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Messages to Seekers of Success

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Follow your country's example. Declare your independence—independence of the tyranny of financial worries. Banish the fear of the future. Win your complete freedom—and hold it. You do all these by starting to save and keeping at it.

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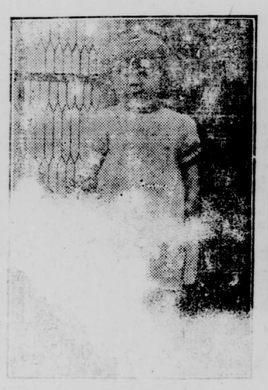
Ready cash makes you ready for opportunity. To be financially prepared is to have practical insurance on success.

You dream of the future. Why not plan to realize those dreams? Decide on a definite saving policy and stick to it with determination. You will be building character as well as capital. And character will bring you extra capital when you need it. Sign your declaration of independence today!

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

LITTLE HUMAN DIRELICT WHO WAS SAVED BY SALVATION ARMY



The photo of the little girl above was taken after she had been found, deserted and weak from abuse, by Salvation Army workers at Cumberland and fed and tenderly brought back to normal. The two "lassies" shown are Misses Gladys Barnell, seated, and Ruth E. Woods, both of Cumberland.

The story of the little girl, typical of the work being done by the Salvation Army in every town, village and hamlet of the State, is told as follows: Coming from Cumberland, where Commandant and Mrs. George M. Woods have charge of the work of the Army. It is a striking illustration of the joy which is brought to many a little heart which had been torn by woe:

Three little children, left orphans, were deserted by their grandmother who had taken charge of them. The grandmother sold all the furniture and left town. Not even a chair was left for the use of the little ones. They were seated on the bare floors when found.

Neighbors said that the one little girl, being the youngest, was treated like a dog, being frequently kicked and knocked about. Most of the food she got was what she was fortunate enough to find while she crawled about the floor.

Commandant and Mrs. Woods stepped in and took charge of the child. Tears came to the eyes of those who were familiar with the case when it was found that the baby was weak and ill because of indigestion and was unable to eat much of anything. One of her legs was partially paralyzed and she was unable to walk. She was a nervous wreck and a large bump on the back of her neck was mute evidence of the abuse to which she had been subjected.

When approached the little girl would shrink, fearing that she was to be beaten again.

Commandant and Mrs. Woods took charge of the little girl and one of the other children. They placed her on a special diet and gave her special exercise daily. With the aid of a kind-hearted physician they developed the little cringing weakling into a beautiful little blue-eyed girl loved by every one. It took but six months to bring about this transformation, but it was hard work for the Salvation Army workers. Finally the crippled limb was completely cured and the lump disappeared. The little girl was living in another world and became as happy as other little girls who never faced hardships and abuse.

Commandant and Mrs. Woods then found a home for the child—a home in which the couple were childless but in good circumstances. It was like opening a door and permitting the sun to shine into the home. The couple adopted the former waif and she is now worshipped by them. She is now about three years old and is as happy as any little girl in the world.

How to Lower Your Meat Bills

Hints From the Department of Justice

A MESSAGE FROM THE STATE FAIR PRICE COMMISSION TO THE HOUSEWIVES OF THIS STATE.

The women of this state could materially reduce the cost of their food by purchasing the less expensive cuts of meat. These cuts are cheap only in the sense that the price is lower. They are nutritious and, when properly prepared, are highly palatable. Some of the less expensive meat contains higher nutritive value than the most costly portions. But the cheaper cuts are sadly neglected because of lack of information as to their merit and their preparation. As a consequence, the demand for meats at retail is highly uneven. This makes merchandising more expensive and adds to the cost of living.

The Fair Price Commission purposes to disseminate information about the cheaper cuts which, turned to account by consumers, will help to reduce meat bills.

FAIR PRICE COMMISSION.

BUY FORE-QUARTER BEEF AND SAVE MONEY.

