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NEWNAM

Messages to Seekers of Success

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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.

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To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

Caroline County Bank

GREENSBORO, MD.

T. CLAYTON HORSEY, Cashier.

Messages to Seekers of Success

Your Dollar's Opportunity

Your dollar's opportunity is now, today! Set it to work for you. Give it the task of multiplying itself. In doing so it will perform its part in the world affairs.

Every man's money should be making use of this opportunity. Farmers, for instance, can not only feed the world; through businesslike handling of their farms and businesslike handling of their incomes they can help to develop the world.

Thrift Is Patriotism

Saving is a form of serving. It is one of the biggest forms of national service—service to your country. Our first president said, "Economy makes happy homes and sound nations."

The way to start right is to start right now! Saving is as much a habit as spending or putting things off. Once formed, it is easy to continue. But unlike other habits, it is a good habit.

To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

BANK WITH US

THE PEOPLES BANK

DENTON, MD.

H. T. NUTTLE, President. T. F. JOHNSON, Cashier.

A County Library Book Wagon.

A number of states successfully operate book wagons for the circulation of reading material in the rural districts. The American Library Association includes the needs of the rural communities in its Enlarged Program which is the backbone of its "Books for Everybody!" movement. The A. L. A. hopes some day to see book wagons in every state and is pledged to advocate such service.

LIBRARIANS JOIN FIGHT ON UNREST

American Library Association Inaugurates Nation-wide "Books for Everybody!" Movement.

WILL AID FOREIGN BORN.

Social Problems Can Be Solved by Teaching American Ideals and Traditions.

The spirit of unrest that has been sweeping the country indicates that the foreign born, who have flocked to the United States from every corner of the globe have not been given the proper help and encouragement, in the opinion of the 4,000 librarians who make up the American Library Association and who are now enlisted in a "Books for Everybody" movement. The effort is a concerted movement to carry out the Enlarged Program which the association has adopted.

There are approximately fifteen millions of foreign born in the United States and of this number six millions do not read or speak the English language. One phase of the Enlarged Program will be to bring the publisher and translator together with the view of furnishing the proper books in sufficient numbers to carry the message of American ideals and traditions to this vast army of uninformed people. They have been largely dependent upon the foreign press for their written messages. Many men who [illegible] with their fingers on the pulse of current events are firmly convinced that a sound foundation in Americanism can be easily built among the foreign born if the proper literature is placed within their reach in a language they can understand.

No Drive to Be Held.

In order to carry out the Enlarged Program two million dollars will be required. This money will not be sought through the medium of a campaign or an intensive drive [illegible] be obtained through the individual efforts of the librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries. The American Library Association will bend every effort to bring about the nation-wide adoption of each of the cardinal points in the Program, which includes the extension of the county library sytem and the establishment of more industrial and business libraries. It now has in operation book service to the United States Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Lighthouse Service and hospitals of the United States Public Health Service. The needs of the 75,000 blind persons in the United States will be cared for. At present the number of books available is woefully inadequate. This will be remedied and the joys of good literature will be brought into lives that are darkened by a veil which will never be raised by any other method.

Not all the work of Americanization lies in the great centers of population. Great sections of the country where industry is carried on by farmers [illegible] do not know [illegible] There are important [illegible] where less than a score of [illegible] public libraries.

MORE BOOKS FOR BLIND.

American Library Association Behind Movement to Place Good Literature in The Hands of the Walk in the Dark.

There are between 75,000 and 80,000 blind people in the United States. The supply of books in the [illegible] uniform Braille type for their use is inadequate there being less than 10,000 [illegible] existing in that point. The American Library Association has adopted in the projects of its Enlarged Program the resolve to aid in printing and distributing additional volumes. It has already succeeded in inducing the [illegible] well-known authors to finance the brailling of one or more of their books. In inaugurating its "Books for Everybody!" movement a fund of $2,000,000 will be raised to carry out the provisions of the Program. The money to be obtained not by a campaign or drive but through the individual efforts of the librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries.

GOOD BOOKS AT ALL CROSSROADS

American Library Association Urges Adoption of County Library System.

IDEA PROVES SUCCESSFUL.

California, the Pioneer—Other States Adopting the Plan.

