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DENTON, MARYLAND

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A city skyscraper seems a miracle in steel and stone. But it is only a vast number of girders painstakingly placed together—a vast quantity of bricks placed end to end and one above another.

Miracles in money are seeming miracles only. **You** can work miracles in your own life.

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You can have a big prosperous farm, own a car, or travel wherever you wish.

Men who have really succeeded spell it S-A-V-E. You can win the same success. You do not need a lot of money to do it. You need no great education.

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To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

Caroline County Bank
GREENSBORO, MD.
T. CLAYTON DORSEY, Cashier.

Messages to Seekers of Success

A Service of Safety

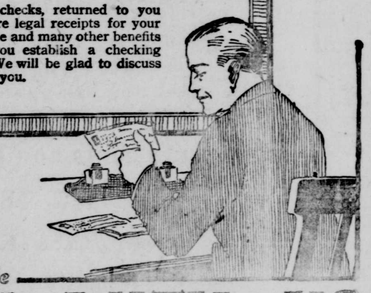
A bank, of course, keeps your money safe. And it just as surely can help you handle your money safely.

For instance, a checking account here is more than a simple convenience. It is a guarantee of security to you in the transmission of funds. It enables you to keep your money instantly accessible without danger of loss.

Checks Protect You

Your checks drawn on this bank carry your money to all parts of the country at the cost to you of a postage stamp. Checking enables you to keep track of your money in a systematic way. The stubs in your check book carry sufficient entries to do this.

The cancelled checks, returned to you each month, are legal receipts for your payments. These and many other benefits are yours if you establish a checking account here. We will be glad to discuss it further with you.



To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

THE PEOPLES BANK
DENTON, MD.
T. H. NUTTLE, President. T. F. JOHNSON, Cashier

Leonard Wood and His Family



Left to Right, Standing—Lieut. Osborn Wood, Miss Louise Wood, Capt. Leonard Wood, Jr.; Sitting—Mrs. Wood, General Wood.

WOOD OPPOSES HEAVY WAR TAX

We Must Take Shackles Off Our Business, He Warns, and Spread the Burden.

Leonard Wood's career has not been that of a business man in the narrower application of that term. This means that, while business activities, in many varied forms, have been a necessary part of his duties as a soldier, an administrator and an executive, he has never been a factor in commercial enterprises. Nevertheless, by looking at business through a telescope, rather than a microscope, and by the possession of that real sympathy with business enterprise that is characteristic of all active-minded Americans, Wood is especially well qualified to speak words of wisdom upon both the larger and the minor business issues that have developed since the war ended.

Upon excess profits tax and topics generally allied thereto, Wood says:

"We want to do everything possible to push forward American business. We must not be afraid of encouraging good business, no matter how big it is. In recent years, the opinion has grown up in this country among certain classes of people that big business is bad business and should be suppressed. As a matter of fact, no matter how big a business is, if it is a good business, if it is beneficial to the people, it should be encouraged. On the other hand, no business is too small to be controlled and regulated if it is bad business. It is not the size of the business which is to be considered. It is the character of it. The world is going through reorganization in all lines of endeavor—an extensive organization which is beneficial to the people should be encouraged. We shall be greatly assisted in building up business if we can spread the war burden a longer period of years. This war was fought not for ourselves alone, but for posterity, and it seems hardly just that the burden of the war should be borne exclusively by the present generation, especially the excess profit tax, which has a strangle hold upon business. It tends to paralyze initiative; to restrict expansion. We do not want to do anything which hampers business expansion.

Must Develop Foreign Trade.

"England, although bearing a tremendous load of debt, is doing everything to help build up her commerce, replace her shipping, gain possession of the natural trade areas, for she realizes that upon the re-establishment of her trade and commerce depends her national stability. We must take the shackles off our business. We must stimulate enterprise and investment. We have never had such an opportunity. We must develop South American and Central American trade. We must develop our Mexican trade and protect our citizens and our interests in that unhappy land, and we must keep an eye on the door in the Far East and see that it is not closed against us, for there is an immense opportunity for commerce in that direction, commerce which we will lose to an enterprising rival unless we awaken to the realization of our present opportunities.