The fair price commission declares that if consumers will buy more fore-quarter beef—whence come less expensive cuts—they will save money. Here is something which the United States department of agriculture recently said on the subject:

"Because of its reputation as the choicest cut, the people ask for porterhouse steak, whereas if they would try a chuck steak, the chances are it would prove to be satisfactory and it would cost much less. The reputation of porterhouse steak with the consequent large demand for it, coupled with the fact that this cut forms only a very small per cent of the carcass, causes it to sell at a higher price than any other cut.

"If people in general could realize the value of meat from the fore-quarter as compared with that from the hind-quarter and would use more of it prices of meat as a whole would be greatly reduced and would be more stable.

"An abnormal demand for any commodity forces up the price and this condition applies to porterhouse steak or other choice cuts. People should use more fore-quarter meats and reduce prices of living. Any of the fore-quarter meat is good for making meat loaves or Liberty steak, while in some markets, steaks are cut from the rib and sell as short cut steaks."

The department of agriculture shows plainly how expensive it is to discriminate against the fore-quarter beef:

"The average consumer seldom realizes the difference in the selling price of beef taken from the hind-quarters and that cut from the fore-quarters, and if he is aware of it he very likely does not understand the reason therefor. The wholesale prices on hind and fore-quarters of beef are based on a differential of so much over carcass price for hind-quarters and so much under carcass price for fore-quarters. It is seldom that fore-quarters ever sell as high or that hind-quarters sell as low as carcass prices. The average differential is usually 2 cents over on hinds and 2 cents under on fores. At present, the differentials are greater, both over and under.

"The differential is changed according to the market.

This is just the time of year for persons with porterhouse habits to get acquainted with beef from the fore-quarter. Such meat is used largely for roasts and stews. On this account it requires more heat for cooking. In cold weather, when it is necessary to heat the house for personal comfort, there is a double reason for using fore-quarter beef.

Neck Meat of Beef Loaf.

2 lb neck meat of beef, ground.
½ lb lean pork, ground.
1 egg.
1 green pepper, chopped fine.
2 cupfuls bread crumbs.
Liquid to moisten.
3 slices of bacon.

Mix the beef, pork, egg, pepper, bread crumbs and seasonings with sufficient milk or water to form into loaf. Arrange strips of bacon on top. Bake in loaf or in casserol, in a moderate oven for two hours. Cover if necessary to prevent the top from becoming too hard and dry.

WOOD PACIFIED MORO PROVINCE

Stamped Out Piracy and Slavery in Philippines—Began Preparedness Program in 1910.

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

VII.

Being practical and farseeing in the matter of sanitation, Governor Leonard Wood applied his full knowledge of this branch of medical science to cleansing Cuba of disease by preventive methods. There were no trained nurses in Cuba outside of the Sisters of Charity. Wood founded a school for nurses, sent them to all parts of the island as his missionaries of public health, and in this way spread a propaganda of hygiene and sanitation [illegible] modern [illegible] every town of size [illegible] the old ones. Finally he drafted the Sanitation Code of Cuba, which is now embodied in the Constitution of the Republic.

For the monumental labors he achieved in building up a new republic on the ruins of Spain's old colony Leonard Wood received from his government the salary of a major-general, $7,500 a year. The embryo Cuban government showed its appreciation of his services by adding a like sum, making Wood's total income $15,000 a year for the two years and a half he spent as governor-general. This is by far the largest salary he ever received. During his Cuban administration he was offered a business position by an American firm at a salary of $40,000 a year, but he declined it. Wood is today a poor man.

Wood formally transferred the island to the new Cuban government on May 20, 1902, and immediately left for the United States. He spent several weeks in Washington writing his report of the American Military Occupation, and then went to Germany with other American army officers, representing the United States at the German military maneuvers. On this occasion he was afforded his first view of the powerful military machine which the Kaiser was building. He met at the maneuvers many German and British officers who were later to become famous in the world war.

