Town and County News

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1919.

Church Notes For Sunday.

M. E. CHURCH.

Rev. C. T. Wyatt, D. D., Pastor.
10.45 a. m., Preaching.
9.45 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.

Wheat, $2.36; corn, $1.80.

Subscribe for the UNION; still $1.

All the banks of the county will be closed tomorrow, Decoration Day.

A United States airman first to cross Atlantic. NC-4 reaches Lisbon safely in record time.

Caroline High School base ball team will play the Tri-County team tomorrow—Friday afternon.

Rev. Dr. Davies, of Easton, Md., will hold service in Christ Church, next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

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

The State Teachers' Examination, as provided for Caroline county, will be held in Denton, Thursday, June 12th, beginning at 9 a. m.

There will be an important meeting of the Farmers' Club at the Court House, Saturday evening at 8.30. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ramsdell and son, Master Hugh, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kern and two children, of Havre de Grace, visited relatives and friends in and near town Saturday and Sunday.

June 10th has been set as the date when Germany is expected to sign the peace terms. This is a sad date to which to look forward, but after all it is just possible that Germany has the advantage in that it doesn't have to contemplate a condition such as will be the lot of the citizens of the U. S. A. after June 30.

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.

Jobs for Disabled Yanks.

An Executive Order recently issued by the President and received by cable amends the Federal civil service rules so as to permit the U. S. Civil Service Commission to waive the physical requirements under certain conditions in favor of men who were injured in the military or naval service.

The civil service regulations specify certain physical defects which debar from all examinations and other defects which will debar from certain examinations. These regulations are based upon the requirements of the service as established by the several department heads.

Upon the recommendation of the Commission, after consultation with the Federal Board for Vocational Education and the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, the President issued an Executive Order, as follows:

"Provided, that the Commission may, in its discretion, exempt from the physical requirements established for any position a disabled and honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine upon the certification of the Federal Board for Vocational Education that he has been specially trained for and has passed a practical test demonstrating his physical ability to perform the duties of the class of positions in which employment is sought."

In submitting its recommendation to the President the Civil Service Commission said: "Where it is apparent to this Commission that his (the disabled soldier's, sailor's, or marine's) physical condition is such that he would not ordinarily be accepted, the case will be referred to the Federal Board for Vocational Education. That board will then decide whether it is practicable to educate him for the position sought. If considered practicable, the rehabilitation and education will be given and when complete certification of that fact will be made to this Commission. Where the Board does not consider it desirable to attempt the education for the position sought other positions will be considered and suggested to him, but he will not be admitted to the one for which his physical condition constitutes an irremediable bar."

To Repeal Ice Cream Soda Tax.

Repeal of the ten per cent tax on ice cream soda and other soft concoctions is provided in a bill introduced in the House by Represenative Longworth, of Ohio, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and in the Senate by Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, a member of the Finance Committee, and it is likely that the Republican majority in both bodies will see that the tax is removed before the summer is over.

"This tax," said Longworth, "imposes an unnecessary and obnoxious burden upon the people in their enjoyment of a harmless drink. The majority in Congress will easily find other means of getting sufficient revenue, especially by protection on imports, besides taking the extra penny or two from the young people of the country. And this, of course, also has reference to all of that section of the present law which has to do with taxation on ice cream and other sweet preparations. In addition to this imposition upon the public, tax is bad because it is proving very difficult and unsatisfactory in its administration. It is pretty generally believed by the treasury experts that it costs more to collect it than it yields to the government."

School Trustees for 1919 and 1920.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Marydel—T. E. Heather, Marydel; J. W. Shewbrooks, J. E. Stafford.

Henderson—A. B. Cohee, Henderson; W. F. Clark, L. C. Cole.

Bee Tree—S. P. Conley, Henderson; Irvine Coleman.

Goldsboro—J. A. Jackson, Goldsboro; J. F. Lane, C. E. Schaube.

Edinburg—Joseph Gsell, Marydel; Amos Everett, Norman Seward.

