Town and County News

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1919.

Church Notes For Sunday.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. C. T. Wyatt, D. D., Pastor.
10.30 a. m., Preaching.
2 00 a. m., Sunday School.
7.00 p. m., Epworth League.
8 00 p. m., Preaching.
Junior League every Wednesday at 4 p. m.

M. P. CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Thomas O. Crouse, Pastor.
Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. by the pastor.
9.45 a. m., Sunday School.
6.45 p. m., Christian Endeavor.

Asparagus is plentiful and prices high.

Wow! Some Chautauqua this year.

State bankers will meet at Ocean City May 21st and 22nd.

In a few weeks the league of vacations will begin to function.

How to welcome the returning soldier: Give him a good job.

Camden camp will be held this year from July 25 to August 11.

Treasurer Seward gives notice to delinquent taxpayers in this issue.

The pen is mighty—and there is a certain kind some men ought to live in.

Every base ball team in every league is a prospective pennant winner now.

The 10 per cent luxury tax is now on, but it doesn't hit ye country editors.

Hundreds of Caroline's soldier boys will likely return within the next month.

It's a shame to mess up a country that makes as good lager beer as Bavaria does.

Caroline tomato growers have decided to stick to $25 per ton for growing tomatoes.

St. Louis boasts of the champion lazy man. He went to work and was too lazy to stop.

The poor child has just as much fun with her rag doll as the rich one has with her Paris importation.

There is likely to be a three-cornered fight this fall for the Chief Judgeship of this judicial circuit.

One of the very best substitutes for the obsolescent saloon is lemonade and healthful outdoor exercise.

Monuments, tombstones and enclosures. SHORT & CO,
1-30 tf] Denton, Md.

And the nomenclature will not be complete unless the Salvation Army doughnut is made to fit in somewhere.

Fulton Noble and Nathaniel Harper are soon to establish a very large hardware and implement store at Preston, to be ready before the lapse of many months.

The Johns Hopkins University, Maryland's popular technical institute, has an advertisement in this issue of vacant Scholarships in Engineering. See advertisement on fourth page.

There will be a regular meeting of the Farmers Club on Saturday, May 17th, at 8.30 sharp. Stock certificates will be ready for delivery at this time. Important business. Let every member be present.

If every farm home would keep a supply of pop corn and a popper convenient fewer nickels would be spent for less wholesome knicknacks and more enjoyable evenings will be spent around the family hearth.

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order. A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice. Whitewashing is effective against vermin. Use kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks to exterminate mites.

When in the market for cantaloupe crates, strawberry crates, peach carriers, 16-qt. peach baskets, ⅝ baskets, or bushel hampers, write or phone us, as we believe it will be to your advantage to do so.

Yours very truly,
SWING BROS,
5-1,3m] Ridgely, Md.

Mrs. O. H. Henry Dead.

Mrs. Mary Henry, wife of Mr. O. H. Henry, of near Denton, died on Wednesday evening, May 7, of pleuroneuralgia, aged about 27 years, at Easton Hospital. The husband and four young children survive her. Mrs. Smith was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Smith, of Denton.

Many beautiful floral offerings, made by neighbors and friends, completely covered the casket.

The pall-bearers were, Messrs. M. Lee Wyatt, Richard Henning, Louis Adams, John Lister, Josiah Beck and Richard Porter.

The funeral service was held at the home Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. G. L. Helsby, of the Holiness Mission, officiating. Interment was in Denton Cemetery.

Creighton Hale in "Why Germany Must Pay."

"Why Germany Must Pay," which will be seen at Parker's New Theatre on Tuesday, May 20, is a great historical novel of the screen. The crimes of Prussianism against humanity are illustrated in definite form in this vital, heart-gripping story. A young Alsatian, Conrad Le Brett, is forced to fight on the side of Germany, though his soul revolts at the hideous acts of brutality of the Huns. Wounded, he is sent to the Brussels hospital, where that noble soul, Nurse Edith Cavill, tries to save the lives of men of all nations. She is shot by the command of Von Bissing for aiding an American girl to escape from his advances. Conrad goes home on furlough to find that his little sister, Vilma, has suffered at the hands of a Prussian officer in the enforcement of the Kaiser's Proclamation. He escapes to America, and returns with the lads in khaki to avenge his sister and assist in the glorious fight of right against might. The climax of the story is unexpected and thrilling. "Why Germany Must Pay" is a picture that will live like a great book. There will be one show, starting at 8.15. The Denton Orchestra will furnish the music. Admission, 25 cents to all.