When the Moros in the province of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, were giving William Howard Taft, Governor-General of the islands, a great deal of trouble, General Wood volunteered to take a subordinate post under Taft to pacify the Mohammedan insurgents. Roosevelt had succeeded to the Presidency and was much pleased over Wood's offer. The latter took the eastern route to the islands, stopping in Egypt, India, the Dutch East Indies and other Asiatic colonies to study the most enlightened colonial government methods. He arrived in Mindanao, the second largest island in the Philippine group, in the summer of 1903.

The Moros were pirates, slave traders, and all around "bad men." They had never been known to behave properly. Wood had to deal with a score of Filipino tribes in Mindanao and the Sulu islands, speaking fourteen different dialects. These tribes were hostile to each other, and all were ready to combine against the United States.

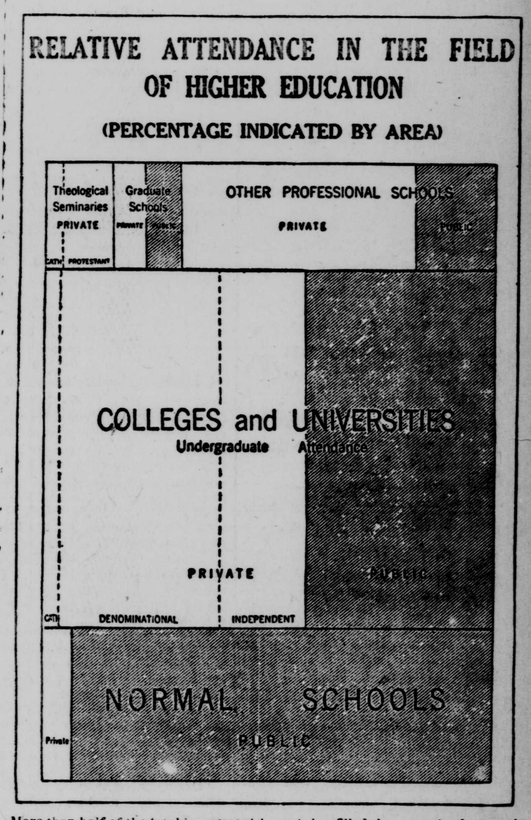
Wood's Philippine career was but a repetition of his signal success in Cuba. He pacified the Moros, wiped out slavery and piracy, established civil government and built schools. It took him three years to accomplish this work but when he left Mindanao this province was the best governed section of the islands.

For two years Wood commanded the Philippine division. During this time he strengthened the fortifications of the island and in many ways improved the Philippine military system. On his return to the United States in 1908 he was placed in command of the Department of the East with headquarters on Governor's Island, New York harbor. In 1910 he represented the United States as Special Ambassador at the Centennial celebration of the Argentine Republic.

On his return to this country General Wood was appointed Chief of Staff of the United States army. He now began in earnest his great campaign for the military preparedness of this nation which he continued till the armistice was signed on November 11, 1918. He had become thoroughly convinced, like many other American army and naval officers, that a general European war was at hand and he was not afraid to speak out his message of warning. He gave the country the largest militia maneuvers, the so called "Battle of Boston," ever held in the United States, and in 1913 he established the college student training camps at Monterery, Cal., and Gettysburg, Pa. When the war broke out, these camps increased in number and attendance. In 1915 he established the Plattsburgh training camp, which, together with other camps built on its model, had trained several thousand army officers by the time the United States declared war on Germany. It has often been pointed out that no more interesting example of the influence of a single personality upon world events is on record than that exerted by Leonard Wood before we entered the war. Wood and Roosevelt were the inspired leaders in the movement to uphold national honor against foreign aggression and to prepare for the struggle towards which we were inevitably drifting.

(To be continued.)

AMERICAN EDUCATION IS REMEDY OF INTERCHURCH FOR WORLD WOE



More than half of the total investment in higher education in the United States is in colleges and universities founded by religious denominations who found in America that liberty of theological preferences and academic learning which had been denied to them in their native lands overseas. Today half of the 450,000 students of higher grades in the United States are in attendance at these denominational colleges and universities.

