# WOOD'S RECORD IN CUBAN WAR

### With Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt—Appointed Governor of Santiago.

By JOHN G. HOLME,
Author of "The Life of Leonard Wood."

III.

It was at Fort McPherson, Georgia, that Leonard Wood made his greatest reputation as an athlete. For two years he coached the football team of the Georgia Institute of Technology and played various positions. His team lost but one game during these two seasons. His Spartan physical courage is illustrated by a football incident. He received a deep cut over the eye in a scrimmage one day. Dressing the injury hastily, he finished the game, then went over to his office, where, standing before a mirror, he sterilized the wound and took four stitches in it.

Cleveland was finishing his second term when Wood was assigned to Washington, where he became one of the White House physicians. The president took an immediate liking to this bronzed, quiet army officer who knew the Southwest like an open book. Cleveland liked to talk with him about hunting and fishing and especially about Buzzard's Bay off Cape Cod, where they both had sailed and fished.

**Wood and Roosevelt Meet.**

In those days changes in the administration did not affect Wood, and when McKinley became President his visits to the White House increased in number, for Mrs. McKinley was an invalid, requiring constant medical attention. President McKinley soon grew to regard the competent army surgeon as highly as had his predecessor.

In 1896 Leonard Wood, who now held the rank of a Captain in the Army, medical side, met Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. They were introduced at a reception in Washington, and before the evening was over they had become fast friends. This friendship was to last till the great American passed away at Sagamore Hill. They discovered that they had just missed each other at Harvard, that they had both had the western fever and that their likes and dislikes were remarkably similar.

General Wood today admits that it was Roosevelt who kept him in the service when he was about to resign to take up ranching in the West. Roosevelt insisted that the country would soon need a man of his ability, and the two began planning their course of action should war be declared. They had virtually planned raising a regiment of picked men before diplomatic relations with Spain were severed. When Congress authorized the raising of three regiments among the cowboys, miners and ranchers of the West Wood secured commission as Colonel of the First Volunteer Cavalry and Roosevelt as Lieutenant Colonel.

War was declared April 26, 1898, and on May 29 the First Cavalry, better known as the Rough Riders, left the training camp at San Antonio, Tex., for Port Tampa, Fla., to embark for Cuba. Wood and Roosevelt had recruited, drilled, officered and equipped the Rough Riders in 33 days, counting Sundays. It was a great record of speed and efficiency.

**Promoted on the Field.**

In order to make this record Wood cut through quantities of red tape in the War Department. He could not get regulation uniforms, so he had his men wear brown canvas working uniforms, not so neat, but much more practical in a tropical climate. He foresaw that his cavalry would have to serve unmounted, so he secured Krag rifles at a time when Krags were scarce. He had no time to train his men in the use of sabers, so he ordered machetes, the instruments used for cutting sugar cane. He got these implements from the New England factory which made them for the Cuban sugar fields. The Rough Riders landed in Cuba June 22 under the protection of shell fire from American warships. On June 24 the battle of Las Guasimas took place. The Rough Riders and their commander so distinguished themselves as to win the commendation of Major General "Fighting Joe" Wheeler, in command of the cavalry; Brigadier General S. B. M. Young and others. When General Young went down with the fever Wood was advanced in rank to fill the vacancy, while Roosevelt was placed in full command of the Rough Riders.

Santiago surrendered on July 17, and General Shafter, commanding the expeditionary forces, selected Wood as military governor of the city. This was the great turning point in Wood's life. For 13 years he had been an army surgeon and officer. For the next 10 years he was to play a most important role in American history as government executive, administrator, statesman and diplomat.

Shafter chose Wood for the military governorship of Santiago because of the remarkable efficiency and executive ability he had shown in organizing the Rough Riders and in the short but dangerous campaign in the jungle before the fall of the city. He chose Wood because Wood was a doctor, and Cuba was mighty sick.

It was no eight hour day job that Leonard Wood, aged thirty-seven, encountered in Santiago de Cuba.

(To be Continued.)

