The American Union

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1923

REPUBLICAN SENATE VINDICATED

Nothing has so vindicated the action of the Republican Senate in its rejection of the Versailles treaty as the present European situation. Had they ratified the treaty, this government now would be a partisan and an active participant in the differences which have resulted in the occupancy of the Ruhr district of Germany. We would now be involved in the bitterness and growing hatreds which mark the controversy over the reparations issue. We would, willy nilly, be taking sides officially; we would be expected to use our governmental machinery, our official authority, and if necessary, our armed forces, to support the side with which we cast out lot. We would have by this time been lined up against France, Italy and Belgium in the present controversy, or we would have been lined up against Germany and Great Britain. In either event, we would have sowed the seeds of international distrust and enmities that would have borne bitter fruit for generations.

As it is, we are well out of the controversy officially. We are officially neutral, with no selfish interests to serve and no associates or allies to sustain. In this officially neutral position we have tremendous influence with all the powers concerned. We have incurred the enmity of none of them. Because we are neutral—a condition that could not be had we ratified the treaty and now been a party to this controversy—each of the European countries affected is seeking our favor. We, of all nations, are in a position to bring about an amicable adjustment of the European situation, not by getting into it, but by staying out of it.

It is becoming more and more apparent each day that the refusal of the Republican Senate to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, with its League of Nations covenant, did not bar us from helping Europe. To the contrary, that action placed us in a position to render far greater help than would otherwise have been possible.

The best testimony to the wisdom of the Republican Senate is the present attitude of those who were most vindictive critics of the Senate's refusal to ratify the Treaty of Versailles. They denounced the Republican Senate then for not ratifying the treaty. Now they are denouncing the treaty which the Republican Senate refused to ratify. The yare now saying the treaty is a miserable document which must be drastically revised and wholly rewritten if there is to be any peace in Europe.

That is exactly the position the Republican Senate took when the treaty was presented for their consideration. They insisted then that the treaty, with League of Nations covenant, would create international bitterness, breed hatreds, work injustices and cause wars instead of promoting the cause of peace and for that reason they refused to ratify. It has taken two years for their critics to come around to that viewpoint, but the events which have transpired, and are transpiring, in Europe compel every reasonable man to accept that viewpoint as the only logical and tenable one.

The best evidence that this administration does not intend to become involved in European controversies is the decision to bring home all American soldiers which have been stationed in German territory, forming, along with other allied armies, the Army of Occupation. Propagandists have endeavored to read into this decision all sorts of things. There is but one explanation, and that is the simple, logical, truthful one.

So long as the differences between the Allied Powers and Germany were discussed amicably and there was no prospect of a physical clash between the armed forces of the parties at controversy, the United States government in response to requests from all parties concerned, maintained a small armed force in German territory. The moment, however, that a clash between parties to the controversy became possible and there was likelihood of our soldiers being called upon by one side or the other to take part physically against the other side, there remained but one thing for the United States to do—recall its troops. This it has done.

In doing so, it is noteworthy that the administration merely completed the policy which it announced and commenced early in its history. Nothing could be better proof of the administration's determination to remain free from European embroglios than its recalling from European soil the last remnant of the tremendous expeditionary army it sent abroad when it became actively engaged in war.

WHERE ROOSEVELT WOULD STAND TODAY

William Allen White writes that if Col. Roosevelt were alive he would now be identified with the radical groups, and would be fighting the Harding administration. It would be hard to imagine the colonel, even though four years older, "tagging behind Senator Lodge," says Mr. White, forgetting that it was Col. Roosevelt who, in a letter to the Republican National Convention of 1916, suggested Senator Lodge as a presidential candidate suitable to him.

Col. Roosevelt, like Lincoln, is now being quoted to support the theories of the radicals, although, like Lincoln, he was fundamentally a conservative, who was practical enough in politics to compromise at times with public opinion rather than be broken by it. There is no reason for believeing that if he were alive, Col. Roosevelt would be going about bearing the label of any "bloc" or playing the demagogue against a national administration as much in line with Col. Roosevelt's views on national and international problems as is the Harding administration.

If Col. Roosevelt were alive he would undoubtedly be President of the United States and leader of the Republican party and would be receiving the whole-hearted support of Mr. Harding as Senator from Ohio.