The American Library Association, in announcing its "Books for Everybody" movement, which is to be nation wide in its scope, advises and urges the extension of the county library system as a solution of the problem of supplying good literature to the rural districts. Its intention is to persist in advocating the nation-wide adoption of the idea as successfully applied in California, Ohio and Maryland until every one of the 2[illegible]4 counties in the nation have adopted the system and regular shipments of good books are being made from the central point in the county to the designated outposts. California stands out as the highpoint in the successful application of the ideas. Of the 58 counties in the state 52 have adopted and are supporting the system at a profit [illegible]. This it urges as a part of its enlarged program which aims to promote [illegible] citizens [illegible] and industry [illegible] of Americanization [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] Used.

[illegible] provides [illegible] Library [illegible] on posts [illegible] be delivered by trucks, [illegible] whatever method may be adopted in any given county to the country stores, [illegible] post offices, schoolhouses and private homes. When one shipment has been circulated and returned another will be sent out. Also, in communities of any size in the county, branch libraries will be maintained.

The American Library Association, with its 4,000 active librarian members and as [illegible] years of [illegible] fighting [illegible] in the fight for wider knowledge [illegible] a force to be reckoned with.

The Enlarged Program calls for an expenditure of [illegible]0. There will be no [illegible] campaign. The [illegible] by the [illegible] friends of libraries [illegible] "Books for Everybody."

"BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY!"

[illegible] in Nation-Wide Movement

Since the advent of peace the American Library Association has turned its efforts from war work into other channels [illegible] the benefit of its for years of experience and the co-operation of its membership of 4,000 active librarians in all parts of the United States, in addition to continuing certain war activities not taken over by the government, it proposes to promote the development of the library systems throughout the country and to encourage the reading habit in all ways possible. The Association supplied over 7,000,000 volumes to our fighting men here and overseas and on board vessels, and it has the experience and the inspiration of the nation back of it in inaugurating its "Books for Everybody!" movement. The money to carry out the provisions of the campaign will not be raised through an intensive drive, but will be obtained by the librarians, library trustees and [illegible] who have [illegible] $2,000,000.

WATERWAY A FACT UNDER GOV. LOWDEN

Illinois Executive Carries Project to Success After Others Fail.

LINKS LAKES TO MISSISSIPPI

Improvement of Vast Importance to Mississippi Valley and Northwest —All Bars to Actual Construction Removed.

One of the outstanding achievements of Gov. Frank O. Lowden's administration in Illinois was the putting through of the Illinois waterways project which will cost $20,000,000 and provide water connection between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river. The project has been under discussion for more than 20 years, and several state administrations have struggled in vain with this important problem. It remained for Governor Lowden to carry the great improvement through to success.

The last bar to the project was removed January 16 with the issuance of a permit by the secretary of war authorizing the state to proceed at once with the improvement. The beginning of actual construction work is now but a matter of a short time, and completion of the water link at last becomes a visible goal. Tremendous benefits will be realized by all classes of business interests in the Mississippi valley as the result of the opening of the water route.

"The waterway will be of immense value to farmers of the great producing region of the entire Mississippi valley and the Northwest," Governor Lowden said. "The Illinois project will be in accord with the improvement of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers by the federal government for navigation. Locks will be 600 feet long, 110 feet wide, accommodating fleets of barges carrying 6,500 to 8,000 tons of freight, the equivalent of six to eight average train loads.

"Before the war and the increase of rail freight rates a ton of freight was carried a thousand miles by water as cheaply as fifty miles by rail. This is a fair indication of the benefit to be afforded the public by the work when it is completed. Its value is now enhanced by the government requirement of interchange of freight by railroad at suitable water terminal points throughout the country."

The waterway will follow the drainage canal from Chicago to Lockport from which the connection will be made with the Illinois river at Utica by a barge canal eight feet deep, which may later be deepened to 14 feet, as conditions require. In addition to the great advantages to commerce, water power valued at approximately $1,000,000 a year will be developed which will effect a saving of approximately 500,000 tons of coal annually.

The surveys and engineering work for the improvement have been under the direction of M. G. Barnes who, during the Roosevelt administration, designed for the government the structure of the Panama canal. Construction work will be supervised by Frank [illegible], director of the department of public works and buildings [illegible] L. Sackett, superintendent of the division of waterways. The officers state that much of the preliminary work has already been accomplished. Funds for carrying on the construction were provided through the action of the last legislature authorizing the issuance of $20,000,000 bonds which have been affirmed by a vote of the people.