Social Clubs Substitute for Saloon.

What will take the place of the barroom when the country goes dry? Varied opinions are expressed in answer to this mooted question. Upon one point all agree—a substitute can be found for the saloon.

Civic and church leaders, in community welfare, are focusing attention upon the problem, through measures which seek to set up in place of liquor resorts some sort of a social institution, with aids for wholesome stimulation, but lacking the features that many have considered as ruinous.

Baltimore will be one of the largest "dry" cities in the United States after July 1, and leaders here already have attempted a casual survey to find a saloon substitute that will provide social incentives for men.

As a result of the survey being made here, it is not improbable that millions of dollars, being raised in the Centenary campaign of the Methodist Episcopal Church, may be used here and elsewhere for community or social centers. Such places, it is suggested, would be fitted up with lounging rooms, bowling alleys, gymnasiums libraries and other features to contribute a democratic atmosphere.

In the dry era that is approaching civic leaders declare that the "blind pig" will not loom up as a menace, with a train of other evils, if neighborhood clubs for men are provided where men may gather and fraternize. The Centenary program for community centers eventually may be extended to provide just such an institution.

Equalize Soldier Benefits.

One of the first measures the Republicans will put through when Congress again convenes will provide for equalization of the amounts paid to civilians who entered the army after the war began and to those in the regular army.

Senator William M. Calder, of New York, attacks the Administration for what he considers a rank injustice in this respect and says: "All officers and men who went into the army and gave their all to the country should get the same pay on retirement for wound disability, no matter what branch of the service they were in. The regular army man now receives much more. This is wrong. There should be no discrimination against our citizen soldiers. The condition these men protest against is that which enables one man with emergency training to go into the regular army and retire with three-quarters pay for injuries, while a man who entered the national army takes but $30 per month. The matter should be considered by Congress and will undoubtedly be taken up by the Military Affairs committees of the two houses as soon as they meet again. It is injustices like these on the part of the present Administration which has caused so much criticism of the War Department."

Protest Soldier Workmen.

Further protests against the use of American soldiers in France to do common road work in France in order to rehabilitate that country have been pouring into the offices of members of Congress and are invariably accompanied by criticism of the methods of the War Department which have permitted it.

Frank W. king, a member of the city council of Ft. Wayne, wired to Senator Harry New a protest which received immediate attention. Referring to the treatment of the 113 th Engineers doing duty in France, he said: "They have been in France about seven months, making almost two years in the service, and they objected to the government is using them in the building of roads and the transferring of them into the regular army and the bringing back of the regular enlisted men. They also object to the way the government has released ball players, prize fighters and bozers, etc., who did not serve one-half the time these boys did."

Senator New took the matter up with the War Department and was told that the regiment is being retained in France for reasons of "military necessity."

Orphans' Court Proceedings.

Orphans' Court was in session on Tuesday, Judges Liden, Moore and Covey being present, and the following business was transacted:

Lena Younger, administratrix of William T. Black, deceased, filed inventory and appraisement of personal property; approved, and order to sell at public sale granted.

Anna Gadow and Herman Gadow, administrators of Ferdinand Gadow, deceased, filed account of sales of personal property; approved.

J. T. Erampton & Son, by their solicitor, Calvert C. Merriken, filed bill of complaint and exhibits, and petition for sale of real estate of John N. Brummel, deceased, subpœnas directed to issue and order of publication filed.

Subscribe for the UNION; still $1.

THE PARENT-TEACHERS MEETING.

In response to a call issued on behalf of the joint Parent-Teachers' Associations of Caroline County, a meeting which was extremely well attended by representative taxpayers from every district in the county was held in the Court Room at Denton with the County School Board and Board of County Commissioners in attendance, for the purpose of hearing what some of the most earnest patrons of the schools had to say on the subject of false economy as applied to school administration.

