values of livestock and livestock products.

"It is interesting to note," says Mr. Oldenburg, "that according to the census figures Maryland farmers spent for labor, fertilizer and feed in 1919 $32,000,000 which is about two-thirds of the 1921 value of the leading crops."

Corn and wheat continue to hold their places as the most important agricultural crops of the state, according to Mr. Oldenburg's figures, both in value and in acreage. Corn in 1921 was planted on 645,000 acres, produced a total yield of 25,155,000 bushels and had a farm value of $12,326,000, or less than one-third of its 1919 value. Wheat in 1921 was sown on 568,000 acres, produced 7,952,000 bushels and had a farm value of $8,191,000, or slightly more than half of its 1919 value. Hay, which in the aggregate is the state's third most valuable crop, was grown on 394,000 acres, produced 531,000 tons and had a total farm value of $7,995,000, or about two-thirds of its value in 1919.

The importance of the white potato crop in the state is shown by the fact that 49,000 acres were devoted to it in 1921, producing 3,165,000 bushels valued at $3,504,000. Mr. Oldenburg also shows that while an acre of corn in 1921 was worth only $19.11 and an acre of wheat $14.42, an acre of potatoes had a value of $71.50. An acre of sweet potatoes was worth still more, being valued at $140. Sweet potatoes furnished a notable exception to the general run of agricultural crops, it is shown, with a farm price on December 1, 1921, of $1.40 per bushel which was 7 cents in excess of the 1919 price.

### Chain Bakeries for Shore

Salisbury, March 15—A chain of bakeries on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia is the plan of Woodland P. Hobbs, former general manager of the Salisbury Baking Co., Inc., who recently resigned his position with that firm.

Mr. Hobbs has organized a corporation to be known as the Delmarvia Baking Company and has associated with him the following Salisbury business men: Dr. J. McFadden Dick, A. M. Walls, O. Straughn Lloyd, John A. Price and others.

Construction of the first plant, that at Olney, Va., will begin this week. The factories will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Hobbs.

### Bishop Here Tomorrow

The Rev. Alwood Chamberlaine will preach at the Friday evening service in Christ Church.


All silk pongee waists, $2.98 at Everngams.

## MILLINERY OPENING

**Mrs. Ida S. Hollingsworth has rented Nuttle Bros. new store, formerly Parkers' moving picture place, and will open up a beautiful line of new**

**TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED**

***HATS***

**SATURDAY, MARCH 18**

**to which she invites the patronage of all old customers and friends.**



©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3545-0087.jpg