THE AMERICAN UNION

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CITY AND COUNTY NEWS IN BRIEF

Social Happenings of Caroline As Reported to The Union.

Neal Richardson, of Wilmington spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clark of Queen Anne are spending the winter months here.

Miss Anna Roe who is receiving treatment at Easton Hospital is expected home in a few weeks.

Mr. David Taylor and family of Centreville visited town relatives last week.

Miss Maud Stewart of Baltimore spent the week-end with her parents

Miss Laura Melvin has returned after spending the holidays with relatives in Annapolis and Baltimore

Misses Mary and Priscilla Towers of Baltimore have been the guests of Mrs. Vashti Garey.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Gordy and little daughter May are guests at the home of Mr. Gordy's parents in Cambridge, Md.

Misses Anna Anhony and Katharine Taylor visited Easton friends last week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pippin has returned after spendingher vacation with her aunt, Miss Lot Jump, Smyrna.

Mr. J. Kingsley Mercer of Philadelphia has returned. after a few days spent at the home of Mr. Samuel G. Nuttle.

Mr. Harold Nittle of Baltimore spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. Nathan Ode is occupying his new home onthe Denton—Hillsboro road.

Mr. Frank Coulbourn of Harrington, Delaware, visited town friends this week

Miss Mary Nittle who has been spending a few weeks with her parents, has returned to Philadelphia.

Miss Jennie Stafford who has been spending some time in Huntington, Pa. has returned home.

Mrs. A. G. Pickard has returned to her home in Newport News, after spending two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Emily DeFord

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Roe of Michigan, are guests at the home of Mrs. Roe's mother, Mrs. Owen Garey.

The W. C. T. U. will meet on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Emily DeFord.

Mrs. Lena Metzler of Greensboro spent Tuesday with friends here.

Mr. Lawrence B. Towers, Clerk of the Circuit Court, is confined to his bed by a severe attack of rheumatism

Marc Bryant's New Palace Theatre will be opened to the public on Saturday, tomorrow, evening with the popular photo-drama, "The Miracle Man" Mr. Bryant has equipped his new playhouse with two motor driven Simplex picture projecting machines of the latest improved type and Denton play-goers will find the Palace a model theatre

Mr. Samuel H. Melson, of Bridgeville, was a pleasant caller at the Union office Tuesday. In paying his subscription for 1921 Mr. Melson remarked that it had been his annual custom for more than half a century to call on the Union during the holiday season. It is pleasing to observe that Mr. Melson is still hale and active: we hope he will be able to continue his annual visits for many years to come

HENDERSON

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Melson and daughter Edith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Jones and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Walls and daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hudson on Sunday.

Mr. Wilbur Andrews of Denton spent Sunday here with Miss Elsie Bickling.

Mrs. Carroll Johnson entertained her Sunday School Class on Friday evening last. The evening was delightfully spent in games and music after which refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. John Quillen were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Quillen, near town, on Sunday.

Mr. Edwin and Miss Gladys Medford left Monday for Smyrna where they will attend the Smyrna High School.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ober on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Pearl Jones and son spent [illegible] Mrs. L. M. Jones.

Good Prices For Bank Stock.

The sale of bank stock of the late W. J. Neal, on Tuesday, attracted a number of out of town visitors, among them being J. P. Masten, William Powell, J. D. Harrington Jas. Sharp and Alfred Raughley, of Harrington, A. Kinder and Samuel Melson, of Bridgeville, Del. Mr. Melson was formerly a resident of Caroline, having removed to Delaware more than thirty years ago

Very good prices were obtained for the local bank stock sold, $310 per share of $100 par, being received while the Harrington Bank stock, at $155 per share was a good price for small town bank stock, with another bank in the same town and others near by and shows confidence in the management of its directors

Double Holidays For 1921

When Old Father Time dealt out the deck for 1921, persons who observe legal holidays found they held a winning hand of 5 doubles.

This is because New Year's Day, and Lincoln's Birthday, February 12 fall on Saturday; Christmas on Sun- and Independence Day, July 4, and Lnbor Day, September 5 on Monday

In cases where a legal holiday falls on Saturday. a double is formed with the Sunday following; where one falls on Sunday, it is observed "legally,, on Monday and when on Monday, a "double" is formed with the preceding Sunday.

In Their New Home.

Caroline Council, No. 175, Jr. O. U. A. M. now meets in the Law Building in the room now occupied by the Red Men, having moved from the Masonic Building, where they have met ever since their institution a number of years ago. Some years ago Temple Lodge, A. F. &. A. M. improved and refurnished their room. and it is said to be the finest on the peninsula.