Speakers were heard from every district but the 6th and without exception every one of them advocated increases in teachers' salaries. All of those who spoke but two advocated increases in janitors' salaries and increases for school repair work.

All but three advocated an increased tax rate in order to raise the funds which in their opinion would be needed and evidently these three would have advocated an increase in taxes also if they had thought it would be necessary as when a rising vote was taken on the question of whether those present advocated an increase in taxes provided it was necessary in order to carry out an increase in teachers' salaries, janitors' salaries and other necessary school expenditures the vote was unanimous in favor of an increase.

The meeting was very ably conducted by Mr. W. I. Norris, of Denton, who acted as chairman and if there is any one in Caroline county who does not fully understand the real necessity of advancing teachers' salaries here to correspond with the advance of about 25 per cent in Delaware and other nearby states, the real economy of good in preference to poor janitor's service, the real economy of providing enough funds to keep up school buildings instead of letting them go down, and the absurdity of expecting the county's school work to be done at before-the-war figures when all other work is being done at higher figures, they should have been present to hear some of the clear-cut arguments presented by those who spoke on the subject.

The assessable basis of the county has increased very much in the past year, many cases being brought to the attention of the County Commissioners under the system now employed showing that undervaluation has existed and strong efforts have been made by them to find every case of undervaluation and correct the same without fear or favor. With the increase in revenues derived from this source and the natural increase combined it is hoped by some of those who understand the county's finances lest that the school budget may be increased enough to satisfy all of us without increasing the tax rate at all, but if there is any disposition shown by the County Commissioners to make a compromise and satisfy citizens of the type present at the meeting by granting part of what was asked for instead of all, merely because by granting part the tax rate may be held where it was last year, they will have to do so with the full understanding in advance that they are going to offend some of the best citizens in the county to the point of making them enemies of the present administration, regardless of party affiliation —Federalsburg Courier.

A joint meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association of the county was held in the Court House on Tuesday afternoon of last week. The meeting was well attended by representative citizens from every section of the county together with a splendid number of ladies from Federalsburg, Preston and Denton. The Board of County Commissioners and Board of School Commissioners were present. Prominent taxpayers from every district except, perhaps, the sixth, participated in the discussions.

The object of the meeting was to impress upon the County Commissioners the importance of recognizing the budget to be submitted by the School Board providing for an increase in teachers' salaries, to pay janitors where needed and to cover expenses of necessary repairs to school buildings. The discussions and sentiment of the meeting was unanimously to that effect.

A detailed report of the meeting was sent to the Denton Journal with a request, origination with the meeting, that it be published as a matter of public interest, but, for obvious reasons to any who may have read that issue of the Journal, it did not appear. It would be a matter of some interest to know who acted as reporter for the Journal on the occasion of this meeting, masmuch as rumor has it that the Editor himself would never have approached a thing so clothed with community interest and public enterprise—we do not know that the "keynote" of that meeting was not a criticism or denunciation of the teaching force of our county schools—and it is a pity that the Editor of the Journal could not have summoned sufficient courage to have attended the meeting and received the truth of the matter first hand before it had been spoiled by distortion.

We have known of newspapers—papers with visions as wide, perhaps, as most county papers—who were able to arise above petty personal interests in order to serve the constituency that fed them—but that is a beautiful sight.

The report submitted for publication was mislaid by the hand of the publisher and we cannot reproduce it here in detail. The meeting, however, was satisfactory to all concerned.

A PARENT-PATRON.

Millions for Reconstruction Relief.

How Methodists will pour out millions of dollars in worthy relief projects in the United States and in foreign lands, was disclosed recently in a detailed summary, made public for the first time by Dr. Norris E. Swartz, executive secretary of the Centenary, with the headquarters in Baltimore. Dr. Swartz announced that in one year $2,505,750 will be spent in reconstruction work in Europe, and $2,500,000 in reconstruction work at home.

"The task of the Church in Europe" Dr. Swartz said, "is to do all in its power toward rebuilding homes and towns and cities. A great deal must be done in the way of pure relief. Evangelistic and social centers must be established. A new type of education must be developed.

