NOTICE

OF THE TIME AND PLACE OF

PRIMARY REGISTRATION

IN CARROLL COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of Election of Carroll County, in pursuance of and in accordance with Section 17A of Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland as amended by Chapter 569 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, of 1916, that the Board of Registration for the several election districts and precincts of Carroll County, Maryland, will sit for the purpose of registering all the voters in its precincts or districts, as the case may be, who have not previously registered and who may be entitled to vote at the next General Election and shall present themselves before said Board for registration between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock, p. m. on

TUESDAY APRIL 27, 1920.

at the following places in the several precincts and districts, to-wit:

District No. 1, Precinct No. 1—In Firemen's Building, on Baltimore street, in Taneytown.

District No. 1, Precinct No. 2—In Eckenrode's shop, on Church street in Taneytown.

District No. 2, Precinct No.1—In the I. O. M. Building, in Uniontown.

District No. 2, Precinct No. 2—In the residence of Luther O. Eckard in Tyrone.

District No. 3—At the Mystic Chain Hall, in Silver Run.

District No. 4, Precinct No. 1—In the property occupied by Denton Leister, near Sandyville, known as Babylon's Hotel, same at last year.

District No. 4, Precinct No. 2—In the residence of John A. Baker, Bird Hill.

District No. 5—In the building of Selby and Frizzell in Edersburg.

District No. 6, Precinct No. 1—In the Firemen's Building, Manchester.

District No. 6, Precinct No. 2—In the vacant room adjoining the residence of Miss Sarah C. Trump, in Manchester.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 1—In the old Banking Room of Farmers & Mechanics National Bank, on East Main Street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 2—In the store room of John H. Smelser, formerly occupied by N. J. Gorsuch Son & Co., W. Main street, Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No. 3—In the Westminster Fire Company's Building, on East Main street, in Westminster.

District No. 7, Precinct No 4—In the building occupied by the Farmers Supply Company, on Liberty street, in Westminster.

District No. 8—At the Firemen's Building Hampstead.

District No. 9—At the residence of Mrs. Malinda Smith, Taylorsville.

District No. 10—In the residence of D. S. Repp, Middleburg.

District No. 11—At Firemen's Hall, in New Windsor.

District No. 12—At the Firemen's Building, Union Bridge

District No. 13—In the store room of W. R. Rudy, opposite the First National Bank, in Mt. Airy.

District No. 14—In the residence of William Fleming, in Berrett.

ALONZO B. SELLMAN, PRES.,
EDWARD O. DIFFENDAL,
WM. H. PAYNTER,
Board of Supervisors of Election for Carroll County, Md.
Test: Jacob M. Long, Clerk.
Apr. 16 2t

A TOWN MEETING

will be held at the
FIREMEN'S BUILDING, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1920, 8 P. M.,
for the purpose of making nominations for the office of Mayor and Two Members of the City Council to serve for a period of two years. The persons nominated will be voted upon at the coming election to be held Monday, May 3rd.

HOWARD E. KOONTZ,
Mayor.
R. N. SNADER, Clerk.
4-16-2t.

NOTICE

CHANGE OF OFFICE HOURS

Hereafter and until further notice, my Office' Room 5, Times Bldg., Westminster, Md., will be open ONLY Saturdays from 2 to 7 P. M.

Claude A. Warner OPTOMETRIST (EYESIGHT SPECIALIST)

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I will have at my stables on
SATURDAY, APRIL 24,
a car load of
Virginia Horses



If you are in need of a good leader or a horse that will work any place hitched, don't fail to see them.

Will also have a car load of good Virginia Cows and Heifers. If you are looking for a good fresh cow or heifer, I have just what you want.

4-16-2t.

C. W. KING,
Westminst er, - Maryland.

LICENSE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons and bodies corporate or politic, to whom it may concern, that they MUST OBTAIN A LICENSE or renew the same, on or before the FIRST DAY OF MAY 1920, according to the provisions of ordinances passed by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Westminster, Md., for Private Carriages, Delivery Wagons, Pool Tables, Bowling Alleys, etc.

HOWARD E. KOONTZ, Mayor.
R. N. SNADER, Clerk.
4-16-3t.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

In the Matter of the adoption of George William Emory Bell, an infant male child, by Joseph E. Stitely and Florence E. Stitely, his wife.

No. 5211 Equity.

In the Circuit Court for Carroll County, Maryland, sitting as a Court of Equity.

The object of the Petition in the above case is that the said George William Emory Bell may be adopted by the said Joseph E. Stitely and Florence E. Stitely, his wife and that the name of the said George William Emory Bell be changed to that of George William Stitely.

The Petition states that Petitioners reside in New Windsor district, Carroll County, Maryland; that the said Petitioners have had the guardianship and custody of said George William Emory Bell; that the said child whom the said Petitioners desire to adopt and whose name they desire to change as an infant, and that the reason for desiring to adopt said child is that it would be to the best interest and advantage of said child; and that the said Petitioners are able and willing to care for, nurture, provide and maintain said child; and that on account of the conduct of Benjamin Bell, the father of said child, the said Petitioners desire to change the name of said child from that of George William Emory Bell to that of George William Stitely; and that the mother of said child, Agnes May Bell has consented to the adoption of said child by said Petitioners and to the change of name as aforesaid; and that said Benjamin Bell, the father of said child, has deserted both his wife and infant child and has gone out of the State of Maryland and is a non-resident of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon, this 10th day of April, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, by the Circuit Court for Carroll County sitting as a Court of Equity, ordered that the Petitioners caused a copy of this Order and of the above statement of object and substance of the Petition to be inserted in some weekly newspaper published in Carroll County, in the State of Maryland, for four successive weeks, before the 17th day of May in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, giving notice to the said Benjamin Bell and to whomsoever else it may concern to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 2nd day of June 1920, to show cause, if any there be, why a decree shall not pass as prayed.