**Concerning the Sabbath.**

According to the Bible the Lord created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. As Saturday is the seventh day of the week, the Jews observe it as the Sabbath, as do certain other denominations following the old Mosaic law. When Christ said: "The old things have passed away; behold, they are become new," his followers regarded this as a command to change the old order, and they made the day of his resurrection the Sabbath.


## A BRIEF REVIEW OF TELEPHONE FACTS

IN A NUMBER OF ADVERTISEMENTS appearing in this and other newspapers we have endeavored to make clear our reasons for asking the Public Service Commission for an increase in telephone rates throughout the State of Maryland. Briefly summarized, these statements have covered the following points:

1.—INCREASED COSTS have seriously affected us. During 1919 we did not even earn enough to pay our operating expenses and interest charges.

2.—INSUFFICIENT REVENUES mean that a public utility cannot fulfill its obligations, first, to serve the public and serve it well; and second, to earn a fair return. We have undertaken these obligations and must not neglect them.

3.—SALARIES AND WAGES, our largest single item of expense, have greatly increased. Since 1915 the average wage paid our employees has increased 77 per cent.

4.—TELEPHONE MATERIALS, our second largest expense, have sharply increased in cost. Since 1914 the average cost of materials has gone up 90 per cent.

5.—TELEPHONE RATES, conforming to an unchangeable law of trade, are governed always by the cost of producing telephone service. While a private industry might raise prices or suspend operations until conditions become more nearly normal, a public-serving company must continue doing business at rates approved by the proper authorities.

6.—ALTHOUGH RATE INCREASES were made effective some months ago, these rates have not proved adequate because they were based on an anticipated drop in costs. Instead of decreasing, costs have risen.

ASSUMING THAT OUR VALUATION of the company's property is fair and that our management is economical and efficient, both of which we are prepared to prove, we believe that the public will endorse our effort to earn a fair return on our investment. This is all we are asking in our petition for higher rates now pending before the Public Service Commission.

THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY

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# Here Is Picture Churches Have Chosen As That of the Typical American Girl



SEEKING a poster which correctly presented the typical American daughter in her present day attitude to the Church, the art directors of the Interchurch World Movement chose the painting of Denman Fink.

This serene, calm-eyed, wholesome young woman was selected as the type of the daughters of America being reared under the influence of the Christian Church. Mr. Fink's painting shows her here pausing as though waiting for her parents to join in restoring the complete membership attendance of this place of worship, one of the objectives of the Interchurch World Movement in which the evangelical group of Protestant Churches has joined.

The poster has been prepared for distribution throughout the entire country for stimulating interest everywhere in extending the influence and ideals of the Church to men's daughters throughout the whole world.

# BUDGET OF $336,777,572 FOR 1920 ANNOUNCED BY INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT

### Thirty American Denominations, Co-operating in Program for World-Wide Extension, Seek Fund to Be Raised in United Simultaneous Campaign From April 25 to May 2.

Co-operating in a program for world-wide extension of religious effort, 30 American denominations have announced their budget for 1920, in which they seek a fund of $336,777,572. Of this sum $175,448,349 is to be paid in this year. Announcement of the financial program is made through the Interchurch World Movement. The raising of the money will be undertaken in a united simultaneous campaign from April 25-May 2. Of the $336,777,572 to be raised $229,000,000 will be expended in America.

Coincident with the announcement of the budget Dr. S. Earl Taylor, general secretary of the Interchurch World Movement, issued this statement:

"In presenting the budget the Interchurch World Movement asks nothing for itself. All of the expenses incurred will be paid by the co-operating agencies, and the Interchurch World Movement is merely the servant of all.

"The budget represents an earnest attempt on the part of thoughtful Christian men and women to make a study of the world's needs as viewed from the standpoint of the co-operating churches and to lay these needs upon the minds, the hearts and the consciences of the people of America, thus placing the responsibility where it belongs—upon the shoulders of the individuals who make up that element of our Republic who believe that the security of our democratic foundations has been because they have rested upon the Christian home, the open Bible, the free school and the free church."

The purposes for which the money is to be expended are: Foreign Missions, $107,661,488; Home Missions, $109,949,037; American Education, $78,837,431; American Religious Education, $5,931,925; American Hospitals and Homes, $5,116,465; American Ministerial Pensions and Relief, $20,510,299; miscellaneous, $8,770,927.