The task of the Church in the United States is to furnish community centers in the country districts, and in the midst of industrial populations; to furnish scholarships by which Methodist young men and women may be trained for leadership; to provide church buildings and community centers in new towns on reclamation projects; to take up its responsibility in the work of Americanization; to continue war emergency work at the camps and ports of debarkation; to care for the orphans caused by the war enfluenza; and to meet other conditions such as the negro exodus suddenly created by war-time changes.

"France under this program will receive $684,900; Italy $993,850; Russia $239, 700; Finland $56,100; the Balkans, $254,500; Spain $75,700; Belgium $50,000; North Africa $150,000; total $2,505750.

"In America; to provide for chaplains and other religious work in the American army and navy, $504,000; to continue other projects directly connected with war conditions, $29,200; for the development of imperative industrial work in large cities, $467,000; for the negro industrial communities, $100,000; for the direct Americanization work, $361,800; for the educational reconstruction work-$319,000; for rural reconstruction work, $644,000; for orphanages to take care of orphans of Methodist men who died in service, $75,000; making a total in all of $2,500,000.

"All the projects listed have been based on most careful surveys. The leaders of the Methodist Church feel that the Church cannot do less in war reconstruction work than is outlined in the program.

"It is emphasized that there will be no over-lapping of this work with that of other denominations, the inter-church movement having eliminated all competition in the foreign fields."

Missionary Centenary.

The Methodist Centenary world-wide program for Christian reconstruction, considered the most far reaching ever adopted by a modern Protestant church, recently brought together in convention clergymen and laymen high in the councils of the church from the three large Baltimore conference districts. Nearly 1,000 delegates representing 138 churches assembled to perfect plans for a vigorous prosecution of the great financial drive in Methodism for $105,000,000 for world-wide relief and educational endeavor.

A concrete program which insures the most complete canvass ever made among Methodists was adopted. Among the basic features of the program is the task alloted to special teams in the various churches for the line-up of the complete organization of the church to its fullest numerical and financial strength.

Bishop McDowell, in the principal address at the conference, sounded the call to Methodists everywhere to respond promptly to the Centenary appeal in order that subscriptions may be assembled on schedule time.

The conference was essentially one of perfecting the financial phase of the Centenry drive and to make absolutely certain that when the intensive financial canvass is made, beginning May 18, every church organization will function with maximum efficiency. Elmore B. Jeffery of Baltimore, financial campaign chairman for the Washington Area, Walter E. Dorland and S. M. Bard, financial campaign directors, presented an elaborate detailed plan of financial organization which was warmly endorsed by pastors in attendance. Besides pastors, those attending the meeting include finance chairmen, minute men leaders, Sunday School Superintendents, local council chairmen as group leaders in their respective churches.

Bishop McDowell told the delegates that the 1800 churches in his jurisdiction includes Maryland, Central Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia, all were expected to go "over the top" with their quotas. He was highly confident that not a single church would fail to meet the responsibilities of answering in full the Centenary appeal for funds in the world emergency that now faces the church. He said that Methodism now had the opportunity of doing the greatest piece of constructive work in a world-wide sense that the church of any age had ever adopted.

Dr. Morris E. Swartz, executive secretary of the Centenary, announced that glowing reports were coming from all parts of the area indicating the heartiest response of Methodist Memberships. "The church is mobilized and ready to respond to the limit. The world appeal for help will be met with promptness. We are confident that the goal will be attained."

Under the finance plan adopted, each Methodist church through its finance campaign committee will organize teams to prosecute the "every member" canvass. The plan proposes that there shall be one team for every one hundred members. The teams, however, each will consist of ten laymen actively identified in church activity.

BIG GIFTS FOR CENTENARY FUND.

Men of wealth, turning aside for the moment from private business affairs, are giving liberally of their time and money, to help put through the big campaign of the Methodist Missionary Centenary. They have become leaders in the movement to raise millions for relief and educational work at home and abroad.

Big gifts contributed by Methodist members probably will total up a good percentage of the stupendous sum of $105,000,000, the goal set by Centenary surveys, to meet world wide humanitarian projects. These gifts, ranging in size from $1,000 to $25,000 have come voluntarily from both cities and rural districts all over the United States.

