Great Sums to Be Spent in Local Projects Under Centenary Program of Nation Wide Social Betterments

Dr. Morris E. Swartz, Executive Secretary Of The Centenary, Heralds Movement As Beginning Of New Era.

Communities, Both Large And Small, To Share In The Huge Scheme Of Improvements Planned.

"United States Has Become An International Power," Dr. Swartz Declared.

DR. MORRIS E. SWARTZ

Enormous sums of money are to be expended under the Centenary survey of the Methodist Episcopal Church to carry forth its social, educational and rebuilding program. The extent to which this program will benefit every community was disclosed today in an announcement by Dr. Morris E. Swartz, Executive Secretary of the Centenary, showing in detail the purposes for which a great humanity and relief fund is to be expended.

The schedule of improvements to be made in the Washington area, embracing Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia, covers a multitude of betterments of all kinds. The amounts to be spent over this territory vary, according to the size and needs of cities and towns Dr. Swartz announced. In some of the larger cities the program means the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Centenary survey covers the entire country and is the most complete ever made in the history of the church.

"American fighting lads in France finished the job of making the world safe for democracy," Dr. Swartz said. "Now it is the job of the Church to make democracy safe for the world. The world's call upon Methodism will not go unheeded. In that prediction I feel absolutely secure.

"Through the Centenary movement, Methodism begins an era of unprecedented service for humanity. The Centenary, marks the hundredth milestone in Methodist missionary endeavor, and the Centenary campaign now on is a movement for marshaling the forces of organized Christianity to insure the continuance of the fruits of victory.

Explaining the Centenary budget for world-wide projects, Dr. Swartz said:

"Some idea of the world-wide scope of the Centenary's benevolences may be gained by the fact that $105,000,000 is to be spent to make the world a better place to live in, through hundreds of educational and rebuilding projects and other humanitarian endeavors both at home and abroad." Public an outline of the Centenary budget, deemed essential to carry forward projects at home and abroad and for war reconstruction.

"Out of the total fund," Dr. Swartz said, $40,000,000 is to be used for the home field, and $40,000,000 for the foreign field. To meet the needs of emergency war reconstruction both in the United States and abroad, $25,000,000 has been allotted. Of this great sum, hundreds of thousands of dollars is to be expended in scores of cities and towns throughout the Washington area.

"Reconstruction work in the United States is divided up between 4,700 items of equipment, and 4,800 items of maintenance. Besides these projects the program contemplates the addition of the following to the present personnel of the Methodist Church in this country: 3,564 pastors in mission territories; 250 language pastors; 1,239 other workers, social and clinical, deaconesses, evangelists and directors; 2,506 new church buildings; 1,036 churches to be remodeled; and the construction of 1,188 parsonages and 43 special structures including hospitals and various types of educational institutions. Betterments upon an equally large scale are to be made for the foreign field. For example, ruined churches, will be rebuilt in France, Serbia, Belgium and other lands, starving children will be cared for, orphanages built for thousands left destitute and community building constructed for other thousands sorely in need of food or raiment."

"The United States has entered upon a new phase of its history. It has become an international power.

"It is now obvious that the United States lives in a neighborhood of nations, many of whom are almost non-Christian, and more of whom have never yet accepted the Christian valuation of human life and liberty.

"The world cannot always exist half slave and half free. Either the backward nations must be lifted to our level or we shall be dragged down to theirs.

"To insure the continuance of American leadership among the nations and races of the earth, the Centenary World Program of the Methodist Episcopal Church makes the following proposals:

"The extension of the humanitarian ideal to the backward races by largely increasing the number of medical missionaries to teach the principles of the conservation of human life.

"The increase of educational agencies among the ignorant or depressed races as an initial step for the elimination of illiteracy throughout the world.

"The extension of a system of free Protestant churches, entirely separated from State control, to every land where such a church is unknown, with a view to giving to the races now struggling for self-determination the institution which has been the cradle of democracy in the United States and the safeguard of republican institutions.

"The world-wide preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ in simplicity and power.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church offers this program as a gift to our national life in commemoration of the Centenary of the establishment of its organized missionary work.

"The task of the Church in Europe 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 service centers must be established with the sole aim of planting a simple, democratic, dynamic Gospel in the midst of European civilization. A certain type of education has menaced and nearly destroyed Europe. Co-operating with other evangelical forces we must help in a large way to establish another type of education which will destroy war and rebuild the moral and spiritual life of the nations.

"The task of the Church in the United States is to furnish community centers in 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 new church buildings and community centers; 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 war and influenza; and to meet other conditions suddenly created by war-time changes."