Baltimore Corner—W. E. Jones, Henderson; W. R. Schuyler, J. H. Hughes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Moore's—Jos. L. Edwards, Goldsboro; T. L. Bilbrough, G. W. Richard.

Lewe's—W. A. Bennett, Greensboro; Chas. Adams, Martin Adams.

Greensboro—J. E. Nichols, Greensboro; T. C. Horsey, Temple Smith.

Bridgetown—Elmer Cole, Goldsboro.

Garey's—W. R. Joiner, Greensboro; W. A. Spicher, Arthur Anthony.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Camp Grove—Jno. M. Wooters, Greensboro; Richard Lister, Thos. J. Ellwanger.

Burrsville—E. J. Ellers, Denton; C. N. Fountain, Harry Collison.

Liden's—Walter Fountain, Hobbs; John Trice, E. J. Adams.

Central—Jas. W. Voss, Denton; Lewis Gordon, M. L. Wyatt.

Caroline High—C. Leslie Walls, Denton; W. P. Draper, Oscar Clark.

Denton Primary—W. I. Norris, Denton; E. G. Cooper, Fred. B. Nuttle.

Williamson—E. T. Orme, Denton; Wm. Scott, Harry Clark.

Oaks—John Moore, Hobbs; L. H. Thomas, Isaac Starkey.

Williston—Francis E. Yeoman, Denton; W. C. Todd, C. H. Towers.

Willoughby—Hall Butler, Hobbs; F. T. Willoughby.

Andersontown—Harry H. Nuttle, Hobbs; J. D. Neal, W. K. Smith.

Hickman—S. P. Brown, Hickman; Jas. H. Morgan, Thos. A. Cleaves.

The remaining names will be published next week.

Mabel Normand in "MICKEY."

To be shown at Parker's New Theatre Monday, June 2; matinee and two shows at night. In "Mickey" there are mad races between trains and motors, rattling "chases" on horseback, and eye-filling ballroom scene and everything else that is known to filmdom—even to having some "eats."

"Mickey" has everything imaginable that might be conceived by the most inventive producer, past or present, to put "thrills" into films and project "punches" upon the screen. Probably a third of the footage is devoted to opportunities for Miss Normand to breeze through scenes of genuinely laughable incidentals. She proves herself the feminine and artistically concentrated essence of Chaplin-Fairbanks combination of humor and agility. This is a picture that will live forever. The Denton Orchestra will furnish the music. There will also be a man to come with the picture to sing the song "Mickey." Admission, 28 and 39 cents, war tax included.

Control of Tent Caterpillars.

Considerable damage is being done to home orchards by the tent caterpillar. This insect can easily be controlled by thoroughly spraying the trees with arsenate of lead spray, made up in the proportion of one and one-half pounds of arsenate of lead in the dry state (three pounds of the paste) to fifty gallons of water. The damage is particularly noticable in the First District where many of the apple trees have been literally stripped of their foliage.

This insect is not injurious to the commercial fruit grower as he ordinarily includes an arsenical in his regular early sprays which are necessary to control other insects and diseases. In fact epedemics of disease and insects of fruit trees are actually beneficial to the commercial grower, as they reduce the supply of marketable fruit and increase the demand of fruit among farmers having home orchards. Too many of our home orchards are just planted and left to the delight of all insects and diseases. Generally speaking, when farmers do not spray and yet get good fruit, they have also omitted planting.

Cashier Elected.

Mr. W. I. Norris, Assistant Cashier of the Denton National Bank, was on Tuesday elected Cashier to succeed the late Thomas C. West.

Mr. Norris has been associated with the bank since 1905, at which time he resigned a position as assistant postmaster of Denton to accept the position as bookkeeper in the bank.

In 1908 he was advanced from bookkeeper to the tellership to succeed Mr. J. D. Downes, who had been appointed State Bank Examiner. In 1918 Mr. Norris was made Assistant Cashier, and now in being made Cashier has reached the highest executive position in the oldest and largest banking institution in the county. We heartily congratulate Mr. Norris, and bespeak for the institution continued prosperity.

TRIALS OF STRAWBERRY WEEVIL.