The miscellaneous item of the budget covers expenditures for war relief, temperance, enlistment campaign, etc.

The 30 denominations and the extent to which they participate in the financial campaign follow:

Advent Christian Church, $35,000; Northern Baptist Convention, $130,533,000; National Baptist Convention, $10,250,000; General Baptists, $272,500; Church of the Brethren, $3,219,598; Brethren Church, $200,000; Christian Church, $727,693; Congregational Churches, $16,508,470; Disciples of Christ, $12,501,138; Evangelical Association, $1,394,260; United Evangelical Church, $305,983; Society of Friends in America, $4,532,081; Society of Friends in California, $40,000; Holiness Church, $50,000; Evangelical Synod of North America, Lutheran, $1,846,521; General Conference of Mennonites, $82,000; Methodist Episcopal Church, $34,485,737; Methodist Protestant Church, $1,745,866; Free Methodist Church of North America, $6,234,986; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, $212,000; Colored Methodist Episcopal, $250,000; Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church, $17,263; Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., $44,970,000; Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), $7,865,445; Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod, $392,264; Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, Synod, $529,472; United Presbyterian Church, $31,977,457; Reformed Church in America, $2,136,091; Reformed Church in the United States, $16,916,085; Church of the United Brethren in Christ, $6,546,662.

In addition to the 30 denominations which take direct, active part in the co-operative religious effort, the following additional organizations have indorsed the program of the Interchurch World Movement, but do not this year participate in the financial campaign:

The Foreign Christian Missionary Society (Disciples), the Christian Woman's Board of Missions (Disciples), the Association for the Promotion of Christian Unity (Disciples), the Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church (South); the Freedman's Board, United Presbyterian; the Woman's Missionary Association, United Brethren in Christ; the Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen, Moravian Church.

Of the sum of $34,485,737 opposite the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church it is stated that $21,000,000 already has been subscribed in the Centenary Campaign.

In announcing the details of the financial program Lyman L. Pierce, director general of the united simultaneous campaign, said:

"The 30 denominational campaigns will be conducted simultaneously from April 25 to May 2, each following its own denominational channels and having full freedom of action. In addition, the campaign will be a united campaign as well.

"It is proposed in every community throughout America to call on that great, friendly constituency which is not directly allied with the church as members to take its share in the raising of funds. To this end in every community there will be a United Simultaneous Financial Campaign Committee. This committee will organize a great Citizens' Division, to stand side by side with the denominational divisions in providing the financial objective of each community.

"The raising of the $336,777,000 will be equitably and justly distributed among the states. Each state will make quotas on the same fair basis to each county. The county will make quotas to the communities, and the communities will raise the funds through an organization made up of a number of divisions. Each local church will maintain its identity and be a unit in its denominational division."

After explaining that the Foreign Survey of the Interchurch World Movement is designed to disclose the unfinished task of the church in foreign fields Mr. Pierce says:

"There is now in progress throughout America a Home Survey, which includes an exhaustive study of the problems of the city. Some of these have been completed and are available as demonstration of the thoroughness and system with which these co-operating denominations have sought to face the problems which the Church must meet in the American cities if they are to be met.

"In approximately 70 per cent of the counties throughout America the Rural Survey is under way. Some counties have been completed and can be used as typical of the exhaustive nature of this study of rural problems. It is shown as a result of these studies that, while there are not too many churches, as has been often stated, there may possibly be a better distribution of these churches and of the ministers, who are the great influences back of the Church. This matter of distribution is being referred back to the denominations for a policy to be determined by them."

# CHURCHES TO NEED 100,000 WORKERS

### This Is Estimate of Force Required by Interchurch World Movement Program.

### 9,000 NEW MISSIONARIES TO GO TO FOREIGN FIELDS

**Burden of Preparation Rests Chiefly on Denominational Schools and Colleges.**

More than 100,000 workers will be needed during the next five years in the world campaign planned by America's Protestant churches affiliated with the Interchurch World Movement. More than 9,000 new missionaries are to be recruited for the foreign fields alone, and thousands of other workers, lay and clerical, are to be secured for churches in the affiliated organizations of this country. Where are they all to come from?