No formal announcement has yet been made of the largest Centenary subscriptions, and probably it will await the actual beginning of the financial drive May 18. The tabulations in Centenary headquarters however reflect most eloquently the heartiness with which men of means have pressed forward, eager to "do their bit" in the great project which Methodism has undertaken.

Elmore B. Jeffery, financial campaign chairman of the Washington Area, embracing Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, said today it would not be surprising if the returns show 50 per cent of the great fund had been underwritten by wealthy members of the church. In hundreds of churches comparatively small groups of well-to-do members have pledged the full quotas for their churches.

"Generous responses to the Centenary appeal by prominent Baltimoreans, is in line with the hearty responses in other large cities and towns" Mr. Jeffery said. "The Centenary is going over because 4,000,000 people in Methodism are fired by the spiritual good of the great cause," Mr. Jeffery said. "Responses from men holding high places in the business world have been spontaneous. Gifts in large volumes have poured in, exceeding all expectations, although no canvass has been undertaken. Two prominent Baltimore Methodists each came forward with $25,000 contributions. Two others subscribed $20,000. Gifts of $5,000 have been numbrous. The $1,000 and $500 subscriptions have come in by the hundreds."

Scores of churches have gone "over the top" Mr. Jeffery said, while hundreds of others have reported that voluntary subscriptions, thus far in advance of the beginning of the intensive drive, have closely approached their full quotas.

"We are sure that Methodism will rally with its dollars without stint and will give the largest sum ever raised for world relief and reconstruction work" Mr. Jeffery said.

Preliminary to the big drive for humanity dollars a Centenary "Big Gift" campaign committee for the Washington Area has been named, consisting of John L. Alcock, of Baltimore, chairman; H. C. Kinsloe, Newton-Hamilton, Penna.; Governor John G. Townsend, Selbyville, Delaware; E. B. Jeffery of Baltimore, Md., and William T. Galliher of Washington, D. C.

Cooperating with the committee on big gifts there will be a large corps of leading laymen throughout the Washington Area under the direction of Walter E. Dorland, financial campaign director.

Methodism "Adopts" Villages.

Twelve villages on the battlefields of Chateau-Thierry, where the United States soldiers and marines won undying fame by stopping the German drive on Paris at its spreading early last summer, have been "adopted" for reconstruction work by the American Methodist Episcopal Church, it was announced by Dr. M. E. Swartz, Methodist Centenary secretary for the Washington Area.

Bouresches, Vaux and Le Thiolet, names which will always live in American history, are there of the towns entrusted to the American churches by special arrangement with the prefect of the Department of the Aisne and M. Lebrun, Minister of the Liberated Territory in the French Cabinet. The others are Bonneil, Mont de Bonneil, Azy, Nogentel, Vincelles, Monneaux, Montcourt, Crozy and Aulnois.

The towns are in a district bordered on the north by Belleau Wood, changed by the valor of the sea-fighters of the U. S. Second Division to Bois de la Brigade de Marines (Marine Brigade Wood.) The district is just northwest and west of Chateau-Thierry.

The city of Chateau-Thierry itself is not in the Methodist Reconstruction territory, but it will serve as headquarters for the Methodist workers.

An elaborate community centre will be built in Chateau-Thierry by the Methodists. This is an independent project, however, the physical rehabilitation of the city being entrusted to other forces.

The announcement of the Methodist plans was made to Dr. Swartz by Dr. Ernest W. Bysshe, for ten years superintendent of Methodist missions in France, on his arrival here from Paris.

Two noted surgeons have sailed for France on the George Washington. If they are going to operate on the League of Nations it's well to take along the best.

The Dry's intend to serve as spies to enforce prohibition. So some night if you find a fellow with a heavy black beard intently watching you as you down your glass of sherry, pull of the false whickers and denounce him.