Since that time Denton Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and the Junior Order have occupied the north room jointly but the Chapter has increased its membership greatly, raising eighteen on Wednesday of last week and desiring to make the room suitable for Chapter meetings only caused the Junior Order to secure other quarters. Dr. J. H. Junghans, a special r presentative of the National Council, will visit Caroline Council next Monday night.

Congressman-elect T. Alan Goldsborough was a Cambridge visitor yesterday.

The Federalsburg Courier greeted its readers on New Years Day with the handsomest special or industrial edition we have seen from the press of a country weekly. 22 pages and every page a good one.

Buckwheat and Cakes.

Even though there is great satisfaction at the breaking of five crop records in the United States this year, many an American must heave a sigh as he reads that the buckwheat crop has never exceeded the production of 1866, and that this season it is 8,000,000 bushels below the top yield of that year. Who does not know that the decline of the buckwheat cake as the backbone of a hearty breakfast is the cause of the falling off?

The buckwheat cake was once an American institution. It followed the pioneer from the Atlantic coast into the depths of the Middle West. Its allies were home-made sausages and sugar-house syrup. It held the lines from early November until the sap began to run in the spring. Then there followed plentiful doses of sulphur and molasses to rid the blood of impurities supposed to be the result of buckwheat's heating qualities. But who cared? Wasn't the kind of cakes that mother used to bake on the soapstone griddle worth even such a price? —Providence Journal.

Catch Salmon at Sea.

Fishing for salmon is prohibited at the present time in nearly all the rivers of Alaska and altogether in the southeastern part of the territory.

Meanwhile the fishery goes on; but it is a marine fishery. The salmon are caught on their feeding grounds out at sea with purse seines, gill nets, floating traps and fish lines.

Trolling for salmon is great sport and is particularly fine off the straits of San Juan de Fuca.

Unfortunately, very many of the salmon captured at sea are not yet full grown. That they should be taken before they are mature means fewer to run up the rivers to spawn in coming years. It helps to make the outlook for the future of the fishery a bad one.

Electricity on Farms.

Out of 6,362,502 farms in the United States, only 340,000, or 5.3 per cent. are electrically equipped, according to government census figures. More than 42,000,000 people live on these farms, indicating that farming folk constitute almost one-third of the population of the nation.

WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

European Nations, Especially, Are Beset With Troubles During Period of Readjustment.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty Leaves United States Technically at War—Presidential Election Holds Interest.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

The world throughout the year 1920 was passing through the troublesome period of readjustment and reaction that began with the close of the World war. Of all the great powers that had been involved in the conflict, the United States alone remained technically in a state of war with Germany through the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. For all practical purposes, however, the United States was at peace and conditions in this country were more nearly normal than in most of the nations of Europe which had accepted the settlements agreed upon by the peace conference at Paris.

Although the great war had ended, the world was not at peace in 1920. Territorial disputes and jealousies growing out of the war resulted in a large number of minor conflicts.

The Irish problem remained unsolved and the situation in the Emerald Isle grew more serious as the year progressed. In the United States, despite minor radical activities and the uncertainties accompanying the readjustment of business and industrial conditions, there was continued prosperity and optimism.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World war was formally ended January 10 when Germany and fourteen of the powers allied against her in the war exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris. The United States, however, was not among the nations participating in this ceremony, as the treaty had not been ratified by the senate.

The League of Nations came into actual being at Paris January 16 when the executive council held its first meeting with representatives from Belgium, Brazil, England, Italy, France, Japan, Greece and Spain participating.

The Russian government made a step toward securing peace with its warring neighbors by concluding treaties with Ukraine and Esthonia.

The Turkish peace terms were completed on March 3, and a week later the Allies decided to use force to impose the terms upon Turkey, sending troops to occupy Constantinople. The allied forces occupied the Turkish capital without opposition

Polish troops began a spring offensive against the Russian Bolsheviki in the Baltic region on March 23. Warsaw reported heavy fighting at many points on the 400-mile front. Three days later Poland offered peace terms to Russia, providing for restoration of the kingdom of 1772, return of art and other treasures, and an indemnity for invasions since 1914. Polish troops administered a severe defeat to the Bolsheviki at Podolia April 13.

The Poles and Ukrainians negotiated a treaty on April 27, recognizing Ukrainian independence from Russia. A combined army of Poles and Ukrainians then launched an offensive against the Russian "Red" forces, capturing Kiev on May 8 and the great port of Odessa on May 11.

Bolshevik troops invaded Persia at Astara May 18, forcing the withdrawal of British troops. Bolshevik troops on the Polish front were re-enforced and launched an attack on a ninety-mile front, seeking to open communication with East Prussia. On June 3 they succeeded in flanking and driving back General Pilsudski's Polish troops.