Upon that tremendous army equally tremendous demands are to be made during the next five years, demands that trend to restore to American colleges and universities that atmosphere and purpose which marked their beginnings. A world survey of the needs of peoples who are struggling along without knowledge of the teachings of Christianity and without training in even the most rudimentary courses of an academic education has revealed to America her responsibility and privilege. Through the Interchurch World Movement the 400 colleges and universities of the thirty religious denominations which have united on a program of co-operative effort are to be required to furnish the majority of the 100,000 leaders and workers needed. They are the West Points and the Naval Academies of the greatest religious movement of all time.

It is estimated that these denominational institutions have furnished ninety per cent of the religious leaders of the past. Are they to be able to meet the new and larger demands? No! Unless—

Unless the churches return wholeheartedly to those policies which created and developed the system upon which modern American education is based the effort will fail. So serious is the situation that in 1920 half of the 5,000 places that must be filled in the United States alone every year must be filled by untrained or only partly trained men.

Solution of the problem resolves itself in the last analysis into terms of money. Unless the churches are prepared to expend more than $1 for every $40 appropriated for education by the state solution of the problem is indefinitely postponed if not made impossible. This proportion is caused by the fact that the churches concentrate almost exclusively upon the colleges and universities, upon the thirty-eight students who enter college from the 1,000 who are received into the elementary schools. And of the thirty-eight only the fourteen who obtain their degrees receive any prolonged training.

It has been demonstrated that what a people would accomplish in their national life they must first put in the minds and hearts of their youth in the schools. That the first exponent of this theory was a Prussian minister of education does not alter the fact. The colonial colleges were quite as successful in producing men true to type as were the German educational institutions prior to 1914. Will the church colleges and universities of today prove as successful?

The thirty denominations which have created the Interchurch World Movement are going to make a determined effort to restore the balance. American education is represented by $78,837,431 in a total Interchurch budget of $336,777,572 which is to be subscribed during the week of April 25. Only foreign missions and home missions are considered more important by the denominational leaders. And in both departments items for educational purposes bulk large.

Wherever the church of America extends its educational activities it is possible to create a civilization that is Christian just as by her schools Germany made her civilization military.

WILL AID ALL.

The Salvation Army, which won for itself such a warm place in our hearts by its splendid war work, is about to embark upon a new program—one of constructive service for every village and hamlet in Maryland.

Having begun its work in the city slums, the organization now plans to branch out and extend its helping hand to the small town and the isolated community.

In doing so it hopes to reach the source of many of the disquieting streams that flow continuously toward the great city. Social problems will be dealt with at their origin.

The Army will reply for success in this movement on thousands of advisory boards made up from the best elements of the remote communities—public-spirited citizens, who will co-operate with the central organization in remedying such problems as juvenile delinquency, dependency and poverty.

Thus by curbing the stream before it grows into a torrent, the new program aims at prevention rather than cure. The wayward girl who runs away from the small town, lured by the city's cabaret and dance halls, or with the desire to hide her shame will be reached at the starting point.

The Salvation Army has always battled against sorrow and despair in the front lines, and from its long experience has developed the proper method of extending help. If it can enlarge its influence without interference with the existing relief agencies, if it can prevent human waste before preventative measures are too late, it will be doing a great service for humanity.

The new work deserves the support of every progressive citizen of the smaller communities, and its progress will be watched with interest.

Persimmon Juice Valuable.

All over Japan flourishes the persimmon tree, although the best specimens grow in the warmer parts of the empire, and the belief is current that the juice of the persimmon is destined to cosmopolitan importance, says the Christian Science Monitor. So far the use of persimmon juice in pigments is hardly known outside of Japan, but such is its proved value in that country that it is expected to become an important article of export, valuable alike to those who paint pictures and those who paint houses. The juice of the persimmon is especially useful in mixing paints in damp countries. More than that, it makes an adhesive which is affected neither by heat nor by water, and is therefore valuable in making packing paper, umbrellas, raincoats, paper boxes, waterproof cloth, and for producing gloss on silk, tortoise shell and other smooth substances.

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