Foreigners Must Be Americanized.

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, and make of him law-abiding citizen.

These disturbances 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 officials 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, asserted that the malignant "Red" element will be routed from its strongholds in this country, if Christians band together for co-operation 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.

To Build Hospitals.

To alleviate human suffering and cure disease through the extension of its great system of hospital centers now twenty-six in number, in countries where groups of millions of people are without adequate medical attention, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church will spend $2,288,624 in building forty-five more hospitals and twenty-four dispensaries in foreign countries as a result of the Methodist Centenary Movement to raise $105,000,000 for world reconstruction.

Quarter Million Dollars To Aid Soldier-Students.

More than 10,000 Methodist students, who threw down their books and took up rifles, to answer the President's call for men to crush the Hun, are to be given financial aid, in resuming their courses of study.

Special allotments, to defray expenses of the men as they are released from service, have been made under the Missionary Centenary survey of Methodism, it was announced at headquarters here.

By July 1, one-half of the Methodist students who went to war, will have been released. Many of them will not be able to take up their courses again without material assistance.

Hundreds of the boys already released are training for Christian service, Dr. Swartz declared. The Centenary has arranged to spend $250,000 on war scholarships for discharged men. In addition nearly $100,000 will be expended for training efficient workers for the advanced program of the Methodist Church and for other reconstruction educational work.

"The new era demands more trained men than ever before and Methodism will do its share in furnishing men of large calibre for big world tasks ahead," Dr. Swartz said.

10,000 Methodists Enlist To Give Tenth Of Income.

Ten thousand members of Methodist Churches in this Area have pledged themselves to give one-tenth of their incomes for worthy relief and evangelistic causes, according to a survey just completed by the Methodist Centenary headquarters at Baltimore. Complete reports yet to be compiled probably will show 5,000 additional tithers, before the Centenary financial campaign reaches its climax May 25.

Records for this Area also have been broken in the number of persons recruited for active service along various lines of church activity. Definite pledges for intercession were signed by nearly 30,000 members. About 3,000 joined in the movement for life service. Campaigns along these lines have been so successful that they are believed to be a happy omen for the great financial drive throughout Methodism for assembling dollars for the greatest work ever undertaken by the church.

ROOSEVELT AUTHOR AT NINE

Even at That Early Age, What Future President Had to Say Was Entertaining.

Theodore Roosevelt's first book, like many of his fifty-odd later ones, dealt with natural history, but, unlike his later works, it was written entirely in pencil in an old notebook, an exchange states. Theodore was nine years old at the time. The title of the book is on the first page: "Natural History on Insects. By Theodore Roosevelt, Jr." Under it comes the "preface:" "All these insects are native of North America. Most of the insects are not in other books. I will write about ants first." He did, and what he had to say about them is decidedly entertaining:

"Ants are divided into three sorts for every species. These kinds are officer, soldier and worker. There are about one officer to ten soilders and one soldier to two workers." He tells about the common black ant and the brown path ant and various other kinds of ants; he tells about spiders and lady-bugs and fireflies and horned "beetles" and dragon flies and "mi squeto" hawks. "All the insects that I write about in this book," he adds, "inhabit North America. Now and then a friend has told me something about them, but mostly I have gained their habits from obserf-a-tion."

The author of "natural history on insects" added to his volume a note or a crayfish. "I need not describe the form of a crayfish to you," he writes. "Look at a lobster and you will have its form."

SLOW GROWTH OF GRAMMAR

Interesting to Note Its Progress Since the Days of Chaucer and Shakespeare.

In the days of Chaucer there were undoubtedly differences among writers which made their grammar and spelling seem singular to us; yet crude though they were, the art of literary composition was well advanced.

That, however, was not the greatest age; it came in the Elizabethan period; and while the literary peculiarities of Shakespeare's style were strongly defined, it could not be said in any sense that they revealed lack of knowledge in either grammar or spelling, the standards of that day being suited to the culture of the time.

And a great advance had been made over the days of Chaucer. In the days of Addison, Johnson, Swift, Congreve and Goldsmith we find a great advance with more unity in both grammar and spelling.

The authorized version of the Bible in the line of literary workmanship noted the greatest advance of all and reached a point which has not been surpassed if, indeed, equaled.

There was a certain latitude in spelling, it is true, to which we today look back with interested curiosity; but even that was not the result of ignorance, but rather of custom, which allowed the latitude, and it was in no sense a literary disfigurement.—Christian Herald.