The supreme council continued its efforts to complete the peace settlements. The treaty with Hungary was signed June 4 at Versailles, Ambassador Wallace signing for the United States. Turkey was granted fifteen days additional time to present its views regarding the treaty with that country.

While these peace negotiations were in progress, fighting continued at many points. Over 300 Italian prisoners were killed by Albanians at Tirana on June 18 in retaliation for the assassination of Essad Pasha in Paris on June 13.

Supported by British troops and battleships at Malta and Constantinople, the Greeks began a campaign to oust the Turkish Nationalists from parts of Asia Minor.

On July 7 the Bolshevik troops captured Rovono, throwing the Poles into retreat on the entire front. Poland opened negotiations for an armistice and these continued for a week when it was reported that Russia had ordered the postponement of the negotiations and the capture of Warsaw. Bolshevist troops captured Lomza and Brest-Litovsk, and began a drive on Lemberg August 1. During the next two weeks they continued to advance and on August 17 were within twelve miles of Warsaw. The Polish capital seemed doomed, but on the 17th the Poles launched a great counter-offensive and drove the Bolsheviki back in disorder. Heartened by the crushing blow given the Russian forces, the Poles rejected the Bolshevik peace terms.

In the meantime, on August 11, the French foreign office surprised the other powers by giving recognition to General Wrangel's de facto government in South Russia.

The Turkish peace treaty was signed on August 10 by all nations concerned except Serbia and the Hedjaz. Soviet Russia continued its effort to make peace with its neighbors by signing a treaty with Letvia and agreeing to armistice terms with Finland.

On October 12 the Poles signed an armistice and preliminary peace treaty with Russia to become effective October 18.

The cessation of hostilities on the Polish fronts enabled the Bolsheviki to strengthen their other fronts. Directed by Trotzky, the war minister, the Bolsheviki launched a violent offensive on October 31 against the South Russian armies commanded by General Wrangel. They succeeded in smashing General Wrangel's forces and drove on through Crimea.

The Bolsheviki forces captured Sebastopol November 14. General Wrangel and the remnants of his army were on board American, French and British warships which steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviki entered the city.

An agreement on the Adriatic question was reached November 10 at a conference between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians and a treaty embodying the agreement was signed at Rapallo two days later.

The Assembly of the League of Nations opened its first session at Geneva November 15, Paul Hymans of Belgium being elected president.

On November 29 President Wilson accepted an invitation extended by the Council of the Leagueof Nations to act as mediator between Armenia and Turkey. Two days later the Russia Bolshevik took Erivan and announced the establishment of a soviet Armenian republic. On December 3 Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists signed a treaty of peace.

Several attempts to secure action on amendments to the covenant of the League of Nations were voted down by the league assembly. Because of this action the Argentine delegates to the assembly withdrew on December 3. On December 1 Austria was admitted to the league, the first of the allies of Germany to be granted membership.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With continual strife, amounting virtually to civil war, in Ireland, with spasmodic revolutionary outbreaks in Germany, with counter-revolutionary movements developing at intervals in Russia, with civil war in China and with political upheavals in France, Italy, Greece and other countries, the unrest and changing conditions growing out of the World war were reflected in the disturbed internal conditions of many countries of the old world in 1920.

One of the unexpected political developments of the early days of the year was the failure of Premier Clemenceau to obtain election as president of France upon the expiration of the term of President Poincare. Paul Deschanel was elected on January 17 and the following day Clemenceau's cabinet resigned. Alexandre Millerand formed a new cabinet at the request of President Poincare.

The All-Russian government in Siberia, headed by Admiral Alexander B. Kolchak, was finally destroyed with the killing of Admiral Kolchak by Social Revolutionists at Irkutsk on February 7.

In Great Britain the government took its first definite step toward a settlement of the Irish question on February 25 by presenting to the house of commons its Irish home rule bill, providing for autonomous rule under a dual parliament, representing both the north and the south. On March 10 Ulster voted to accept the bill.

A new counter-revolution, directed by militarists, broke out in Berlin March 13. The revolutionists gained control of Berlin and Dr. Wolfgang Kapp proclaimed himself chancellor. The revolution was short-lived, however, ending in failure on the 16th when Dr. Kapp resigned.

The Irish situation continued to attract the attention of the world. On March 19 the mayor of Cork was killed by assassins. In the House of Commons the Irish Home Rule bill passed its second reading on March 31, 348 to 94. On April 4 Irish tax offices and records were burned at many points and wire communication from Belfast was cut.

