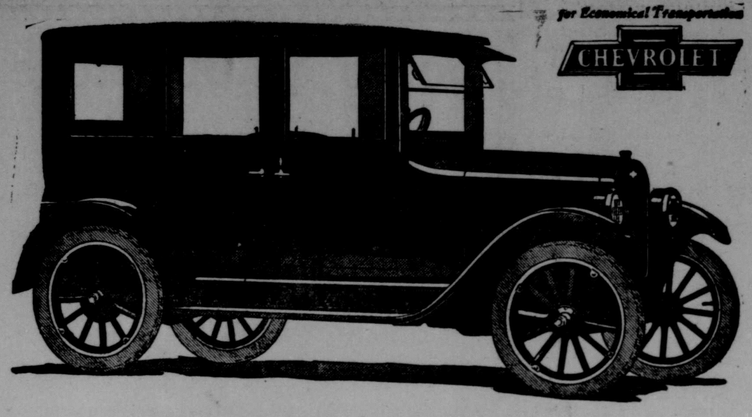


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5-Passenger Sedan

In 1922 Chevrolet led the world in closed car sales, chiefly because of the Sedan. This new Fisher Body Sedan is completely eclipsing its predecessor because:

QUALITY has been still further improved by more artistic design and added equipment.

ECONOMY has been still further increased by engineering refinements and greatly increased facilities.

SERVICE is now offered on a flat rate basis by 10,000 dealers and service stations.

PRICES of the new line remain the same in spite of added equipment and more expensive construction, which have greatly increased value.

Some Distinctive Features

Streamline body design with high hood; vacuum feed and rear gasoline tank on all models; drum type head lamps with legal lenses. Curtains open with doors of open models. Closed models have plate glass Ternstedt regulated windows, straight side cord tires, sun visor, windshield wiper and dash light. The Sedanette is equipped with auto trunk on rear.

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich.

Two Passenger Roadster	$510
Five Passenger Touring	525
Two Passenger Utility Coupé	680
Four Passenger Sedanette	850
Five Passenger Sedan	860
Light Delivery Truck	510

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Records and Rolls for all machines

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It is denied that there are no returns on all these worthless and fake stocks, as the stockholders often get assessments.

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5-1-tf

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

Hereafter, and until further notice the County Commissioners of Carroll County will meet at their office in Westminster every Mondy and Tuesday of each week for the transaction of business.

By order,

SAMUEL J. STONE.
Clerk.

TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS

I hereby announce my candidacy for the nomination for County Commissioner for Carroll County on the Republican ticket, subject to the primary in September.

Your support is solicited.

C. H. Spicer,
4-27-tf Alesia, Md.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

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

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LESSON FOR MAY 27

ISAIAH, THE STATESMAN AND PROPHET

LESSON TEXT—Isaiah 6:1-13.
GOLDEN TEXT—Here am I, send me.—Isaiah 6:8.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—II Chronicles 26:22; 32:20; Isaiah 1:5; 7:1-17; 8:1-4; 9:1-7; 11:1-10.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Isaiah Who Was Ready.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Isaiah's Call to Service.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Isaiah's Work for His People.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Isaiah, the Statesman and Prophet.

I. Isaiah's Vision of the Lord (vv. 1-4).

No one's ministry will ever be fruitful until he has had a vision of Jehovah. The scope of his tasks and the power to perform services will be lacking until he sees God.

1. He Saw the Lord on His Throne (v. 1). The prophet's gaze penetrated to the very throne of the eternal. We need not so much know things concerning God as to have a vision of Him, even to see Him on His throne. Surely now, as perhaps never before, with the awful darkness settling down upon the world and the foundations of culture and civilization, institutions and governments are tottering, we need a vision of the enthroned Lord.