Poisonous Gases Discovered in Green Pastures.

Fellow Bugs: Following the bereavement of our fellow-townsmen I, as an investigator, want to warn all curious and hungry bugs to stay off the strawberry premises near the mammal centers commonly known as Ridgely, Goldsboro and Federalsburg.

I feel as though my work had ruined me for life, but I wish in my farewell message to further caution you to keep your delicate snouts free from the juicy strawberry stems and downy blossoms in the vicinities mentioned.

Our entire population near these centers has been destroyed as by a plague. No cures or antidotes have been found. The only danger signal is a cloud of dust or gas emitted from some infernal machine originated by that class of beings known as man. The dust analizes 85 per cent flours of sulphur and 15 per cent arsenate of lead. One application is put on just as we get ready to eat or as the first blossoms are opening. A second dust is put on a week later when we are too hungry to care. As this cloud approaches it produces symptoms similiar to those of seasickness, only worse. The dust permeates all parts of the strawberry plants and as victims recover and eat of the stems or blossoms they are rapidly overtaken by an old bug with whiskers bearing a scythe.

Be it known that I do hereby bequeath my entire property and family consisting of a two acre patch of strawberries, two miles west of Federalsburg, with its two million inhabitants to the bug finding an antidote for this dust.

At an indignation meeting which was held yesterday morning in each center of population, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Strawberry Society of Snout-Nosed Bugs:

Whereas some obnoxious party or parties have seen fit to promulgate and propagate information leading to a plague among bugs, which action has not only caused us sad bereavement but threatens to destroy our entire Strawberry Society of Snout-Nosed Bugs and

Whereas, we have been prevented from laying our eggs and

Whereas, in Caroline county alone our mortal enemy, man, has profited at least $16,000 in his money, while we have lost five billion juicy stems.

Be it Resolved, that as a reprisal, we do hereby agree, to chew up 50 to 80 per cent of the stems of all good stemed varieties of strawberries outside of the plague area.

Be it further Resolved, that any bug, seeing this dust cloud approaching and not reporting the same will be exiled to the dusted place until he be dead from the same.

Signed.

Strawberry Society of Snout-Nosed Bugs.

Dr. A. Bug, President.

A. Signatus, Secretary.

Note.—There is evidence that propaganda of this sort is being circulated among strawberry weevil bugs near all dusted commercial plantings of strawbrries.

E. O. ANDERSON,
County Agent.

New Era in Thrift Habits.

A new era in the handling of the domestic finances of the American people, and changed attitude to favor the habits of thrift is seen by Postmaster Cooper of Denton in the mental poise of purchasers of government Thrift and War Savings Stamps through the post office department.

"The educational campaign on thrift conducted by the government has been a wonderful help" said Postmaster Cooper, "and I am confident that people absorbing the fundamental ideas of thrift.

"In these days of peace people have assumed a sane, persevering attitude in their purchase of government savings stamps. Those who hastily, and impulsively bought the stamps seem to have disappeared from our counters.

"The recent buyers have held on to their stamps and have shown no evidence to redeem them at an early date. I am convinced that this is due to the fact that they have recognized the benefits of steady, systematic savings, for their own good and for the advancements of those they love.

"Chance remarks that have come to me strenghten these beliefs, I could memtion numerous instances of people who have saved money this year for, perhaps, the first time in their lives. From being a people of lavish spenders, it would seem that we are learning the wisdom of thrift. Any movement, such as the government savings campaign, which teaches thrift, is bound to do good. People who see the sense in this want to save—and they invest their savings in Thrift and War Savings Stamps."

More Funds Needed by Red Cross.

An appeal to the American people for funds to carry on the work of their American Red Cross will be made next November according to the following statement issued by Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the Central Committee of the organization:

"Appalling conditions in the countries of Eastern Europe, imposing on the American Red Cross obligations additional to those assumed during the period of the world war, and the continuance of activities in connection with the already outlined domestic program of the Red Cross, make necessary an appeal to the people of America for further funds to carry on the work for the relief of humanity.