In Mexico the presidential campaign developed a revolution which resulted eventually in the overthrow of the Carranza government. On April 10 the state of Sonora withdrew from the republic and fighting between the Sonora troops and federal forces began. By April 21 nine Mexican states had joined the secession movement. The revolutionary movement gained rapidly and on May 7 President Carranza fled from Mexico City toward the eastern coast. On May 22 Carranza, the fugitive president, was shot and killed by troops in his escort while asleep.

A cabinet crisis in Italy on June 9 resulted in the resignation of Premier Nitti and his cabinet. Signor Orlando also resigned as president of the chamber. A new cabinet was formed June 17 under former Premier Giovanni Giolitti. On June 27 Italian troops mutinied at Ancona and "Red" uprisings broke out all over Italy in what appeared to be a concerted anarchist plot.

On August 13 Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork was arrested by British troops for sedition in holding a Sinn Fein court at the City Hall. He was convicted by a court martial on the 17th and taken to an English prison, where he immediately entered upon a hunger strike. Riots and incendiarism continued to assume more serious proportions at many points.

In the constitutional election held in Mexico September 5 General Alvara Obregon was elected president.

President Deschanel of France resigned September 21 because of ill health and on the 23rd Premier Alexandre Millerand was elected to succeed him. Georges Leygues, minister of marine under Clemenceau, became premier.

Further disturbances were reported in Italy during October. On the 13th leaders of the Socialist party and the General Confederation of Labor ordered demonstrations in every town in Italy in an effort to force the Italian government to recognize soviet Russia, and on the following day many persons were killed and wounded in the course of a two-hour strike called as a protest against the arrest of political offenders opposing the allied policy toward Russia. The government began a drive on the 17th to round up all advocates of violence in the country.

After a hunger strike of 74 days, which had drawn the attention of the world, Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, died in Brixton prison, London, October 25. Great pressure had been brought to bear to secure Mayor MacSwiney's release, but the government stood firm in its stand against the hunger strikers.

King Alexander of Greece died on October 25 as a result of a bite by a pet monkey, and it was announced that the throne would be offered to Prince Paul, third son of former King Constantine.

Peace in China seemed to be finally assured by a proclamation issued by the government November 1, declaring that there had been a reunion of North and South China and calling for the election of a new parliament.

Fierce rioting between Unionists and Sinn Feiners broke out in North Belfast, Ireland, November 7. Serious disorders were reported also at Londonderry, where five policemen were shot and many ships burned or wrecked. The Irish home rule bill passed the house of commons on its third reading November 11. At Dublin on November 21, following the murder of 14 British officers, a force of troops raided a football game and fired upon the crowd, killing and wounding a large number of persons.

Continued on Page Eight

MANY FAMILIES CHANGING HOMES

The New Year Brings Its Usual List Of Movings In Denton.

Mr. Houston Towers after a short stay in his new home on Second street has moved to his new home in Hobbs. Mr. William Irwin has occupied the property vacated by Mr. Towers.

Mr. Jones has moved into the house vacated by Mr. Irwin on Fourth street and Mr. John Harris has moved to his new home recently purchased, on East Gay street, vacated by Mr Jones

Miss Ida Simmons and mother have moved to their new home on Gay and Seventh streets, recently purchased from Mr. John Harris.

Mr. W. G. Wooters has moved in his newly purchased property on Main street and Mr. Richard Bailey now occupies his home recently purchased from Mr. Wooters, and Mr. William Carroll has moved in the property vacated by Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Walter Sparklin will move in the property vacated by Mr. Wm. Carroll.

Mr. George Deaver has moved into the property vacated by Mr. Walter Sparklin on Riverton Avenue.

Mr. Theopholis Smith has moved from the Hardcastle property on Main street into the house vacated by Mr. Deaver.

Mr. F. C. Brown has moved into the property on the corner of Fourth and Gay streets.

Mr. W. O. Lednum moved on Monday into the dwelling recently vacated by Mr. Brown.

Dr. W. A. Smith will occupy the the property recently vacated by Mr. Lednum.

Miss Ida McIlvaine will soon occupy her recently purchased home, vacated by Dr. W. A. Smith.

Mr. Clarence Roe has moved into the property vacated by Mr. Carl Gorsuch on Fourth street.

Mr. James Thawley of Hillsboro has moved in the property vacated by Mr. Clarence Roe.

Mr. Henry Kern has moved from a farm near town into the house on Third street vacated by Mrs. William Greenly.

Mr. Clarence Kern of Aberdeen has moved to a farm near town until he can get posession of his farm.

Mr. Fred Bowdle of Delaware has moved in his new home purchased from Willoughby Nowell, and Mr. Nowell will occupy the Martha Fisher house on Gay street.

Mr. Ora Bowdle of Delaware has moved on Third street.

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