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"Red" Menace Is Moving East

Washington.—The danger to the world from bolshevism was never greater than at the present moment.

The collapse of the Russian national forces under General Kolchak in Siberia and the retreat of General Denikine's army from the Moscow front are regarded in every capital in Europe and in Washington as constituting a threat of a possible invasion of Europe, a certain penetration by the bolsheviki in Asia and a menace to the peace of the entire world.

Even Prince Michael Cantacuzene, husband of a granddaughter of President Grant, who has just arrived in the United States, while hopeful that the Russian national forces may still save themselves, confesses that their plight is desperate unless allied aid reaches them. "They have no shoes, no clothes, very little ammunition and very little food. If the allies wish to stop the spread of bolshevism throughout the world they must come to the rescue of Kolchak and Denikine."

This is the belief of a man who is fresh from Siberia and who is optimistic enough to advance the opinion that if bolshevism can be kept isolated in Russia it will wear itself out by its own excesses.

On the High Tide of Victory.

The word "if" makes all the difference in the world. But the fact is that bolshevism is now riding on the high tide of victory and there does not seem one chance in a million that it will be confined to Russia. Nearly all of Asia is now open to its propaganda. The defeat of the forces of General Denikine opens the door between Moscow and the Black sea. The connecting military link between the former Kolchak and Denikine lines has been obliterated and nothing remains to prevent the agents of the bolshevists from moving toward Armenia, Persia, Afghanistan and India. Agents of the Russian reds have already stirred up considerable trouble among the hill tribes on the northern confines of India and British troops are now engaged in suppressing uprisings.

As for Siberia, the red propaganda is moving eastward rapidly. It has become so serious a menace to China and Japan that the government of Japan is taking steps to halt the advance of the reds before it reaches the very threshold of Manchuria and the island empire itself.

Among the ignorant masses both of China and India there is great opportunity for the bolsheviki to spread their doctrines, and if these countries embrace the propaganda, the sequel will be written in the bloodiest chapter in history.

But it is not against Asia merely that the bolshevists are plotting. An invasion of Europe is among their plans. All recent developments indicate that it is the program of the reds to bring military pressure to bear against the Baltic provinces, Poland and the new nations which the Versailles conference has been erecting in central Europe and that the soviet military machine will this year be hurled against that front.

It is idle, nay, it is criminal to talk of peace while bolshevism remains in Russia, ever threatening to spread its accursed cult throughout the world. Treaties of peace may be drawn up at Versailles and signed at Paris, as the treaty with Germany was the other day, but such treaties have no more effect on bolshevism than the passing of a sedition bill by the senate. Bolshevism must be suppressed if the world is to know peace. And bolshevism must be ended if the world is not to become bolshevik. Between it and the principles of government in other lands there is an irrepressible conflict and one or other of these opposing forces must perish.

A few years ago in the United States communism was regarded as a "joke." Is it a "joke" today? Two years ago bolshevism in Russia was regarded as a passing mania. But it has not passed. It is in Russia still and it threatens to overflow its confines and plunge the world into another bath of blood.

"Drys" In Fight Since Year 1808

Chicago.—Prohibition sentiment, culminating in the epoch-making amendment to the federal Constitution, has been growing steadily in this country since 1808, according to records compiled by the board of temperance of the Methodist Episcopal church. At that time a demand for moderation in the use of ardent spirits arose, followed ten years later by an even broader movement for abstinence from ardent spirits and for moderation in the use of malt liquors. This in turn gave way in 1840 to sentiment for abstinence from all alcoholic beverages.

Agitation for abolition of the practice of licensing the sale of liquors did not come until 1847, resulting four years later in the enactment of prohibition laws in Maine, the first state to put prohibition into effect. Kansas was second, in 1880, and North Dakota third in 1889. Meanwhile the movement had grown to such proportions that the national Prohibition party was formed at a convention in Chicago in 1869.

Women, always in the forefront of the activity to stop the sale of alcoholic drinks, organized for a concerted fight after the famous woman's crusade, 1873-74. Their association was later to become known throughout the world by the name of Woman's Christian Temperance union.

Anti-Saloon League in 1893.

Another powerful influence in the fight for prohibition came into existence in 1893 in the formation of the Anti-Saloon league. It is noteworthy that both these organizations had their inception in Ohio.

The modern wave of prohibition legislation began with Georgia in 1907. Since that time, the movement gained strength more rapidly than any other reform in the history of the world, so that 33 states already have prohibition by state action, in 21 adopted by popular vote and in the others by legislative measures. At the time the constitutional amendment was submitted, 24 of the 48 states and considerably more than half of the territorial United States had prohibition. In states where prohibition was not state-wide, it has been adopted under local option laws by many communities.

In addition to state laws, there have been in effect stringent measures adopted by congress as aids toward winning the war, which gave a tremendous impetus to the prohibition movement. Studying the examples of foreign countries, a law was passed making it unlawful to provide any man in uniform with alcoholic beverages. Making of beer and whisky was stopped under the food control act and the sale of drinks was terminated at midnight last June 30. Shipment of liquor into any states was prohibited by the bone-dry law.