"It has been decided to make this appeal in the Autumn, in a period of two weeks culminating on the 11th of November, the anniversary of the signing of the armistice, a season when the American people may properly give manifestation, through contributions to their Red Cross, of their thankfulness for deliverance from added horrors of war which have fallen upon nations less fortunate.

"At present the American Red Cross is bringing to a close its activities in the countries of Western Europe, and with the withdrawal of American troops from the war zone its work for the army abroad will end automatically. Disease and suffering of the most heartrending character, however, are calling for relief in other fields. The new international organization of Red Cross societies is preparing to deal with relief and health problems throughout the world in future years, but there are immediate emergencies which require the aid of the agencies already established. Foremost among these agencies is the American Red Cross. At present emergencies are being met with all the resources available, but it is apparent that the imperative calls for assistance for the next year or more will make additional funds necessary.

"It is anticipated that the generous heart of the American people will respond to the appeal to the full extent of the needs that will present themselves."

Mothers' Clubs Invest in Saving Stamps.

Mothers throughout the Fifth Federal Reserve District are advised to think in interest by the Federation of Mothers' Clubs of Virginia. The suggestion has been made that all organizations of mothers which have invested in Liberty Bonds to convert the coupons, when due, directly into Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. The Federation of Mothers' Clubs of Virginia, which holds a number of bonds, has directed its treasurer to invest the coupons in Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps as they become payable. The Federation has sixteen divisions and each is being urged to take similar action, and, because the plan appeals to the Federation as good business, it is advising all other organizations of mothers in the district—those that hold Liberty Bonds—to make their interest coupons earn more interest, by re-investing them in War Savings Stamps.

Those in charge of the War Savings movement view the mothers of the United States as constituting one of the most potent factors for thrift. The mother, it is urged, is able to inculcate in the child the idea of systematic saving and can accomplish results difficult of attainment by others. The formal action of the Federation of Mothers' Clubs of Virginia is therefore very gratifying, for it not only lends endorsement to the savings movement but gives it substantial assistance, particularly as many of the women are expected to do as individuals what they voted to do as Federation members.

Settling Soldiers' Mileage.

The following is of interest to all Caroline men discharged from the service:

The War Department's director of finance virtually having completed payment of the $60 bonus, involving about 1,400,000 claims, is settling additional travel allowance due enlisted men of the army under the act approved Feb. 28, 1919, which authorized travel pay to enlisted men honorably discharged since November 11, 1918, at the rate of 5 cents a mile to actual bona fide home or residence, or place of original muster into the service.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has authorized the War Department to make settlement of all claims for the 1½ cent difference from place of discharge to place of entry into the military service, also the claims for additional allowance to actual bona fide home or residence at date of discharge. The zone finance officer, Washington, D. C., has been designated to settle these claims with the above restrictions. Applications should be addressed as follows: "Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C.

NEW THRIFT PROBLEM FOR CHILDREN

The Chautauqua Reading Hour.

Dr. William Byron Forbush, Editor.

Liberty Loans have given place to Victory Loans. The war "drive" of the Red Cross has become a peace drive. The promulgation of War Savings Stamps has become less spectatular but more steady. And we can see that the Great War has left two abundantly useful money-lessons for our boys and girls. One is the lesson of Rewarding Thrift and the other is that of Cheerful Benevolence. It has never been so easy to encourage young people to save and to give as it is today.

Let one whose hobby is systematic thrift give utterance to some practical suggestions.

The prime essential in money education is that the boy shall know what he can depend upon from the very beginning. There is no possibility of helping anybody to learn anything of value if his income is the product of whim, or if it is extorted in fragments for fragmentary needs, or if he is the recipient of lavish but uncertain gifts from various careless relatives.

HOW TO START THE PLAN.

As soon as a boy begins to want to spend money, which is usually as soon as he begins to go to school, give him an allowance. I would start with five cents a week.

It is good to give the earliest allowance in pennies, so that the child may more easily compute their spending power. If he insists upon a loan, lay out the total for two or three weeks on the table and take a few pennies from each pile, so that he can see clearly what his position is going to be if he mortgages his future. It is wholesome to let him pay interest on his obligations. But do not often let him buy anything that he cannot pay cash for.