One thing we may be sure of about Colonel Roosevelt, and this is that he would not approve William Allen White's recent interpretation of the Herrin massacre as a phase of the labor movement rather than as murder. The brilliant, but impulsive Kansas editor says that maybe this mob killing was only an assertion of the feeling of the worker that his job belongs to him, even after he has quit it, and some other man, quite as much a human being and with the same right to employment as he, has taken it.

Those who participate in the burning of black men at the stake, sometimes on suspicion, explain the "phenomenon" on the ground that it is in defense of the purity of womanhood, etc. But we have courts for the punishment of what the sovereign people of this republic have defined as crimes. They exist in Mississippi and in Illinois. If the people of this county believed that once a man takes a job it belongs to him whether he works at it or not and that he has a right to kill any one who takes it when he quits it, they would have incorporated that view of the matter in the statutes.

Meanwhile, killing people without legal sanction is murder, and no amount of sociological sophistry of the sort that is supposed to make a hit with open or secret believers in mob law can make it otherwise. The Herrin massacre wasn't "a phenomenon," it wasn't a "progressive" demonstration; it was plain, brutal and utterly inexcusable bloody anarchy of the kind Colonel Roosevelt took peculiar delight in denouncing.

If Colonel Roosevelt had declined the presidency, and had remained in the ranks, he would today be squarely behind the Harding administration.

In this time of national and world-wide crisis, he would be a patriot and not a demagogue, a constructive and not a destructive force in politics and public affairs.

He would not be playing to the galleries with apologies for or explanations of the Herrin massacre.

He would not be trying to lead his country off on any European wild goose chases. Colonel Roosevelt never broadened and thinned out to the point where he was a world patriot rather than American patriot.

He believed in the substance of progress rather than in the mere jargon and stage effects employed by what he called the "lunatic fringe" of every movement labeled "progressive," some such movements being all fringe and froth.

Theodore Roosevelt was a staunch protectionist, a strict nationalist, a friend of legitimate business enterprise, an enemy of state socialism even of the variloid variety, a hater of that class, sectional and occupational prejudice upon which the radical habitually plays. In other words, he was an American and a Republican of the Lincoln-McKinley-Harding school rather than a radical of the Townley-Trotzky breed.—National Republican.

GET OUT OF EUROPE

America is under no obligation to furnish Europe with referees, even in the humble form of doughboys. Let the League of Nations, which undertook to police, pacify and arbitrate the interests and destines of the world for all time to come do the refereeing. The last excursion Uncle Sam took in Europe, at a cost of twenty-four billion and with large sacrifice of life, gained only the hatred of the nations which opposed and the sour looks and reproaches of those which it tried to help. Within the month Uncle Sam has been reminded in terms and to his face by the ex-premiers of the two leading allied nations with which he was associated that he was not only entitled to no credit for his benevolent intervention, but that he deserted the cause he undertook to help. Spokesmen for one of the nations have even taken the position that their country does not owe us anything. Bring the soldiers home.—Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal.

Radio Telephony between America and England is an accomplished fact. At least it is true that President Thayer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, talking from New York, was heard in New Southgate, 3,400 miles distant. Probably the construction of apparatus by which the listeners will be able to reply is only a matter of time and money; and even the present achievement is noteworthy. There is a lot of difference between delivering successfully a message of several hundred words and the sending through of a short sentence. Telephony cannot be called perfect when it is not more dependable than the shouts of a man across the field in a high wind. Some of the shouts get across but most of the words are blown away—and then the shouter walks over to his friend and tells him what he thinks. The newest development in radio work seems to show that long-distance talking need not depend on accident for its success. But what conversations will be carried on when the whole world can listen in?—Baltimore Sun.

RIDGELY

The Community Club held their regular meeting in the Club room on January 15th. Town Welfare was the principal topic.

The club treat was discussed by the Red's who lost out during the membership drive. On Monday evening January 22d, the Red's will hold a social in the basement of the Reform church in honor of the Blues. Every member is expected to be present and enjoy the good time to be had.

The men's Community Club, which meets every Monday night at the Hotel, decided at their last meeting to hold a carnival some time during the early summer.

Quite a number of new books have been added to our Community library.

Miss Emily Kellogg gave another lesson in basket making at the library on Thursday afternoon to a large and appreciative class. This is the third lesson she has given and we are anxious for more.