Reconstruction Work at Home And Abroad Will Cost Methodists $5,000,000 A Year for Five Years

Bishop Henderson Gives Vivid Picture Of World Needs, As Result Of War's Havoc.

Duty of Church Plain, He Says. Humanity's Call For Help In World's Crisis Will Not Go Unheeded.

Vast Scope Of Relief Program Explained. Orphanges Dispensaries And Social Work Projected.

BISHOP THEODORE S. HENDERSON

How Methodism will meet after-the-war responsibilities by expending vast sums of money in reconstruction work both at home and abroad, was outlined today by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Henderson, recently returned from abroad, as a special deputy of the Missionary Centenary of the Church, to make a minute survey of needs in European areas hardest hit by the invasion of the Hun, and he is soon to sail from New York with a relief ship laden with supplies for the stricken people of Northern France and Italy.

"The stricken French in devastated areas will stagger for years under the yoke that war has imposed and they need America's help, and they need it without delay," Bishop Henderson said.

"As the special representative of the Methodist Centenary I have just returned from a tour of France, Italy and other territory wrecked by war, and I am convinced that the way is open for the church to do a piece of constructive work that will be unprecedented."

Bishop Henderson announced that to fulfill the requirements of the Centenary program, the Methodist Episcopal Church will spend $5,000,000 in war reconstruction work this year, more than half of that sum being spent in Europe, chiefly in French territory.

"The plight of the French in the invaded sections, swept bare of everything, is most pitiable," the Bishop said. "America's aid is needed and as quickly as it can be given. Mothers with babes in their arms, by the thousands are on the verge of starvation, and the plight of other thousands for lack of food and clothing is almost as bad. The situation in some sections of France is beyond the imagination of the average American who enjoys peace and plenty.

"Methodism will do its part to bring relief to these distressed people. We shall spend in Europe this year a total of $2,908,000 to meet actual needs according to the accurate survey made by the Centenary deputation of clergymen. Later $5,000,000 will be expended annually.

"The outstanding features of this program are: Relief ships to carry medicine, food, clothing farming implements and a variety of utensils to aid the destitute in starting life anew; rest houses; notable extensions of orphanages, community centers; together with other activities over a long range. A total of $2,500,000 also will be spent in the United States during the present year on work made necessary by the war."

Nearly 200,000 orphans who are left absolutely dependent upon charity, provides one of the problems which the Methodist Church will seek to solve through its Centenary benevolences, Bishop Henderson declared.

Immediate authorizations for French people in distress amount to $796,000, the Bishop declared. "Our principal work will be done in Cannes, Lyons, Toulon, Nice, Grenoble, Metz, Nancy, Amiens, Noyon and Savoy. Clinics will be established at once at these towns and community centers will be started. The two present establishments at Charvieux and Eoully, for caring for orphans of those who fell in war will be greatly enlarged and facilities will be installed to enlarge the scope of the work done so that the children may be taught agriculture. A new farm will be bought at Charvieux at a cost of $25,000 together with two residential villas and new farm machinery. Additional land will be bought at Eoully at a cost of $10,000.

"Among some of the other projects are a day nursery at Albertville and a community center building in Bourgnouf. The program for the year covers a lengthy list of other towns and a wide range of activities, in proportion to the needs.

"Community centers will be a big feature of our work. An orphanage for boys whose fathers fell in war will be built at Trent. A school for wood carving at Venice will be enlarged. The program for Alcasandria, is typical of the work to be done in Italy. We shall install at that place a clinic, night classes, day nursery, gymnasium and free dispensary. Throughout the whole reconstruction program the efforts to instill the spirit of Christianity in the hearts of the people will go hand in hand with ministrations to the minds and bodies of the war sufferers.

"From this you can see that the Church has a responsibility which must be met. We must aid the families trying to begin life all over again. We must help care for the orphans. We must assist where the strain of the struggle has shown on the moral as well as bodies, and exert our influence for a better civilization. All the sacred values built up in the characters of the people by war sacrifices must be retained. It is the duty of the Church to keep up with the amazing shifts in populations as a result of the war. War stirred unassimilated foreign masses must be Americanized. The Church has taken up its duty along these and other lines and is seeking to do its part to solve the problems that confront us.

"The Centenary program embraces the idea of the Brotherhood of Man—the very idea for which we fought and won victory in France. The world feeling must not die out. It's a bigger thing than the war. Our aim must be to wipe out every scar left by the war upon the nation's lives. To be content with the world as it was before 1914, is to confess failure. We must help to make a better and brighter world. The spirit of Christ must rule over every nation."