The allowance, once given, should be sacred. Do not penalize it for his peccadilloes. Do not rob it for benevolence. Let his gifts represent a special, voluntary sacrifice. If he breaks something, try to find some fresh way for him to earn the funds for replacing it. Do not force him to put it all in the bank. Let this, too, be a habit whose value he learns.

"How would you help him in his first expenditures?" I would at once eliminate candy and soft drinks from his expense list by furnishing these at the table. Then as other wants appear, I would talk over each one as to some constant charge upon his budget, like Sunday school, Christmas presents, or something large for which he is saving, I would have him use two purses, one for his weekly savings and the other for his current expenses. If he ever wants to borrow from his savings, I would let him do so, but let him realize the inconvenience of paying it back. If he wants to borrow from you, let him give his infantile note, and hold him responsible for both interest and principal when it is due. I would discourage chronic indebtedness.

"WHAT IF HE MAKES MISTAKES?"

"Would you allow him to make mistakes by unsuitable or foolish purchases?" If you train him carefully he will make very few such mistakes. I would take him to stores and markets when making my own purchases, and show him how carefully I consider each expenditure. Let him feel that spending money is always a serious and responsible duty. If he does buy a brighter suit than you would get, remember he is younger and has got it to wear out.

"Would you have him keep accounts?" Yes, from the beginning. I would also have weekly reports, and would audit his "books." I would have him start a savings account early and I would accustom him to pay his bills by check, writing his name above your signature on your own check book.

There should be a plan, a budget. This should leave no room for "hold-ups." If the child is going to tease anybody for funds, arrange it that he must tease himself.

THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLE.

The idea, when he is little, is that he is a junior partner, entitled to his own share of the family income. In return for this he engages to perform cheerfully a reasonable amount of the general service of the household.

He should not be able to suddenly augment this total by spasmodic errands evidently thought up suddenly for the purpose. He ought not to be paid for having his teeth pulled, for refraining from smoking, for being polite, or for any other way of doing his duty. On this principle he ought not to be recompensed for fine marks in school, but since there are so few other ways he can accumulate extra funds, it might be conceded that a certain number of "A's" are works of supererogation, for which a fee may be promised and paid.

In general, he should understand that the amount is limited, and that, like us who are older, if he needs any money he must find some way to work for it, or go without.

AS HE GROWS OLDER.

I would increase the allowance as fast as he seems capable of using some thought and foresight in purchasing. I would gradually come to the point where he may buy some necessities. By the time he gets to high school I would have the allowance include all his expenses.

If by this time the boy or girl is earning money of his own, I would discuss with him what his fair budget is and give him only enough to supplement it, encouraging him to see if he can wholly carry himself.

When the children grow old enough to appreciate their responsibilities, and particularly in homes where real co-operation is necessary, ingenious and pleasant partnership plans may be worked out.

At every stage, help the boy to learn the worth of money by learning to get its full worth out of it. The only way a child can learn to use money wisely, is not by saving, but by spending. He must have a laboratory. He must make some mistakes. In general, know but do not control his expenditures. The best way to guard these is by a wise method of furnishing the income. He is the only one who can find out, from the way this serves him, the values of things.

Our Chautauqua Association has been hammering away on this topic for the past two years. If you will address the writer at Swarthmore, he will be glad to answer inquiries, or go into more detail about thrift plans in the home and the community.

Centenary Fund Goes Beyond Mark.

The Methodist Missionary Centenary Fund last Friday night reached a grand total of $4,126,160. This was based upon subscriptions made by Methodist churches in the washington Area comprising Central Pennsylvania, Delware, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Area is moving fast towards its goal—$7,000,000, as its share of the $105,000,000 fund being raised by Methodism in a financial drive this week for great social, educational and evangelistic projects, both in the United States and Europe.