Wm. H. Thomas.

True Copy-Test:
Edward O. Cash, Clerk.
4-16-5t.

PRIVATE SALE

Residence and necessary out buildings with about 2 acres of land on old Baltimore road about 3-4 mile from Westminster, Md.

A well of good water at the house.

Apply to

U. G. BROWN,
Phone 147-R. Liberty Heights.
near Westminster, Md.
4-16-3t.

WANTED

Will pay highest cash price for calves received at the railroad station, every Tuesday morning from 6.30 to 8 o'clock, will also pay highest price for guineas.

D. PAUL BROWN,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters testamentary on the estate of

JONAS ROYER

late of Carroll County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers on or before the 16th day of November, 1920, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under by hand this 13th day of April, 1920.

Daniel Royer,
4-13-5t. Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of administration on the estate of

ISAIAH COSTLEY

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 26th day of October, 1920, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 23rd day of March, 1920.

Charles W. Adams,
3-26-5t. Administrator, W. A.

FOR SALE

1 Quincy 3 H. P. (develop 4 1-2) 450 R. P. M., Gasoline Engine, in splendid running condition, can be seen running.

Selling because of addition of more machinery and more power needed.

Apply

AMERICAN TOY WORKS,
128 E. Green St., Westminster, Md.
3-12-tf.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR APRIL 25

RUTH'S WISE CHOICE.

LESSON TEXT—Ruth 1.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God.—Ruth 1:16.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Ruth 2:1-4; 22.
PRIMARY TOPIC—The Story of Ruth.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Ruth and Naomi.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Life's Decisions.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Power of Personal Influence.

I. The Occasion of Ruth's Choice. (1:1-15).

On account of the famine in Bethlehem-Judea, Naomi with her husband and two sons sojourned in the land of Moab. After the death of her husband, her two sons married Moabitish women. After a time her sons died also. Upon the death of her sons she resolved to return to her homeland, having heard that the Lord had visited his people in giving them bread. Her family went to Moab to escape trouble, but they only got into more trouble. It was not till Naomi was thus chastised that she resolved to return. She had the good sense to recognize that the hand of the Lord was upon her for good. Ruth and Orpah accompanied her. This she permitted, but determined to place before them frankly the difficulties which would necessarily confront them. It was this frank presentation of the difficulties and her repeated urging them to go back that furnished the occasion for Ruth's wise choice.

II. The Trials of Ruth's Choice (vv. 16-18).

Much as Naomi loved her daughters-in-law, she would not have them go into this matter blindly. She wished them to know the cost of their undertaking. She told them the worst that could come upon them, then if hardships came they could only blame themselves.

Note the difficulties which confronted Ruth:

1. No chance to get married again. Naomi told her that she had no more sons for which she could wait. In that day to be unmarried was the greatest disgrace. Furthermore, it was against God's law for the Jews to marry outside of their own people.

2. She must renounce her gods. Her idolatrous worship could not be carried on in the land where God's people dwelt. This was delicately touched upon when Orpah went back (v. 15). Orpah went back when it was plain that there was no chance to get a husband. Now Naomi puts an additional test upon Ruth, that of giving up her religion. Naomi's very frankness in dealing with her caused Ruth to be more and more determined to cast her lot with her. No doubt she learned to love the true God through the life of this true woman. She was determined to share Naomi's journey, her home, her lodging, her lot in life and her grave in death, whatever that would be. To crown it all she would renounce her heathen gods and embrace Jehovah. When Naomi saw that Ruth's mind was fully made up she quit urging her.

III. The Glorious Issue of Ruth's Choice.

Ruth was never sorry for her choice, for:

1. She found the true God (v. 16).

2. She found human friends (ch. 2). As she went to glean in the fields she was led to the field of Boaz—a man of wealth and grace. The servants of Boaz treated her with consideration; even Boaz gave instruction for special consideration to be given her.

3. A good husband and a happy home (chaps. 3 and 4). She not only secured a husband, but a man of God, who had abundance of this world's goods.

4. An honored place in the Israelitish nation (4:13-17). Though she had to forsake her own people, she became one of a nobler people.

5. She became a link in the chain of Christ's ancestry (4:18-22; cf. Matt. 1:5). The one who fully decides for Christ and gives up all for him shall get a hundredfold in this life and in the world to come, eternal life.

This story is a fine exhibition of dispensational truth:

(1) The famine in the land indicates the testing of the Jews; (2) the going into Moab, the sojourn of the Israelites among the nations; (3) sickness and death in Moab, the chastisement of the Jews in this present age; (4) the return to the land, the gathering of Israel to their own land; (5) Ruth following, the gathering of the Gentiles through the influence of the Jews; (6) the marriage between Boaz and Ruth, the union of the church with Christ.

Faith in God.

If your faith in God is stronger for every humble task in which you need and get his aid, then that humble task is necessary to the fullness of your faith in God. It will make the music of your life more firm and solid.—Phillips Brooks.

Loom of Life Never Stops.

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops, and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when it comes up tomorrow.—Beecher.

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 mater 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 forget 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.

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