HOBBY FOR SAVING MARKS LOWDEN RULE

PEOPLE BENEFIT BY BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION OF ILLINOIS EXECUTIVE.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois has one hobby in the administration of public affairs. That is strict economy in the expenditure of the people's money. He has given Illinois a business-like administration.

[illegible] management he was able to reduce the tax rate in Illinois 33 per cent in two years, thus saving $[illegible]0,000 annually to the tax payers. Illinois was the only state in the Union to reduce its tax rate during the war. In many states taxes were increased.

While most public executives were talking about it, Governor Lowden actually planned and put into effect a comprehensive reconstruction program for Illinois a year before the armistice was signed. Governor Lowden has demonstrated in Illinois that good government is a profitable investment for the people. In discussing government the governor said:

"Our public business is the most important of all our business. We too often say that our private affairs will not permit us to interest ourselves in public affairs. We seem to forget that if government were suspended for a single day our private affairs would be of no moment—that ruin would be all about us. But government is not automatic. Perpetual motion is an idle dream in government as in mechanics."

HOW WOOD STANDS ON CURRENT ISSUES

Says There Must Be No Fixing Of Prices Which Will Result To The Detriment Of The Farmer.

AGAINST CLASS LEGISLATION.

For A Square Deal To Labor And Capital—Says "Love Peace, But Be Ready."

The principles upon which General Leonard Wood, if nominated by the Republican Convention and elected, purposes to conduct his administration have now been stated by General Wood himself.

General Wood sets forth his views in twelve points, as follows:

(a) Needs of the farmer. Agriculture is the principal source of our wealth. The farmers are the stable, conservative element. They stand for good government, for the rights of property and the rights of men. The red flag never flies over a farm house.

We must keep constantly in mind one most important fact, which is that nothing should be permitted to interfere with ample production. There must be no fixing of prices which will result to the detriment of the farmer. Indeed, price fixing, especially minimum price fixing, should be entered into most cautiously, and only when it is certain that good, and not harm, will result.

(b) We must spread the war burden over a longer period of years than at present contemplated and remove the strangle hold of excess profit taxation from business. Good business should receive all possible encouragement.

(c) The railroads should be returned to private ownership and continued under private ownership, subject to such governmental supervision as will result in equitable rates, proper handling of interstate questions, etc.

(d) Our international policy should be a strong, dignified and conservative policy, "speak softly but carry a big stick," love peace and the square deal; but be ready to protect American trade and American interests.

(e) A small but excellent army and ever-ready navy.

(f) A well-equipped Diplomatic and Consular Service. This is our first line of defense and a vitally important element in maintaining peace and in building up trade and commerce.

(g) Capital and Labor—Relations between capital and labor, between those who work and those who direct, must be on the basis of a square deal to labor and a square deal to capital; a wage which, with thrift and industry, will enable a man to live and save. We must provide the necessary machinery to promptly investigate conditions at issue in strikes and for making the same public. We can largely control these conditions through sound public opinion; but sound public opinion cannot be created without intelligent and frank publicity. We strive to increase the human element in the relations between employers and employes. We must see that labor has suitable working conditions. We must abolish child labor. We must give an honest day's wage for an honest day's work, and in turn, Labor must give an honest day's work. We must not only let live, but help to live.

(h) We need a protective tariff sufficient to protect such of our industries as need protection. This tariff will vary with change of conditions which will occur as European nations gain increased strength and vigor for industrial competition.

(i) Despite her terrific war burdens, England is doing everything possible to aid financially and otherwise in the upbuilding of her commerce to regain her lost trade. We have the world at our feet, figuratively speaking, and should push forward our commerce and trade vigorously. As a part of this program we should develop from the great fleet now in our possession a suitable merchant marine as an aid to our commerce and as a reserve for our navy.

(j) We should institute most rigid governmental economies and establish a budget system.

(k) We must build up respect for law and order and the rights of property, the rights of the individual, for everything rests on this.

(l) We must see to it that there is no class legislation, but that our Government is maintained under our Constitution, each department functioning strictly within its own limits.