Presenting the Treaty.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Few events in the history of the world have been more dramatic, more impressive and more significant than that of presenting to the German delegates, in the spot where the triumph over France nearly half a century ago was crowned by the creation of the German Empire, and on the anniversary of the crime of the Lusitania, the treaty which will disarm the German Empire on land and sea, deprive it of its colonial possessions, circumscribe its commercial power, bring its recent Emperor and many of his agents to the bar of justice, and impose upon Germany as heavy financial penalities as it is practicable to enforce.

It has taken five months to determine the conditions on which a war of more than four years shall be concluded. The length of the negotiations is due to the complexity of the provisions that had to be made, the number of Governments that had to reach substantial agreement, and perhaps most of all to the difficulty of providing an association of nations which, without sacrifice of sovereignty, and without committing themselves imprudently to an unknown future, could agree to enforce the settlement of international controversies by negotiation or arbitration.

The treaty does not entirely satisfy any party to it. This was inevitable. The aspirations and the claims and the substantial interests of the victorious nations were so involved with each other that no nation could have all that it felt it ought to have without defeating the claims of other nations which rested on substantial grounds.

Premier Clemenceau says he has done his best, and it is a good treaty. We believe that he expresses the feelings of the French nation, and in all France no son with a more passionate devotion to his mother country could be found. On strickly military grounds Marshal Foch condemns the treaty and advises that it be not signed. But the disarmament of Germany is complete, and while no national confession of guilt can be expected, the collapse of the Empire, the deposition of the Hohenzollerns, the discredit of the military caste, make a comparatively pacific Germany. It is a very different Germany from that of five years ago. This change, with the reduction of the army and navy to insignificant proportions, and the demolition of fortifications within 30 miles of the east bank of the Rhine, give France all the security that is humanly possible. But in addition to all this, President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George will ask their respective countries to guarantee France against a German attack.

Italy gets something more than it stipulated for in 1915, but something less than it clamored for, and the substantial interests of Jugo-Slavia are protected. Belgium gets less than it asked for and had a right to, but it gets as complete reparation as is possible.

The interests of America and Great Britain are neither territorial nor pecuniary. They are the establishment of justice and peace and safety for the world, and the ends they aim at are assured as fully as human beings and human agreements can assure them.

It is a good treaty, for it gives every assurance that is possible of a permanent peace.

Return of Records is Aaked.

The Historical Division, Maryland Council of Defense, some time ago sent out a form of "War Service Record" to the family for each name on the roll of Marylanders who lost their lives in the service. A great many of these records have not been returned. The Historical Division requests that the records be returned now. If further information is obtained later, it may be sent in, and will be added to the record. Do not write to Washington for information, but fill out the records as well as possible from information otherwise obtainable; the Historical Division at the proper will use the records in Washington to complete the state records.

The "Roll of Honor" must be made complete and correct, for the State war history records and for inscription on a memorial. Prompt return of the records is particularly desired in order that presentation of the State certificate of honor may be made to the family. These certificates, engraved on parchment, are ready, signed by the Governor and by the chairman of the Maryland Council of Defense.

Record is desired of every person once a Marylander, even though later removed from the State, who died in the war, in what ever branch of service in or with the military or naval forces of the United States or of the Allies, whether death was in battle, of disease or by accident, whether overseas or in this country, whether before or after the entry of the United States into the war.

The Historical Division mailed a "War Service Record" for every name on the roll of honor if there was a sufficent address known. In any where no form of "War Service Record" has been received, it will indicate that the Historical Division has not the name or has no mailing address. It is earnestly requested that omissions be reported at once, with name and address of next of kin. The address of the Historical Division is 725 Fidelity Building, Baltimore, Md.

Rate Increase Necessary.

In a statement issued by Director of Railways Hines it is shown that the total deficit to the government for 1919 in the management for 1919 in the roads will amount to $768,000,000,000 and implies that in order to make up a part of it will be necessary to further increase freight and passenger rates.

In view of the fact that Director General McAdoo raised the passenger rates in many cases fifty per cent and freight rates horizontally twenty-five per cent, any further increase in rates is likely to raise as great a storm as would the recommended policy of absorbing the deficit by taxation. In explaining the deficit Mr. Hines admits that there is a tremendous falling off in business and that therefore expense could not be corresponding by readjusted. "Industrial enterprises, "he says, "have generally suffered embarrassment on account of the fact that business has been curtailed." It is like that when Congress meets it will probe the causes of the deficit to detrmine whether it has in any way been due to the mismanagement and extravagance which have been charged on all sides since the taking over of the roads by the government.