2. He Saw the Seraphim Above. (vv. 2, 3). Whatever form or rank these things have, they clearly are ministers of the Most High. Their standing indicates that they were in readiness to do His bidding. Their equipment with six wings shows the celerity with which they executed His will. In the Divine presence they find different uses for wings. One pair was needed to veil the seraph's head from the "intolerable effulgence" of the glory. One pair veiled the feet, which had been soiled in the execution of the commission. The third pair was suspended in midair while waiting to depart on any errand which the Lord willed. All ceaselessly cried, "Holy, holy, holy." The supreme attribute of Jehovah is holiness. It is for this that His creatures worship and adore Him. The treble repetition doubtless refers to the triune God. Holy is the One who created us, holy is the One who redeemed us and holy is the One who sanctifies and keeps us. From the position of God's throne they see the whole earth filled with His glory.

3. He Saw Manifestations of Majesty (v. 4). As the holy ones cried the very door posts moved and the temple was filled with smoke. Smoke indicates the Divine presence in anger (Ex. 19:8; 29:18). This indicated that the selfishness, idolatry and ingratitude of Israel provoked God's anger.

II. Isaiah's Conviction of Sin (v. 6).

When the prophet got a vision of the holy God he was smitten with a sense of sin. This is always true. The reason that men think well of themselves is that they have never seen God. Face to face with the Lord, Isaiah saw himself as wholly vile. He realized that he had sinned in speech and, if in speech, then in heart, therefore the cry of despair. He was not only guilty himself, but was living in the midst of an unclean people.

III. Isaiah Cleansed From Sin (vv. 6, 7).

Having been convicted of sin and having made confession of it, a burning coal was taken from the altar to purge away his sin. His penitential guilt was forgiven and removed. Those unclean lips were refined by fire and, with pure speech, he expressed the holy thoughts of God. Only fire from God's altar can purge us from our sins.

IV. Isaiah's Call.

God did not call the prophet until after he was cleansed. The purged soul is the soul ready for the Lord's service. Indeed, the unconvicted, unforgiven and uncleansed soul cannot even hear the Divine call for service.

V. Isaiah's Dedication (v. 8).

Following the cleansing from sin there was the quick response for service. The one purged and sanctified and made meet for the Master's use readily responds to the call of God. They did not inquire as to the issue, did not desire to see the end from the beginning, but with freedom came forward to serve.

VI. Isaiah's Commission (vv. 9-13)

The previous outlook was not promising. He shrank back from the responsibility and instantly cried, "How long, Lord?" The people were steeped in selfishness and the Lord assured him that their blindness and sin though long, would not continue forever. The people would go on in sin to be taken captive and the land be made desolate.

Economy.

The regard one shows economy is like that we show an old aunt who is to leave us something at last.—Shenstone.

Conscience.

The worm of conscience is the companion of the owl. The light is shunned by sinners and evil spirits only.—Schiller.

Neighborly Love.

Love your neighbor, yet pull not down your hedge.—George Herbert.

UNCLE TED'S BED TIME STORIES

UNCLE SAM AND THE AMERICAN INDIAN

"And weren't those feathers wonderful?" exclaimed Jack who was talking about the Indians he had seen at the circus that afternoon. "Some day I'm going to have a head-gear just like the one that big chief wore."

"Did you enjoy the circus?" asked Jack's mother.

"You bet I did, mother. Uncle Ted showed us everything. We saw the side-show, the big show and then we stayed for what I enjoyed the most of all. That was the wild west with Indians n'everything."

"Anybody would think that there was nothing but Indians at the circus to hear you talk," said Ruth.

"They were interesting all right," said Uncle Ted. "I wonder how you would like to have a story about the Indians?"

"That would be great," replied the kiddies.

"This story was brought to my mind by reading about what Secretary of the Interior Work has done regarding those wards of Uncle Sam. You see the Bureau of Indian Affairs comes under the Interior Department and is in charge of a man by the name of Charles H. Burke, the Indian Commissioner. This bureau looks after all the affairs of the American Indian. The Indians live on reservations in several States and are under the direct charge of the Federal government until each one of them individually proves that he or she is capable of citizenship. Then he is given his freedom and whatever money belongs to him from his land is turned over and it is up to him to make his own way. Many of these 300,000 Indians on the reservations still object to Uncle Sam looking after their welfare but it is the only way they can be taken care of. Formerly they were dealt with as tribes but now each one is dealt with as an individual and by the distribution of lands, etc., to each one they have been saved millions of dollars.