In other words we must establish what we have learned to look upon as an American Government, a Government which our fathers intended to have and which we must have if we are to preserve our liberties and be prosperous and happy at home and respected abroad.

LEONARD WOOD'S FRIENDS ARE ORGANIZING IN MARYLAND

Leading Republicans in the State who are greatly interested in the candidacy of General Leonard Wood for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, have perfected a temporary organization in Maryland and opened a state headquarters at 1201 Liberty Building, northwest corner of Charles and Lexington streets, Baltimore, Md.

WATER FED FIRE

Case Where Liquid Was of No Use to Quench Flames.

Metallic Sodium In Vessel's Hold Merely Blazed More Fiercely as Streams From Fire Hose Reached It.

It is said that, for the most part, water if applied in sufficient quantities will eventually quench any fire. In some cases, however, water not only proves ineffectual but actually kindles and nourishes the fire.

When a freighter, the Hardy, steamed out of Le Treport, France, some years ago she carried, besides the mineral water in her hold, a number of small wooden cases marked "metallic sodium."

Now, the channel was rough. The vessel rolled and pitched violently. The captain saw that the ship was listing to port, and suspecting that the cargo was shifting, sent a boatswain below to investigate. As the boatswain entered the hold he saw that several cases of mineral water had broken and that the water was swishing about in the hold. Then suddenly he saw one of the wooden cases marked "sodium" burst into flame.

Immediately he gave the alarm, and the crew rushed to their fire stations. The captain directed the men to turn the hose into the hold. As the first stream of water struck the burning case there were several explosions as package after package within the case caught fire. By this time two other cases of sodium had broken open, and their contents, as they came in contact with the water from the hose, burst into flame.

The crew could not believe their eyes. The more water they poured on the fire, the more intense grew the conflagration. Then suddenly two cases flew into the air, crashed against the overhead beams and spread out in sheets of fire, the smaller pieces dropping back only to bounce and dance about, huge balls of flame in the half-swamped hold.

The superstitious crew was fast becoming unmanageable, and the captain saw that in any case he must abandon the ship. He ordered the crew to the boats not a moment too soon, for as the boats rowed away from the blazing hulk several loud explosions came from the hold. Then there was one mighty detonation; the freighter broke in two and plunged out of sight.

Japan and Baseball.

Japan is one of the few nations of the earth that has adopted the "national pastime" of the United States, the game of baseball, which grew up in its present form, in the latter country. The game has been transplanted, has taken root, and is thoroughly flourishing in the island kingdom. But the Japanese, according to one of them, recently traveling in America, are making all their baseballs by hand, not yet having perfected any machinery for manufacturing them. This sojourner, who is a mechanical expert, was much interested, while on his trip, in learning the method by which the balls are made. The playing of the game in Japan, says this traveler, is widespread. A few years ago two of the Japanese universities sent teams to the United States, where they engaged in competition with American university nines. Their ability was marked, and their sportsmanship excellent. The common interest of the people of the two nations in this sport has been recognized as a possible source of increased understanding between them.

Will Never Show.

Joe Hawkins of the Auto Sales company, is a believer that appearance is 95 per cent of the game.

The other day he was demonstrating a very classy six-cylinder car to a man and his wife. The wife was very much taken with the appearance of the car; the husband was still a long way from being sold.

As they were coming down Meridian street one of the cylinders started missing. Hawkins, trying to apologize for the behavior of the engine, said: "One of the spark plugs must be broken for one of the cylinders is missing."

The wife spoke up: "That doesn't matter much, the cylinders are all under the hood anyway, and if one of them is missing it will never show."—Indianapolis News.

Something Missing.

"This catalogue is no good," said a man visiting the art museum, according to a story that has reached us. There ain't any prices on it."

"What," said his wife. "You weren't thinking of buying any?"

"Certainly not," replied the complainer. "But how can you be expected to appreciate pictures if you don't know the price of them?"—Boston Transcript.

Parental Diffidence.

"Does your boy mind when you speak to him?"

"Yes," said Farmer Corntossel, doubtfully. "But he's got us so impressed with his superior knowledge that we don't often venture to speak to him."

As to Alimony.

"Is there any way a man can avoid paying alimony?" asked the friend who was seeking free advice.

"Sure," replied the lawyer. "He can stay single or stay married."

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