Ratifications Took 13 Months.

The constitutional amendment was finally adopted by congress on December 18, 1917, with a restrictive clause, hitherto unknown in legislative procedure, that it would be inoperative unless ratified within seven years. The vote in the house was 281 to 128 and in the senate 65 to 20. The ratification required only 13 months, the thirty-sixth state taking favorable action January 16, 1919. Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state, proclaimed the amendment as part of the Constitution under date of January 29, 1919, but it went into effect one year from the date of ratification by the thirty-sixth state.

After that date nine states voted for ratification, making 45 in all. Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey were the only exceptions.

FRENCH PAINTER, BLINDED, IS DECORATED

Scene in the studio of M. Lemordant, French painter who was blinded by a shell explosion during the war, when officials of the republic notified him that he had been awarded the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

Toothpick Brings Back Voice of Ex-Soldier

Sioux City, Ia.—Swallowing a toothpick was a blessing in disguise for Donald Cullings of this city, an ex-soldier, here. At dinner a bit of toothpick lodged in his throat and he coughed violently, choked and nearly strangled before it was dislodged.

But when he had recovered he found that his voice, which he had almost lost following an attack at St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918—just a year to the day—had returned. After recovering from the gas attack Cullings could only speak in a husky whisper.

A True Sport.

Women have been accused of lack of sportsmanship; yet was a woman ever known to beat a carpet when it was down?—Boston Transcript.

MARVELS OF SURGERY

Nerves Taken From Rabbits and Grafted Into Soldiers Paralyzed by Shot Wounds—Cures Effected.

Chicago.—The miracles of modern surgery which have developed since the World war have made it possible to transplant into a human being the nerves of an animal and so to repair the part of the anatomy that has been shattered by shots.

There are wards in the big military hospital at Fort Sheridan filled with men who had nerves cut in half by bullets and fragments of shell and as a result were paralyzed. Sometimes the severed ends of these nerves could be sewed together, but in other cases a considerable length of nerve would be carried away so that a splice had to be put in.

The nerve to be grafted does not have to be used immediately, but can be kept indefinitely in cold storage or chemicals until it is needed. There have developed experimental proofs where nerves have been taken from the dead, preserved for a short period and grafted to the injured part of living persons.

In ward 59 is Joseph Higgins. A shell carried away the muscles and nerves of the upper part of his left arm. The wound healed, but his arm was paralyzed. Surgeons decided to transplant muscles from his chest. He is now regaining the use of his arm.

Private Joseph Fleischman, One Hundred and Forty-eighth infantry, who hails from Antigo, Wis., was hit by a machine gun bullet, which cut a nerve and resulted in the loss of control of his right leg. He was sent to the British expeditionary hospital and from there to Fort Sheridan. The leg was operated on, nerves from a rabbit grafted in, and now, six months later, he is again feeling sensation in the part of the leg which was dead.

EXPLORING THE AIR

Exploration of the Higher Levels of the Air Is Believed to Be Entirely Feasible.

Washington.—A method of sending apparatus to the hitherto unreached higher layers of the air, to the regions beyond the earth's atmosphere, and even as far as the moon itself, is described by Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark college in a recent publication for the Smithsonian institution at Washington. The new apparatus is a multiple-charge high efficiency rocket of an entirely new design.

"The great scientific value of Professor Goddard's experiments," says the announcement, "lies in the possibility of sending recording apparatus to moderate and extreme altitudes within the earth's atmosphere. The nature of the higher levels of the air has for a long time been a subject of much speculation as to their chemical composition, temperature, electrical nature, density, ozone contents, etc.

"The highest level that has ever been reached up to the present time with recording instruments is about 19 miles, accomplished with a free balloon. As the earth's atmosphere extends some 200 miles out, there is a great unknown region, knowledge of which would greatly benefit the science of meteorology.

"The balloon with its recording apparatus requires several hours to ascend to its highest altitude, drifts horizontally for a considerable period of time and may come down at a great distance from its starting point. Its recovery by the sender depends on the chance of its descent being noticed and on the willingness of the finder to return it. Thus it may be days or weeks before the record taken is made available.

"On the other hand, the new rocket apparatus would go straight up and come straight down, the whole operation probably consuming less than half an hour. Thus daily observations at any desired altitude for use in weather prediction could be easily taken.

"The time of ascent of the rocket will be very short, only six and one-half minutes being required to carry the apparatus up 230 miles, somewhere near the outer limit of the earth's atmosphere. The too rapid descent of the recording instruments could easily be checked by the use of a small parachute.

"Professor Goddard is at present, under a grant from the Smithsonian institution, perfecting the reloading mechanism whereby successive charges are inserted in the explosion chamber during its upward flight, and it is hoped shortly to be able to demonstrate the practicability and value of this new type of rocket."