It used to be the notion that the only essential equipment needed by a person who proposed to devote his life to the church was a "call." On the other hand, the modern mission worker knows that, while devotion to duty is an absolutely indispensable requisite, it must be supplemented by highly specialized training. As much executive equipment is required, it is commented, to direct a congregation as to direct a business, for the successful clergyman must know modern life in all its many sided phases quite as well as Biblical history. The missionary nowadays must often teach agriculture, carpentry, hygiene or sanitation to pave the way to the gospel.

Most of the church workers of today are trained in church schools and colleges, the Interchurch survey shows. A preliminary survey of education in the United States made by the Interchurch has brought out the fact that 90 per cent of the ministers and missionaries in service have received their education in institutions under the control of the church. To these institutions the church must look, it is believed, for most of its future workers.

Part of the fund that is to be collected by the Interchurch World Movement will be apportioned among the denominational schools and colleges supported by the churches which are taking part in the campaign.

# SENATE SWAYED BY YOUTHS

**Conspicuous Examples of Precocity Furnished by the British Commons, the Mother of Parliaments.**

For a long time it has been a British boast that the house of commons is the most widely representative of all legislative bodies, since it includes not only all social grades, but numbers among its membership men of all ages, from the mere youth to the octogenarian.

So long ago as the year 1613 there were 40 legislators in the commons who had not attained their twentieth year, and, incredible as it may seem, certain of these were only sixteen years of age.

Edmund Waller, the poet and courtier of Stuart days, was a schoolboy of sixteen when he qualified as a M. P. He was, as Clarendon says, "nursed in parliament," and probably furnished the only instance of a man who could look back upon two-thirds of a century to his debut as a legislator."

Charles James Fox was but nineteen when he was "returned" to parliament for the "pocket borough" of Midhurst. He was not many weeks older when he made one of the finest "maiden speeches" ever heard at Westminster. "I heard it spoken of by everybody as a most extraordinary thing," his father wrote to a friend, "and I am not a little pleased with it."

Chesterfield was a legislator at twenty, when he entered the commons. His first speech is said to have "electrified the house." His triumph was, however, undiminished by the circumstance that as he was not yet of age he was liable to a heavy fine for speaking in the house.

More precocious yet was William Pitt. Although he had passed his twenty-first birthday when Appleby sent him to parliament, he had within a few weeks after the taking of his seat established himself as the keenest debater and the finest speaker in the commons. Upon the conclusion of his "maiden speech" a member of the opposition was reported to have observed to Fox: "Pitt will be one of the first men in parliament." "He is so already," replied Fox.

Pitt was scarcely twenty-three when he was made chancellor of the exchequer. At twenty-four he was prime minister.

**End to "Hotel of Kings."**

The Hotel Bristol, nicknamed "the hotel of kings," and considered the most select in Paris, is new no more but the remembrance of a brilliant and picturesque past. Founded in 1867 by a British subject, Mr. Merlock, whose son is still the head of the firm, the hotel soon after the war of 1870 was patronized by King Edward VII, then prince of Wales, whose photographs with autograph signatures can be seen in the hotel's salons, some from his early youth when he wore a square black beard, and others belonging to a later period with the small pointed beard which gave so much finesse to his humorous smile.

King George of Greece, King Leopold of Belgium, both dubbed "old Parisians," Queen Alexandra, King George and Queen Mary, the king of the Belgians and many others have been among the royal guests of the Bristol. And there it was, too, that Don Carlos, king of Portugal, was introduced to his future bride, Princess Amelie, by the then prince of Wales. An American bank is now moving into the historic building.

**Trees for Hall of Fame.**

A popular tree at Spartansburg, S. C., the top of which was shot off during the Fourth of July celebration in 1832, has been entered in the hall of fame for trees which is being compiled by the American Forestry association. From Lisbon, O., comes the nomination of the tree under which the Indians and white settlers came to an agreement regarding iron ore to be used in making kettles. Ralph G. Smith of Circleville, O., enters the Logan Elm in that city. C. C. Royce nominates the Sir Joseph Hooker Oak at Chico, Cal. General Sherman estimated that 7,000 men could stand in the shade of this tree.