Centenary leaders at headquarters here were deeply gratified tonight over the great out-pouring of pledges from members upon the fourth day of the big financial campaign. Official announcement of the total thus far subscribed is based upon reports from little more than half of the churches in this area. Apparently it is safe to conclude, therefore, that the amount thus far subscribed throughout the area has been far in excess of the amount indicated.

The tabulations tonight were based on returns from 475 clergymen. Of this number 299 reported that their churches had gone "over the top." The percentage of "over top" churches jumped greatly in the last twenty-four hours.

Another day will see the major portion of the churches in the area with their full quotas raised, it was the confident belief at Centenary headquarters here.

Elmore B. Jeffery financial campaign chairman, for the area, S. M. Bard, campaign director, and Rev. Dr. Morris E Swartz, executive secretary for the area, all were pleased that the churches in this area are meeting the Centenary challenge so promptly.

In many districts they declared the response has been far more generous than was anticipated. Officials do not look for a single district to fail in meeting its quota.

The Baltimore conference districts tonight maintained the substantial lead in the Centenary race over all other Conferences. The large districts in the Central Pennsylvania Conference which started out originally with a great rush of subscriptions that put them in the lead have taken second place behind the strong Baltimore and Washington Districts.

The revised reports tonight showed that 355 clergymen, many of them having charge of more than one charge in rural districts had not yet forwarded their Centenary returns.

The major portion of these delinquent reports are expected to be in hand within the next twenty-four hours. It is not improbable that the total pledges will go far the five million mark within that period.

The various districts in this Area show the following totals of Centenary subscriptions: Baltimore $93,434; Baltimore East $55,285; Baltimore West $51,493; Frederick $33,835; Washington $90,584; Altoona $86,003; Harrisburg $66,393; Sunday $93,823; Williamsport $56,653; Alexandria $13,301.

Annapolis $9,295; Baltimore (colored) $32,095; Harpers Ferry $5,648; Washington (colored) $3,708; Dover $21,556; Easton $21,600 Salisbury $19,376; Wilmington $61,157.

How About Withdrawal?

One of the amendments demanded by students of the league of nations was one which would permit a nation to withdraw upon its own motion.

An amendment was added which ostensibly provides for withdrawl, but it contains such a plain and palable "joker" in it that it seems the same as no amendment.

this amendment provides that a nation may withdraw after two years notice, providing it has fulfilled all the obligations of the covenant and all its international obligations.

This proviso is the joker. Who is to decide whether any given nation shall have fulfilled its international obligations? The league shall decide. How? By a unanimous vote. This is made plain in the first paragraph of Article Five. If a single nation shall have a minor or imagined grudge against the United States, that nation could claim that the United States had not fulfilled all of its international obligations and there would be no right of appeal, for there is no higher body to which appeal may be made. In plain words, the league of nations covenant is therefore superior to the United States constitution.

This is the way the amendment appears in the revised covenant. If there is to be a real provision for withdrawl, the covenant will have to revised once more.—Wichita Beacon.

Pity is a kin to love, but it's a mighty distant relative.

Foreigners Must Be Americanized.

May day riots and other disorders, in which anarchists of foreign birth have been ring leaders, have emphasized anew the importance of plans projected both by the church and State to reconstruct the foreigner "Within our gates," and make of him a useful and law-abiding citizen.

These disturbances, with loss of life, and producing as they did dangerous elements of discord in otherwise peaceful communities, have furnished full justification, if any more were needed, for the broad program put under way by the Missionary Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, calling for the expenditure of one third of a million dollars during 1919 in the cause of Americanization.

State and church officals are in complete agreement upon the point that the foreigner must be given a knowledge of the fundamentals of American civilization, or else the future of America is in danger. Church leaders here who have tackled the problem in earnest, particularly stress the fact that Americans of the true blue type must jump to the forefront and stamp out whatever may exist here in the shape of Bolshevik propaganda.

Bishop William F. McDowell, one of the dynamic forces of Methodism in America, and a champion of the church movement to Americanize the foreigner, recently asserted that the malignant "Red" element will be routed from its strongholds in this country, if Christians band together for cooperation with Federal and State officials in teaching the alien American ideals.