BUILT FOR PIETY OR LUCK

Two Reasons Assigned for the Construction of Pagodas in Countries of the Far East.

The word pagoda is a Portuguese corruption of the Persian "but-kahdah," meaning "but," an "idol," and "kadah," "temple." In the far East, as in India, China and Burma, they are regarded as sacred towers, usually more or less pyramidal in outline, richly carved, painted or otherwise adorned, and of several stories, and are sometimes connected with a temple. Such towers were originally erected over relics of Buddha, the bones of a saint, etc., but are now built chiefly as a work of merit on the part of some pious person, or for the purpose of improving the luck of the neighborhood. In China pagodas are from 3 to 13 stories high (always an odd number). Their Dravidian shape indicates that they originated with the earliest races of India, who inhabited the country previous to the advent of the Aryans. The date of the great pagodas at Tajore is not certainly known, but it, with much probability, referred to the beginning of the fourteenth century. The so-called "Thousand Pagodas" of Brambanan in Java are obviously modeled on Hindu originals, either Jain or Buddhist.

Convincing Ad.

Mr. Smith, dissatisfied with his house, put the sale of it in the hands of an estate agent. A few days later he saw an advertisement of a home exactly answering his needs. The more he read of its beauty and comfort the more anxious he was to secure it for himself.

So he called up the estate agent with: "There is a house advertised in the Star by 'A. B. C.' See 'A. B. C.' and buy it for me."

"Sorry," was the laconic reply. "But I'm 'A. B. C.' and the house is your own."

COULD NOT DISLODGE ROCK

When Nature Placed Freak on Berkshire Hills, She Evidently Put It There to Stay.

The famous "balanced rock" near Lanesboro, Mass., in the historic Berkshires, is one of the strange sights of this region of hidden mountain caves, snow-capped hills and folk-lore that rivals fiction. This rock, which weighs several tons, is apparently in a precarious position on the sheer edge of another rocky formation beneath it. One would think that a very slight push indeed would dislodge it from its position.

"Balanced rock" is located on Constitution hill, the eminence named after "Constitution" Smith, who was instrumental in ratifying the American Constitution. An old farmer of Lanesboro thought he could pull "balanced rock" from its position by harnessing up several pairs of oxen, attaching a chain to the rock and having the animals strain on the rock together. The experiment failed. The rock could be rocked back and forth, but could not be dislodged.

The ice flow of the glacial period is believed to have been responsible for placing the huge rock in its present position.

Enormous Sea-Going Raft.

While log rafts are by no means new, the huge raft recently constructed at Haparanda, Sweden, and used to ship a large number of logs to Copenhagen, Denmark, is worthy of passing mention.

The great raft measures 387 feet long, 55½ feet wide, 10 feet above the waterline and 16½ feet below.

The raft took six months to build and contains as much wood as four big steamers. It is held together by an ingenious system of steel cables and wires, and is capable of carrying a large amount of material. The crew consists of seven men.

The Spirit Of Service

One of the most noticeable things about a Bell telephone employee is his enthusiasm for the work — for the business in general and his particular job.

He is enthusiastic because the work is interesting, the working conditions good, and his efforts appreciated by his employers. He is more than just an employee. This enthusiasm makes for good service — every time.

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RUDDY LOCKS AND COURAGE

Observation of English Writer Is That the Two Are Generally Found Together.

"Ginger for pluck" is an old saying which would seem to be confirmed in the bestowal of military decorations for bravery, observes London Answers. "It was in the ruined square of demolished Ypres last Christmas eve," writes a British officer, "that I was first impressed by the large number of red-haired men who were receiving the military medal.

"Since that afternoon I have noted the complexion of every officer and man wearing a military decoration, and the impression made at Ypres has been strengthened in consequence. There must be something in the old saying, for wherever soldiers are gathered together there is a red-haired, beribboned man in the midst of them.

"Take our most famous fighting division—the invincible Fifty-first. This is composed almost entirely of Highland troops, and the Highlanders are nearly all full-blooded blonds. Of course there are dark-haired heroes in plenty, but nevertheless red hair and pluck would seem to be synonymous Red hair is common among our most daring airmen, and although I cannot say how many holders of the Victoria cross sport ruddy locks I am prepared to wager that they form a large percentage.

"Scientists say that red hair is caused by a large proportion of iron in the system, and certainly 'carrots and freckles' have been worn by men of iron while doing the work of men in the devil's own war."

TAKE THREE DAYS TO WED

Armenian Couple Must Be Patient in the Matter of Tying the Marriage Knot.