"One interesting point in handling the property of these Redmen is that in the past the majority, not being able to write, were allowed when signing papers to make simply a mark. Later, if the Indian didn't like what the papers said, he could say he didn't make the mark. Now thumb prints are made so that there can be no mistakes, because no two prints are alike. And would you kiddies believe that after seeing those Indians today, there are more than 20,000 of them who still wear their blankets and feahters? Of course, the full-blooded Indians are gradually thinning out but the aggregate population is growing.

"You remember we read the other day that Henry Ford is the richest man in the world, but the richest people in the world, on an average, are probably the Osage Indians. When this tribe was intact it consisted of 2,230 persons owning about 2,000,000 acres of wonderful farming land. Besides that they had cash to the amount of about $10,000,000. When the law was changed each one was given 480 acres of land and about $4,000 in cash.

"Now to get back to where I started. There are always big problems dealing with the Indian and for that reason Secretary Work recently invited about 150 friends of the American Indian to form a non-sectarian and non-partisan body to act as an advisory council to the Department of the Interior on Indian problems. This group of men and women will make a thorough investigation and study of everything connected with the Indians. In forming this body Secretary Work said:

"'The interests of the Indians are becoming more important; the problems confronting the Government in properly and justly dealing with the various tribes, their lands and claims against the Government, are growing more complex, and in view of my personal solicitude, and my official desire that every effort be made to protect those rights and privileges to which the Indians are entitled, I am particularly anxious that the Government avail itself of every opportunity to advance its program of constructive aid to its wards.'

"Secretary Work and his assistants are going to see that the finest record ever made is made during this Administration in dealing with this big question. As has been the general policy of the entire Harding Administration, experts on the subject from the outside have been asked to give the Government the benefit of their knowledge. No one person has felt that he knows it all. As Secretary Work said:

"'No national policy for the Americans can be prescribed except by themselves, but we are responsible for the formation and administration of Indian policy. This must be modified as respects details from time to time to meet changes in conditions, and we can at least approach the problems involved with an open mind, ready to meet new situations and new duties as they arise.'

"Now you can get some idea, kiddies, of how much more of a story there is about the Indian than just that he performs in a circus. He is a big problem and a mighty interesting one and we should be happy that he is being dealt with fairly."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

By Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D. D.

May 27th.—**Medical Missions at Home and Abroad.** Matt. 4: 23-25; 10: 5-8.

We have been considering various phases of Missionary work at home and abroad, such as Evangelistic and Educational. We are now to consider another phase—that of Medical Missions, and later on we are to discuss Industrial Missions. It is along these four lines of activity that our Missionary work is organized. This corresponds to the work of Christ Himself, Who we are told, went about preaching and teaching and healing. It is remarkable to note that for many years the Church apparently passed by this phase of the healing mission of Christ, and devoted itself largely to the preaching and the teaching functions. One, however, cannot study the New Testament, especially the ministry of Christ, without observing how much time and attention He gave to healing people and relieving them of their misery and suffering. Instance after instance is recorded where He touched people and they were made clean; where He restored sick folks to health and strength, and where He set the lame going and the blind eyes to see and the deaf ears to hear. If the Church is to be true to the mission of the Christ we must discover the ministry of healing anew. In recent years, however, a fresh emphasis has come to be placed upon this phase of work. It is not so prominent in the home field except along the lines of social service, rescue work, homes for aged and hospitals under the fostering care of denominations. But this, strictly speaking, is not medical missions. We have thousands of doctors and nurses in the homeland who minister to the physical needs of people. We have also many hospitals furnished with every convenience and equipment. These are usually supported by local or State funds except in a few instances where denominations own and control them. While this ministry to the body is important, it generally is not classed as mission work in the homeland.