"America has been developed almost wholly by private initiative, through private enterprise, and we must look to a continuance of this policy under wise governmental regulations for our future development.

"The nationalization of industry would mean the paralysis of private initiative and lead to national decadence. We must develop our industries under such protection as may be needed actually to protect those who need protection—not protection for the purpose of developing monopoly at the cost of the people."

LEONARD WOOD AS PHYSICIAN

Looked Upon as an Especially Skillful Diagnostician and Surgeon.

General Leonard Wood was trained for the profession of medicine and surgery, and practiced steadily for about fourteen years—that is, from 1884, when he graduated from Harvard, till 1898, when he received his commission as colonel of the Rough Riders. For thirteen years he served as assistant surgeon and post surgeon in the army, part of this time being stationed at Washington, D. C.

Wood's skill as a physician and surgeon is best known among the army officers at the posts where he served. It testifies to his proficiency that he was family physician to both Presidents Cleveland and McKinley. The latter's wife was an invalid and required and received the best care which the country could afford. General Wood was asked once if he had specialized in any branch of his profession.

"Specialized!" he exclaimed. "A post surgeon can't specialize. You've got to be able to treat all sorts of cases from fracture to colic. You have to look after the injuries and sicknesses of the officers and enlisted men and diphtheria and whooping cough of the officers' babies."

General Wood admitted, however, that he had been more interested in surgery than any other branch of medical science and would probably have entered that field if he had continued with his profession.

An army officer who served for a long time with General Wood while the latter was post surgeon declares that Wood was looked upon as a wonderfully exact diagnostician and exceptionally able doctor.

"Wood had become attached to a young lieutenant who had recently arrived at our post and had showed a great deal of ability as a football player," said this officer. "After a football game one day Wood, who then held the rank of captain, turned to the lieutenant and said rather brusquely: 'I understand that you are a married man and that your wife is sick. Where is she?'

"The lieutenant told Captain Wood she had been in a Southern sanitarium for seven months suffering from a malady which baffled the doctors who had examined her. Captain Wood asked the young officer to describe the symptoms, which he did.

"'Sounds like necrosis of the bone,' said Captain Wood. 'You bring your wife home. No use paying sanitarium fees for a case of that sort. I'll guarantee that I'll have her walking within six weeks after I perform an operation.'

"The officer took the advice, and Wood was better than his word, for the lieutenant's wife was dancing within six weeks after an operation performed by Wood. She had consulted seven doctors, two of them specialists in bone diseases. It is needless to add that the husband and wife were mighty grateful and never forgot Wood's skill and kindness."

General Wood has never given up his interest in his old profession and he follows its progress with the keenest attention. Before entering the army he practiced for several months in Boston. He had no lack of patients, but most of them were so poor they could not afford to pay. Some time ago General Wood told a friend that during his Boston practice he was so "hard up" that for a while he lived on twenty-five cents a day, five cents for a breakfast of coffee and rolls, ten cents for stew at noon, and ten cents for a glass of milk and a sandwich at night.

WOMAN LEADER TO AID SALVATIONISTS

Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, Wife of Maryland Congressman, Heads Women's Branch.



Mrs. J. C. Linthicum

Of extreme interest to the women of Maryland is the announcement that Mrs. J. Charles Linthicum, wife of the Maryland Congressman, has accepted the Women's State Chairmanship of the Home Service Fund of the Salvation Army. Mrs. Linthicum is prominent in women's work in the State and recently presented the dreadnaught Maryland with its flag.

She is Maryland State Chaplain of the Daughters of America, and during the war was a member of the Women's Branch of the National Defense League and chairman of several other organizations having in hand war work.

She has always been deeply interested in the Salvation Army, and has accepted the Maryland State Chairmanship with the belief that no work is more important at this time than the raising of funds to carry out the plans of this organization in the purchase of a Girls' Home, and other enterprises of equal importance.

Mrs. Linthicum will ask that every woman in Maryland who realizes the wonderful performance of the Salvation Army before, during and after the war, put her hands to the wheel and help raise the $200,000 which is necessary for this most laudable enterprise.