What Displeased Her.

"Why have you quarreled with George?" "Because he proposed to me last night." "Well, there's no harm in that!" "But I accepted him the night before."—Stray Stories.

Home Town Helps

FOR CENTRAL HEATING PLANT

Canadian Newspaper Warmly Advocates Such a Scheme, on Economic and Other Grounds.

The town of Renfrew has carried a by-law to spend $25,000 on a central heating plant for the business section. It is erecting a new fire hall and takes advantage of the opportunity. Owen Sound is said to have a similar scheme under consideration. This is an avenue of small-town development that will be much more extensively traveled in the future, remarks the Toronto (Can.) Mail and Empire. Ontario towns are usually compact, the streets used for business intersect each other, and with the advent of modern heating systems in the stores and factories, the economic possibilities of a central heating plant are exceptionally good. Many cities and towns in the United States have adopted the system, and results have been very satisfactory. Instead of two dozen furnaces, two dozen firemen, one big plant handled by about three men, does the whole business. Modern insulating methods prevent loss of steam and heat underground and the service is usually better than any home system. The obtaining of coal is such a problem nowadays for the ordinary merchant and factory operator that the putting of responsibility on a civic plant would be a great relief. The ultimate saving, once the heating equipment is installed, ought to be thousands of dollars a year. In many of the small Ontario towns stores are still heated by stoves, or hot-air furnaces, using anthracite coal. The statistics of the relative cost of steam heat cannot be made up without consideration of local conditions, because pipe-laying, radiator installation and plant costs vary with the size of the project, and the location of the premises to be heated. But the innovation is one that should commend itself to the notice of all town councils.

WRONG KIND OF ADVERTISING

Signboard Display May Catch the Eye for a Moment, but It Does Not Make Friends.

An important function of advertising is in creating good will. The permanent, lasting value of an advertising campaign is in the good will it creates. Signboards can do little toward creating good will and may stir up a lot of ill will.

There are certain classes of advertising that must be handled in a dignified manner, otherwise the advertising may do more harm than good.

If the information received is correct, various garden clubs have already protested against the use of signboards by florists, which shows "the way the wind blows" regarding public sentiment.

It has been proposed that motorists organize to rid our highways of the grotesque obstructive signs. Each member is to agree not to purchase any goods advertised on signboards. That will be an effective way to clear up the situation.

This gives the florists good advice and gets their slogan before our readers, both of which it is hoped will be profitable.—New York Times.

Trees on Roadsides.

Believing that the problem of roadside planting should not be entirely set aside during the movement for a greater mileage of improved highways, active steps are now being taken by the New York state motor federation and the state college of forestry at Syracuse for the development of a planting scheme for the section of the highway running from Syracuse to Utica, a distance of about sixty miles.

It has been demonstrated by those in charge of the work that aside from the purely ornamental value of trees along the highway, many practical benefits would result from their proper use. It is not generally realized that trees, by means of their shade during hot summer months, prolong the life of the roadway for many years, and road experts in general are heartily in favor of this means of road protection.

Have an Eye to the Future.

It is common in a good many cities to find a street originally laid out to come to an abrupt end for a block, after which the street is continued. No doubt the founders never dreamed that more and wider streets would be necessary, and thought that in laying them out they were anticipating all possible road expansion for hundreds of years to come. Where such streets, by continuing them through the block, would create an outlet for additional traffic, thereby eliminating congestion and confusion, the property owners, as well as city and government officials, should take additional steps to rectify it.

Keep Eye on Shade Trees.

Don't forget your shade trees. Relieve them of all dead wood and tangled growth.

Never Forget the Shrubs.

Shrubs beautify and protect the premises.

About Wood Engraving.

Wood engravings of high class are made almost exclusively of boxwood, and the large blocks are made of small pieces fastened together. The engraving is done across the end of the grain. Japanese wood prints are made on lengthwise sections of cherry wood parallel to the grain.

Judicial Remark.

Magistrate—"You are convicted of pig stealing. Now, if this sort of thing is allowed to continue, we shall none of us be safe!"—London Answers.

INSURANCE!!

Fire, Life, Accident and Health

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.
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"Livery and Hiring Stables."

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Single or Double Teams

at short notice to any part of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's counties.

TERMS MODERATE.

Horses fed at all hours. Give me a call.

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I am prepared to do first-class work with dispatch and at reasonable rates. Repairs and mending a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can be found at my shop any hour during the day.

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Job Printing
Prompt and Careful Attention

Individuality in your letterheads and other printed matter is helpful to your business. We are ready at all times to give you the benefit of our experience.

It Is Our Daily Task

to consider and solve the printing problems for our customers, and each one we solve gives us just so much more experience to apply to the next one. This is what keeps us busy—this is why we are best equipped to do your printing in the way it should be done. Suppose you ask us to submit specimens and quote price.

We Make a Specialty of Printing FARM STATIONERY