In Armenia everybody has a good time at a wedding except the bridegroom. First of all, the friends assemble, and an entertainment, with dancing, takes place. The bridegroom is expected to arrive when the entertainment is at its height and it is considered good form for him to appear with his face covered with powder to simulate pallor induced by the solemnity of the occasion. Friends of the bridegroom then shave him publicly and fall upon him and strip him of all his clothes, after which he is supplied with a new set of garments and completely dressed again. While they are performing the offices of valet to the groom the young men present are supposed to hold lighted candles in their right hands.

The day after this opening marriage feast the bride rides to church, and the bridegroom walks. The priest who receives them in the porch reads a short sermon on their duties in the matrimonial state, and then the wedding party proceeds to the altar, where the foreheads of the high contracting parties are bound together with gold chains. The wedding festivities continue for at least three days after this, and the couple are not regarded as married until the ceremonies have been concluded. The social celebration of the wedding is carried through as conscientiously as the religious part.

The Warning.

He was nineteen years old and she was just sixteen. For a long time they had been saving their money to get married. When they together had acquired $100 they decided that they had reached the opportune time. So into Sullivan and to the courthouse for the needed license they hied.

As they ascended the steps of that building they met a motley crew coming down the stairway—a discontented-looking husband, a still more discontented-looking wife and five dilapidated, dirty children. The boy stopped, turned to stare at the girl and found that she was staring at him. Suddenly she laughed and tucking her hand into his arm turned him around so that his back was toward the entrance of the building. "Let's go back home, Fred, and wait until we've saved another hundred dollars," she advised.—Indianapolis News.

HIS OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE

Old Soldier Could Not Fight in Ranks, But Could Prove He Was of Some Use.

A year ago Americans were saying that this was not an old man's war. And the old men, many of whom had been soldiers in their younger days, were feeling the same way and suffering over it, too. Old women could knit, roll bandages, and do a hundred other things quite as well as the younger women. But what could the old men do? And because there seemed to be nothing for them to do, they suffered more keenly than most people knew.

But as the young men left there began to be work for the old men. Retired farmers were needed to teach boys how to farm. Retired bankers were put on Thrift stamp and finance committees. All carpenters, whether young or old, were needed. And there came a new look—one of usefulness and happiness—on the faces of the old men.

But one of the most patriotic of all was noted the other day.

"I'd like to buy your old rubber and rags," he said courteously, "or if you'd give it to me it would be still better."

The woman of the house glanced out at his push cart which was almost full of junk. "I'll try to find something," she began.

The old man's face was radiant.

"You see, lady," he explained. "I'm an old soldier and I'm on a pension so I'm giving all my time to my country. I get this junk for the Red Cross. You just go down and ask them how much I've turned in and you'll decide that I'm not a worn-out plug after all."—Indianapolis News.

FROM COFFIN TO KITCHEN

Plate Placed on Casket That Held Body of Louis XIV Found Doing Duty as Frying Pan.

At the Cluny museum in Paris is a very interesting relic.

One day a few years ago the curator of the museum happened to visit a small restaurant in the suburbs of Saint Denis, in which the same room served as a dining room and kitchen. While he was waiting to be served the curator was attracted by a frying pan of unusual appearance that hung upon the wall. He took it down, carefully removed some of the soot with which it was covered, and made out part of an inscription. What he found interested him so much that he bought the old pan.

When it was cleaned it was found to bear the arms of France and Navarre, surrounded by the chain of St. Louis and the cord of the Order of Saint Esprit, and this inscription as well. "Here lies the magnificent Prince, King Louis XIV, King of France and Navarre. Requiescat in pace."

It was the plate that had been fastened to the coffin of Louis XIV. When the burial vaults of the royal family in the cathedral at Saint Denis were rifled by the populace in 1793 it had been wrenched from the coffin, fitted with a handle, and turned into a frying pan. The handle has been removed.

Turn Between the Acts.

One night the father of Kitty Stephens, who afterwards became countess of Essex, went on the stage between the acts, and was standing close to the drop scene, with his back to it, when the stage manager gave the signal for the raising of the curtain. Slowly the cloth went up, and as it rose the coat-tails of Mr. Stephens became involved in the roller, and feeling himself caught, he began to struggle for freedom. His efforts were unavailing, however, and when the roller reached the top there was he in full view of the audience, suspended by his coat-tails, his head and feet downward, his figure resembling a half-open knife. Then the stage hands became alive to the situation, and the drop-scene was lowered again and amid the boisterous merriment of the audience, the sounds of hilarity increasing as the victim, almost black in the face, landed on his hands and knees on the stage and crept into the wing.

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