Mrs. Carlile Bennington is assisting Mrs. Alice Bennington with the telephone office.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Johnson of Larette, N. Y., are making their home with their son Mr. A. M. Johnson at the Bungalow.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Neff and children visit last week with her parents at Kennett Square, Pa.

Miss Dorothy Beaumont, of near town, was the guest of Prof. and Mrs. L. M. Goodwin over last week end.

Mrs. A. W. Thompson who underwent an operation in one of the Eye, Ear and Nose hospitals in Baltimore last week is doing very nicely at this writing.

Mrs. Edward Morris and Mrs. Samuel Lane have returned after spending several days in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. William Thompson has sold her property to Mr. L. M. Ludwig and has moved to Thurmont, Md., where she expects to make her home.

Little Miss Dorothy Snowberger, of Marcus Hook, Pa., is spending the winter with her sister Mrs. W. H. Freeman.

Miss Maude Starkey of Marydel was the guest of her aunt Mrs. A. E. Starkey over last weekend.

Miss Dorothy Lane was the guest of her class mate Miss Bertie Sparks of near Henderson over the week end.

Mrs. Alfred Bennett of Clayton spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. Ernest Jones.

Mrs. A. G. Koenemann and Mrs. Cora Wolfe were Philadelphia visitors last week.

Mrs. W. Harrington Smith a teacher in the Ridgely high school is ill at her home at Claiborne, Maryland.

Mrs. Lawrence Lynch is substituting at the high school this week in Mrs. A. M. Johnson's place who is absent on account of illness.

Rev. E. E. Krouss has resigned his pastorate of the Ridgely Baptist church and will return in March to his home at Mardella Springs.

Mr. Joe Epstein of Elizabeth N. J., was a visitor in town on Friday.

Mr. Clifton Morris was a Thurmont visitor couple days of last week.

Postmaster Robert E. Smith was a Baltimore visitor over last week end.

Mrs. Joseph Lynch who has been absent from her duties at the bank this week on account of illness is improving at this writing.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Edward E. Nuttle et al to Chas. M. Walker, consideration $760—1 1-2 acres in 5th dstrict.

Isaac H. Morris and wife to Albert S. Handy, consideration $200—lot in Federalsburg.

Carrie W. Collins to Nathaniel Frampton and wife, consideration $2025—2 parcels in Caroline Co., 50 acres and 6 1-2 acres respectively.

John K. Lynch and wife to Albert G. Saulsbury, consideration $660—18 acres in 6th district.

Sarah E. Pepper to Lawrence B. Towers and wife, consideration $1900—5 acres in 6th district.

Harvey L. Cooper and wife to John I. Flamer and wife, consideration $150—3 lots in Ridgely.

Harvey L. Cooper and wife to Katie Thomas and husband, consideration $100—2 lots in Ridgely.

John I. Flamer and wife to John W. Flamer and wife, consideration $50—lot in Ridgely.

Harvey L. Cooper assignee to John W. Funk, consideration $2000—34 acres in 2d district.

Ernest G. Cooper and wife to Grace R. Henry, consideration $1100—2 parcels, 7th district, 5 acres, 5 acres

Harvey L. Cooper assignee to Ernest G. Cooper, consideration $1100—2 parcels in 7th district, 5 acres, 5 acres.

John W. Funk and wife to Harvey L. Cooper, consideration $10—34 acres in 2d district.

Remember your friend's birthday with one of our attractive birthday cards.

AMERICAN STORES CO.

Where Quality Counts!

Where Cleanliness Reigns!

Where Your Money Goes Furthest!

When we coined and adopted these Business Slogans a great many years ago they meant then just what they implied — the existence of business factors, peculiar to Our Stores, that stood out clear and distinct as a clarion call.

From these foundation elements we have never deviated —and today the mere mention of the name American Stores Company establishes in the mind of the consumer those standards of Quality, Service and Economy — the very bulwark of our organization.

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS — WHERE CLEANLINESS REIGNS

Not Cheap Goods but Good Goods Cheap!

Asco TOMATO **Catsup** big bot **12½c** $1.45 dozen
Regular price, 15c. We guarantee it to be the best catsup made. It has that real "home made" flavor. Special price for this week only.