The drive will be made from the 10th to the 20th of May, and everyone in the State will be expected to lend a helping hand.

Under date of April 13, writing to Brigadier William Escott, head of the Salvation Army in Maryland, Mrs. Linthicum paid a high tribute to the Salvationists, saying:

"In response to your request that I accept the State Chairmanship of this work in Maryland, I beg to say that realizing the wonderful work which the Salvation Army performed while in France, and their great follow-up system since their return at home, it would be difficult indeed for me to refuse to accept any work laid down by this great organization for my performance.

"Wonderful opportunities were afforded and grasped by the many organizations in war work in the encampments and cantonments in this country, and during hostilities abroad, and I may say since the return of the boys to America. There is no organization, however, which stands more prominently before the public, and whose work is more generally approved than is that of the Salvation Army.

"It is therefore incumbent upon all of us to do everything we can to further its work, and to make more helpful its every effort. It is very laudable indeed that this organization has determined to establish a home in Baltimore for the working girls, and to procure money for other purposes just as essential.

"I take pleasure, therefore, in accepting the State Chairmanship for the work in hand, and assure you it will give me great pleasure at all times to do my utmost for its success."

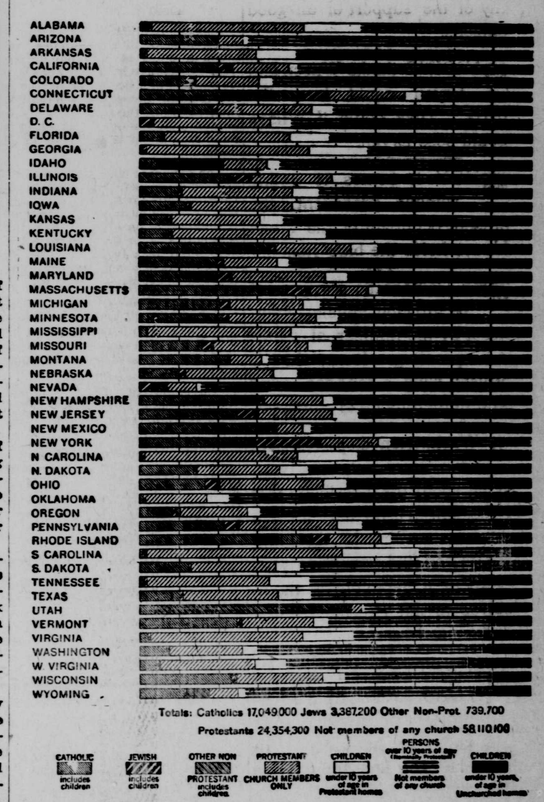
Glass Statues.

Evidence that the manufacture of glass in Ceylon is no novelty has been discovered by Dr. P. E. Pieris in the Jaffna peninsula. The doctor discoursed on his discoveries at a recent meeting of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic society. He declared he had found glass beads and glass fragments which proved the antiquity of the Ceylon glass industry and which, by their greenish hue, explained, in his opinion, the constant references in ancient Singhalese works to emerald statues of Buddha. It was quite clear from Dr. Pieris' description that the statues were not emerald, but were made of green-tinted glass, which must have been of local manufacture. The glass beads which he had discovered were all of palpable antiquity, for he had found not only the beads which were bored with three holes converging inward in the usual fashion, but also beads which were not so perforated.—Christian Science Monitor.

MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ADULTS IN U. S. LACK CHURCH INFLUENCE

Older Communities Are Better Supplied With Churches Than the Newer Districts of the West and Southwest.

Striking figures revealing the number of adults in the United States who are without church affiliation are shown on a chart which has just been issued by the Interchurch World Movement. This chart brings out a comparison of unchurched inhabitants by states, indicating that the older communities of New England are relatively better supplied with churches than those of the newer states of the west and southwest.



Conditions such as these, brought to light by the home and foreign surveys, form the basis for the great appeal of thirty co-operating denominations, through the Interchurch World Movement, for $336,777,572 in the United Financial Campaign which begins April 25 and ends May 2.