The extent of the Methodist Centenary program, showing what this church organization alone, will do this year to instill American standards into the make-up of the foreign speaking type of American residents was disclosed by Bishop McDowell when he said that a fund aggregating $361,800 is available under the Centenary survey, and that this amount and more will be spent within the year, to Americanize the foreign speaking residents of scores of cities and towns. Bishop McDowell stated that churchmen have realized that by employing the proper methods the church can render indispensable aid in the development of the best, safest and truest Americanism. The plan briefly, contemplates the sending of Americanization workers among the foreign colonies of all cities and towns, amply equipped for research and educational work. Another feature of the plan, it was declared, also provides for the establishment of Americanization branches at all American ports of entry.

"What has been done in the effort to make Christian democracy the daily purpose of the immigrant and resident aliens is but a faint foreshadowing of what must be done" Bishop McDowell exclaimed.

Immigration has been at a standstill for four years, but now with peace there will be an unprecedented rush of alien peoples to American shores, it was declared. The devastation of old home lands abroad will drive thousands to the United States, for the attractiveness of a settled and prosperous country will be too strong an appeal to withstand.

Economic conditions in Europe, it was stated, will be such that skilled artisans who escaped the physical dangers of war, will seek America for their life-work. Political conditions also will stimulate the movement among those who fear in the future a repetition of the turmoil and horrors of past years.

"We are prepared to carry Old Glory and the Cross into the hearts of waiting thousands now on American soil, under leadership and by methods that will bring glory to God and will go far toward insuring greater safety for our own land" Bishop McDowell declared.

Millions for Relief Home and Abroad.

Baltimore, Md., 21.—War reconstruction under which $5,000,000 is to be spent this year at home and abroad, is outlined in detail in a statement issued today from Methodist Centenary headquarters. It is based on a report just submitted by a special deputation of eminent clergymen, headed by Bishop Thedore S. Henderson.

The statement shows the various types of work and expenditures involved in European countries.

The European program included expenditures for the following types of work; evangelism and social service; education—including schools, colleges, and publications; medical work in hospitals, clinics and dispensaries; property—as churches, orphanges, central buildings, community centers, educational buildings, workers' homes and schools, equipment—covering current expenses, rent, travelling, upkeep of property; also the foyers in France and Italy; the relief ship; maintenance for over 130 workers; seamen's work; regular apportionment, and special work.

At home for reconstruction is $2,500,000 which allows for reconstruction work among the soldiers who are returning home; for work in the industrial towns that have grown up during the war, including edneation along industrial lines; for rural work among the colored and white people of our country; an adequate Americanization program for the foreigners within our doors, and an educational plan to help soldiers back to college and to train leaders for the future.

The amounts to be spent in these projects are:

War Emergency, $608,200; Industrial Reconstruction, $567,000 Rural Reconstruction, $644,000; Americanization, $361,800; Educational Reconstruction, $319,000; total $2,500,000.

The amounts to be spent for the various types of work in Europe are;

Evangelism, $71,700; Education, $52,900; Medical Aid, $27,700; Property, $995,600; Equipment, $254,800; Relief Ship, $400,000; Workers, $174,350; Seamen's work, $6,000; Regular Apportionments, $70,200; Special Work—Italy, 19,100; Russia, $186,100; Finland, $47,300; N. Africa, $150,000; Belgium, $50,000; Total $2,505,750.

The European allotment is to be distributed in eight different countries, namely; Italy, France, North Africa, Spain, Balkans, Belgium, Finland, and Russia and the amounts allotted to each are:

It appears that President Wilson has really nothing to say about the government of a country ruled by the Anti-saloon League.

It is singularly apropos that the Salvation Army doughnut that meant so much to the boys over there is in the form of a life-saver.

One bill that will meet with unqualified approval will shortly be introduced in Congress. It is calculated to help the small salaried man.

The New York Legislature passed 645 new laws, and the New York Legislature is typical of all other legislatures. We wonder what would happen if the legislatures stopped making laws for a short while and the attempt were made to rigidly enforce those that we already have.

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