Child Labor Law Not Invalidated.

Until the Supreme Court of the United States holds the child labor provision of the revenue law unconstitutional the Internal Revenue Bureau will "continue to vigorously enforce the law," Commissioner Roper announced Saturday.

Roper's statement was made, he said, to allay misinformation that a North Carolina court decision, holding provision invalid, had nullified the la

WHAT IS A GOOD SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

Cass Gilbert, president of the National Sculpture Society, has stated in memorable words the first and principal quality that should pertain to any soldiers' memorial that is put up today. It should be an expression of Ideals.

"The most impressive monument," he says, "is one which appeals to the imaginations alone, which rests not upon its material use, but upon its idealism. From such a monument flows the impulse for great heroic action, for devotion to duty and for love of country. The Arch of Triumph in Paris, the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are examples of such monuments. They are devoid of practical utility, but they minister to a much higher use; they compel the contemplation of the great men and ideals which they commemorate; they elevate the thoughts of all beholders; they arouse and make effective the finest impulses of humanity. They are the visible symbols of the aspirations of the race.

"The spirit may be the same whether the monument is large or small; a little roadside shrine or cross, a village fountain or a memorial tablet, speaks the same message as the majestic arch or shaft or temple, and both messages will be pure and fine and perhaps equally far-reaching, if the form of that message is appealing and beautiful. Display of wealth, ostentation and over-elaborateness are unbecoming and vulgar. Elegant simplicity, strength with refinement, and a grace of handling that imparts charm are the ends to be sought. These ends require, on the part of everybody connected with the enterprise—committee, adviser, and artist—familiarity with the standards of art, and, above all, good taste. Only by a combination of all these elements can a really satisfactory result be obtained."

LET IT BE LASTING.

In this connection another eminent artist asks us whether we should too hastily accept a stony monument, because stone is so much associated with death and the cemeteries, while these youths gave themselves in the abundance of their young lives and for a cause that lived and is living and going on. In any case, however, he agrees that Durability is a second essential to a satisfactory memorial.

"Whatever the form," he says, "it should be a lasting memorial. Large gates have to be built of iron, but iron requires constant attention and painting every few years. Other than these no metal but bronze should be used for work exposed to the weather—no plated metal anywhere. Stone balustrades dignify, where iron railings cheapen a monument.

"Artificial stones and cement compositions, detestable when substituted for natural stone, will surely betray our mean judgement and parsimony in time, even during our own generation.

"Of natural stones, only the most durable should be used for monuments. Only complete fireproof construction for buildings. Local stone, if good, has advantages of of economy and of sentiment."

The same authority brings out a thought that is new and might not have occurred to us.

"Is the memorial to be erected out of doors? Then avoid a crowded throughfare. Avoid setting up obstructions to travel, either at the time or prospectively, and bear in mind that a work of art is not noticed where crowds continually pass it. People will go a distance to admire a masterpiece."

SHOULD IT BE USEFUL?

The question remains whether Utility should be a feature of such a memorial. To some minds the daily use of a building erected to commemorate the dead savors of a selfish foresightedness. "Why call it a memorial to our heroes, when we really have built it for ourselves?" Is their inquiry. But what would these dead prefer? Would they rather have a shaft in the village green, utilized only as a leaning-place for loungers or a hospitable institution, a lighthouse or refuge and safety for the boys that are taking their places?

A community House, somewhat like the familiar Hostess House in the cantonments, a Y. M. C. A. only of larger and more liberal scope, intended for young women as well as young men and for the people of all ages and classes, has seemed a happy thought.

"The 'liberty house' idea has received instant approval in various quarters, and already many municipalities are earnestly considering this form of living memorial and others have adopted it. In small communities especially it furnishes opportunities for music and drama and traveling exhibitions of paintings and sculpture which only the larger towns enjoy, as well as a center for many kinds of communal activity which must have a local habitation in order to live."

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