A. D. Dart nominates the "Largest Live Oak" in the South, at Brunswick, Ga., known to be a veteran in 1763. It has a circumference of 26 feet.

**Fatal Famine After Feast.**

A play, a dance and a feast, winding up a season of plenty, was responsible for the near extermination of the Quigillingok tribe of natives last winter and spring, according to John H. Kilbuck, superintendent of schools for the Kushokwim River (Alaska) district.

The famine following the feast, Mr. Kilbuck said in his annual report to the bureau of education, caused the deaths of at least 42 of the natives, and would have wiped out the entire clan had not missionaries come to the rescue with a meager supply of food.

It will be years, Mr. Kilbuck declared, before the Quigillingoks recover from the effects of their generosity.

**Really an Art.**

To be bored and not show it, is one of the secrets of social success.—Boston Post.

**Health in City and Country.**

Are city dwellers less subject to disease than the country bred, after all? Statistics from the cantonments seem to show it, and an editorial writer in the Journal of the American Medical Association suggests that although the city may harbor more disease germs than the country the dwellers in it may have become comparatively immune. It is well known that the natives of remote islands to which the "diseases of civilization" have never penetrated are ravaged by them to an unheard of degree when they are introduced by the white man. Possibly a rural district, though inherently free from disease, may for that very reason yield more rapidly to infection when it comes. Study of conditions such as these, the writer notes, has been greatly facilitated by the existence of large bodies of men mobilized in army camps subject to systematized medical supervision which has furnished unique opportunities for gathering statistics on an unprecedented scale.

**Wireless Works Best by Night.**

As a result of certain observations made during the solar eclipse of May 29 last, further evidence is forthcoming with regard to the phenomena of day and night wireless signaling.

Under normal conditions the wireless station at Meudon, Paris, is unable to receive daylight signals from Ascension island, but can do so during the hours of darkness. During the eclipse, which was not visible in France and only partially visible in Ascension, special tests were made between the two stations, and it was found that while the moon's shadow passed between them Ascension was quite audible at Meudon, the signals failing as the shadow passed away. This may be taken as additional proof that the increase in the distance at which a given transmitter is able to affect a given receiver as a result of nightfall, is due to the diminution of the effect of solar radiation on electromagnetic waves.

**To Preserve "Paul Jones House."**

The threat to destroy the "Paul Jones house" in Portsmouth, N. H., has resulted in the formation of a new historical society in that city, which is determined to purchase the place and preserve it for future Americans, to commemorate the memory of Capt. John Paul Jones. The house is that in which he lived, as a boarder, during the time the United States ship Ranger, which he afterward commanded, was being built. The house was forty years old when he found lodgings in it, having been built in 1730 by Captain Gregory Purcell, an old-time merchant.

**Musical Instruments of Insects.**

Buzzing or humming is mainly due to rapid vibrations of the wings, which often strike the air more than a hundred times in a second, but there is sometimes a special quivering instrument near the base of the wings. Chirping or trilling is due to some sort of "stridulating" organ, one hard part being scraped against another, as the bow on the fiddle—it may be leg against wing.

**Last of the Free Eats.**

My neighbor sent in some pudding for our dinner. Neither of us fancied it, so of course it remained for the garbage can. Just as I was emptying it into the garbage can she came upon the scene probably to ask how we liked it, as it was a new dish. You can imagine my embarrassment, and I might say that was the end of handouts from her.—Chicago Tribune.

**Blunders of Novelists.**

Baroness Orczy, in "Petticoat Government," makes the crescent moon rise over the far eastern sky at 11 o'clock on a June evening; and Miss Stevens, in "The Veil," credits her full moon with rising and setting in less than three hours! But, toughest of all bulls, is that created by Miss Marie Corelli, when, in her "Treasure of Heaven," she tells of somebody "bringing home eight Highland bull-heifers from pasture."—London Chronicle.

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