More than one-half of the adults of the United States are without any church connection whatever, the statistical chart shows. The exact figures are 56.1 per cent.

Possibly many persons will be surprised to learn that Nevada leads with the greatest number of unchurched persons, including children—87.8 per cent of her population. Oklahoma is second, the statistics revealing that 82.2 per cent of that state's inhabitants have no church connections. Wyoming is third with 75.2, Arizona fourth with 73.9, Washington fifth with 73.3, Oregon sixth with 72.7 and West Virginia seventh with 71.2 per cent of the population unchurched.

On the credit side the chart discloses that Connecticut leads with the lowest percentage of unchurched and, consequently, the best showing in church attendance for its population. Connecticut's percentage of unchurched inhabitants is 33.2, while little Rhode Island is next with only 38.7 per cent of its population not in church memberships. New York stands a percentage of 39.4 unchurched.

The other states where more than half the population are not affiliated with any church, as revealed by the Interchurch World Movement chart, are as follows: Massachusetts, 41.1 per cent; Utah, 43.7 per cent; Louisiana, 46.5 per cent; Pennsylvania, 49.1 per cent, and South Carolina, 48.6 per cent.

The percentages of unchurched in the remaining states in each of which more than half the population is not affiliated with any church are as follows:

Alabama 58.9, Arkansas 70.8, California 62.8, Colorado 70, Delaware 55.1, District of Columbia 67.1, Florida 62.1, Georgia 57.3, Idaho 68, Illinois 51.1, Indiana 61.2, Iowa 61.1, Kansas 69.7, Kentucky 62.1, Maine 65.5, Maryland 53.7, Michigan 58.7, Minnesota 55.2, Mississippi 62.2, Missouri 57.7, Montana 68.9, Nebraska 68.1, New Hampshire 58.4, New Jersey 51.8, New Mexico 59.6, North Carolina 59.7, North Dakota 64.9, Ohio 53.7, South Dakota 65.6, Tennessee 67.1, Texas 64.7, Vermont 56, Virginia 58.6, and Wisconsin 58.5.

The Interchurch World Movement survey for the United States reported that the 45,530,343 Americans in church memberships accounted for were distributed as follows: Catholic 17,594,074, Jewish 3,877,238, Protestants 24,352,816; children of Protestant parentage 7,413,240; all other faiths 739,715.

WHY THIRTY DENOMINATIONS PLAN TO RAISE $336,777,572 IN THIS UNITED CAMPAIGN

What are the purposes to which the churches plan to put the large sum of money represented by the united budget of the thirty denominations co-operating through the Interchurch World Movement? What are the needs which American Christianity feels itself called upon to meet?

The sum for which the churches are appealing is $336,777,572, to be collected by means of an intensive campaign during the week of April 25 to May 2.

The money will be spent on home and foreign missions, education, Sunday schools, ministerial salaries and pensions, and hospitals and homes.

Here are some of the reasons for the appeal. There are 58,000,000 people in the United States who are connected with no church. If these people wanted to attend church they would be unable to do so, for not more than one-third of the population of the United States has an opportunity to attend church regularly Sunday by Sunday.

Pastors are paid on an average throughout the country $937 per year. This is the explanation of the dearth of young men willing to enter the ministry, and hence the explanation of the fact that thousands of churches can only hold service once a month.

Twenty-seven million young people in the United States are connected with no Sunday school, get no regular religious training. If they wanted the training there are not buildings or teachers enough to give it to one-half of them.

Yet Roger W. Babson, the statistician, speaking recently on business principles, declared that "the greatest factor in business life today is religion" and that "your real security is the integrity, the righteousness of the people of the community."

All over the world the non-Christians outnumber the nominal Christians by two to one. The enlightened races are Christian, the backward races are non-Christian. The backward races, so long as they remain backward, constitute a standing menace to the ideals and institutions of the more enlightened peoples. A simple illustration shows this. From time immemorial plagues have originated among the backward peoples and spread from them to the more civilized. Today a medical missionary in India or China may be the means of saving thousands of lives in America and Europe by checking a disease at its source.

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