Finest Whole-Milk **CHEESE** lb **30c**
Aged just long enough to give it the "right" snap.

Asco **MINCE MEAT 17c** lb
Treat the folks to a nice, big, home-made mince pie.

Asco Sliced **Bacon** pkg **15c**
Regular price, 17c. Lean, dry, sugar curd bacon, trimmed of all waste and packed in sanitary containers.

Asco Sliced **DRIED BEEF** pkg **10c**

Asco **Apple VINEGAR** bot **14c** Cider

Asco **White VINEGAR** bot **10c** Dist.

For That Sweet Tooth
NBC Chocolate Favorites .. lb **29c**
NBC Peanut Cakes .... lb **19c**
Peanut Brittle lb pkg 20c
Assorted Chocolates lb 39c

Hawaiian Sliced **Pineapple** big can **31**
Regular price, 35c. Luscious slices packed in a pure, heavy sugar syrup—the tropical sunshine in every fibre.

Asco Coffee lb **29c**
Asco Blend never fails to satisfy the most exacting—to taste it is to be captivated by it. There is that something about Asco when you once drink it you can never forget. Try a cup—you'll taste the difference!

Gold Seal **Oats** 3 pkgs 25c	Asco Pure **Noodles** pkg 5c	Gold Seal **Macaroni** 3 pkgs 25c	Whole-Grain **Rice** lb pkg 9c
Calif. Muir **Peaches** lb 25c	Asco **Pork Beans** 3 cans 25c	Best **Corn Meal** lb 2½c	Asco **Buckwheat** 3 pkg 25c

Victor **BREAD** Loaf **6c**
Baked in our own big sunshine bakeries.

Norway **MAKEREL** each **15c, 25c**
Makes a very tasty and appetizing breakfast service.

Gold Seal Flour 12-lb bag **49c**
Here is the finest flour milled. The best for all baking purposes.

304 Market Street Denton, Md.

WHERE YOUR MONEY GOES FURTHEST

ERNEST G. COOPER

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FIRE INSURANCE

Law Building

DENTON, MARYLAND

WILLISTON

The Community Club met on Friday the 12th at the home of Mrs. India Rice, and a very instructive meeting it proved to be. Mrs. R. R. Walker and Mrs. D. Cook of Easton were visitors. Mrs. Cook instructed the ladies in the raising of flowers for sale early in the spring.

Mrs. Mary Sullivan who has been quite ill is improving.

Mrs. Gail Cooper has returned from Baltimore where she spent some time with her mother, Mrs. Nolen. Mrs. Hobbs, as Mrs. Cooper's guest accompanied her home.

Mrs. Roll Neal is spending a few days with her son and daughter-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Albert Neal.

Mrs. Quillen, who has been confined to her bed for two months seems to be gaining a little strength.

Mrs. O. M. Hignutt has received a card from her cousin, Mr. Raymond Poole, who is as far on his trip to Florida as St. Augustine.

DENTON MARKET REPORT

GRAIN—Wheat, $1a1.10; corn, 70ca 75c; buckwheat, 90c; bran, $2.a2.10; middlings, $2.a2.10; corn meal, $1.80; chick starter, $4; laying mash, $2.75a 3.45; growing mash, $2.60a3.60; scratch feed, $2.10a2.40; oyster shells, 85c.

CHICKENS—20c lb.

EGGS—40c doz, outlook better.

Mrs. A. L. Banks writes from St. Petersburg, Fla., that the weather is delightful with all fresh vegetables to be had now and also fruits.

Maggie Sefus' house near here was burned on Saturday about noon. It is thought that a spark from the chimney set the roof on fire. Most of the furniture was saved.

Some Fords

A letter just received by the Denton Auto Company from the Ford Motor Co., Detroit, Mich., states that during the year of 1922 1,202,517 cars and trucks were sold.

For the month of December there were 105,799 cars and trucks sold.

The Farmers & Merchants State Bank
Denton, Md., Dec. 26, 1922

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers & Merchants State Bank will be held in their Banking House in Denton, Md., on Tuesday, January 30, 1923, between the hours of one and three o'clock p. m. of that day for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year.

SHERMAN E. HIGNUTT,

Loyalty is the child of sentiment and sentiment is never inspired by suspicion.

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