But, when we turn our eyes to foreign lands, a different situation confronts us. This is especially the case in such countries as China and India, where few doctors are found and where scarcely any modern appliances for the relief of human suffering obtain. At one time it was felt that Foreign Mission work simply meant the saving of men's souls, and the emphasis was upon the preaching of the Gospel and the teaching of the fundamentals of our religion. This work enlisted principally preachers and teachers. But we have come to understand that the physical forms a real part of one's life, and therefore we are enlisting the services of men and women who go forth as Missionaries in the capacity of doctors and nurses and social workers. This is a wonderful enlargement of the conception of Mission work. It has, in fact, revolutionized the policy of all of the Boards of Foreign Missions, and it has brought a greater challenge to the Church at home to support the work in other lands.

The Reformed Church in the United States is carrying on a splendid medical work in China. On Christmas Day, 1902, Dr. J. Albert Beam and his wife came to Yochow City, in the Province of Hunan, China, and began the medical work of the Reformed Church in that far-off land. At first the work was very small and the equipment was poor. The Missionaries, however, were never in want of patients, for they flocked to them before they were ready to receive them properly. Later on the Hoy Memorial Hospital was built. This was founded in honor of David Schneider Hoy, a son of our first Missionaries to China, Dr. and Mrs. William Hoy. This boy had intended to study to become a medical Missionary, when he was removed by death. It was a splendid thing to name this Christian hospital for him, and thus associate his name with a work to which he would gladly have given his life if he had been permitted to do so. After Dr. Beam's health failed him, he was succeeded by Dr. William F. Adams, who continues as the surgeon-in-charge. It is interesting to note that he is supported in his work by the students of Mercersburg Academy. This keeps these young men in sympathetic touch with this important phase of work in China. There are three nurses employed in the hospital, namely: Miss Alice E. Traub, Miss Mary E. Meyers, Miss Sarah E. Krick. In a single year there were 1,382 in-patients, most of whom were men. In the dispensary there were in one year 16,640 cases. There were 383 operations performed, all by one surgeon and three nurses. During the civil war in China, the hospital and nurses cared for many of the wounded and dying soldiers. Out of gratitude for the service rendered, an officer of the army contributed $1,000 to the hospital. The service rendered by these Medical Missionaries is not confined to Yochow City alone. Dispensary work has been opened in several outlying stations. One of the nurses has been visiting the homes of the people and giving them instructions in hygiene and sanitation. This is a very important piece of work, for it seeks to prevent the cause and the spread of disease, whereas the hospital can mostly only effect a cure. A woman's hospital has been planned for Yochow City which will cost approximately $40,000.

The Mission work in China is located at two principal stations, the one at Yochow City and the other at Shenchow. At both places we do medical mission work. The hospital at Shenchow is known as the Abounding Grace Hospital. It is at present in charge of Miss Elizabeth Miller, a trained nurse, who is assisted by Miss Anna Katherine Zierdt. It is expected that during this coming summer Dr. William Ankeney will take charge as surgeon and physician. There are at present 1,416 patients in the hospital, which represents an increase over the previous year of almost two hundred per cent. Epidemics of cholera, influenza and small-pox, following the twelve months of famine, brought on this terrible situation. Here, too, methods for the prevention of disease are being pursued. Posters are placed on the streets informing people how to prevent disease and how to live in surroundings of proper hygiene and sanitation.

In all of this ministry to the bodies of men there is a fine piece of evangelistic work being done. In the wards of the hospitals the Missionaries give talks on the Gospel of Christ and other religious subjects. Besides the Evangelistic Department of the Mission keeps in touch with patients in their homes after they are discharged from the hospitals. Very often a person's soul can be reached through his body, and while the Missionaries are touching the souls of men through medical treatment, the primary purpose is to reach and minister to the whole man and not make the relief of the body a subterfuge for getting at the souls of men. In all this work we are simply extending the healing and helping hand of God.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll County, Md., letters of administration on the estate of

JOHN L. LOCKARD

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 10th day of December, 1923, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 18th day of May, 1923.

SILAS H. LOCKARD,
WILLIAM O. LOCKARD,
5-18-5t Administrators.

P. O. BOX 206

Westminster, Md.

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