

The Captain sailing "Under Sealed Orders" wonders what test of courage will be demanded. Wonder what Oakland "Sealed Orders" will be?

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Genuine Big Vein Georges Creek, Best Coal Mined

Net tons, delivered in city limits....$ 8.00
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THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

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

August 3rd.—In His Steps. 8. How Je us Treated His Enemies. Luke 23: 34; Matt. 5: 43-48.

In no way is the strength of a good and great man revealed more truly than in the manner in which he treats his enemies. Anybody can be kind and gracious and courteous to friends, but it requires a special amount of grace to treat one's enemies in a Christian way. Naturally, we would turn to Jesus to see how this difficult and delicate thing is to be done. Jesus had His enemies. One wonders why He should have such. He was the kindest and the best of men. He came only to bless and to help and to strengthen and to cheer, to serve and to save. He was the most considerate, the most unselfish person that ever trod this earth. Surely, one would think that such an one could have no enemies, that everybody should speak well of Him and love and honor Him both for His work and His worth. But we find just the contrary. No one had more bitter enemies than He. If He had intimate friends who followed and worshipped Him, He also had inimical foes who forsook and wounded Him From the day of His birth in a manger cradle to the hour of His death on cross-crowned Calvary, He was dogged and hounded and buffeted and beaten by His enemies. Herod, the king, sought the Child's life to destroy it. The Pharisees tried to entrap Him; the devil to tempt Him. He was wounded in the house of His friends. His brethren opposed Him. Peter denied Him. Judas betrayed Him. They all forsook Him. The soldiers mocked and scourged Him. The officers of the law crucified Him. And thus throughout all His life He was misunderstood, misrepresented, opposed, hated and condemned.

Yes, through it all, see His wonderful spirit and bearing. Not once did He lose His self-control, not once did He retaliate, not once did He harbor resentment and hatred in His soul. He was ever the same kind, loving, forgiving Jesus. If others hated Him He just loved them all the more. If they spoke unkindly of Him He was never unkind to them. If they turned against Him He was drawn all the more towards them. If envy's cruel work drove the nails through His hands and feet, and the spear into His side, He prayed: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." When Judas betrayed Him He still called him "Friend." When Peter denied Him He looked with pity and compassion upon Him. Was there ever such a magnanimous, such a kind and forgiving spirit anywhere else in the world?

Jesus taught us many things by precept and example, but nothing so clearly and so beautifully as how to treat one's enemies. His teachings abound in helpful and wholesome suggestions along this line. How revolutionary it was! The law said: Hate your enemy; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Avenge yourself. Get back at your enemy if you can. Pay him in his own coin. But Jesus taught: "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you. Bless and curse not." He laid great stress on the necessity of making up with one's enemies. He put that ahead of going to Church and worshiping God. It is of more importance than anything else. "If thou offerest thy gift upon the altar and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift, first be reconciled to thy brother and then come and offer thy gift."

He emphasized the need of a quick reconciliation. He would not let an estrangement between friends fasten itself upon their souls. Be reconciled with thy brother whilst thou art still in the way with him. Do not rush to the law at once. Try every other means, and go to the magistrate only as a last resort.

Again, He insisted on a forgiving spirit. If a man offends you do not resent it. Be not over-sensitive. Be not too thinskinned. If a man smites you on the one cheek turn to him the other also. Do not be too exacting. Be charitable, be liberal. Forgive, even seventy times seven, if necessary. Let not the sun go down upon your wrath; that is, do not harbor a grudge against any one. Cherish no resentment or bitterness in your soul.

Jesus prayed for His enemies. He talked the matter over with God, and He felt better because of it. God understood, God knew, and that was enough. Sometimes Jesus was silent in the presence of His enemies. He answered them not a word. When His own person or work were in question He could afford to be quiet; time would vindicate Him; and when His Father, when the Kingdom, when the Disciples were involved, He spoke forth with vehemence and power in their defense. When your enemies set themselves against you, don't fly up in revenge, be calm, be quiet, be self-controlled; but when they hurt and harm others, then speak forth and be their advocate. Jesus turned His foes into friends. Those who once sought to do Him harm came to bless Him. Those who once cursed Him learned to praise Him. That is Jesus' way evermore. Why should it not be ours? If only men and women the world over, if only the nations of the earth would learn this lesson, what a happy world this would be in which to live. Then all strife and bitterness, all misunderstanding and all war and blood shed would cease and men everywhere would dwell together as brothers and over all would float the banner of love, reflecting the great love of Christ who loved all men, even His enemies.

THE SUMMER GIRL

Much has been written about the "summer girl." As traditionally portrayed, she was a good deal of a flirt She fascinated the men she met at summer resorts, and seemed deeply enamored of them, but when they met her in their home towns after vacation was over, she might scarcely recognize them.

The girl who 20 years ago would have been languishing around on hotel porches, chiefly concerned to see that her complexion did not suffer from the sun, is probably out playing tennis or doing fancy diving now. She is so busy in her activity and energy that she is not very conscious of the men.

Her vacation to-day is not so much a campaign to make conquests, as it is the respite in an active young woman's business life, a period of rest and a preparation for another year of work. If the men think she has come to the summer resorts just to capture their hearts, they "have another think coming," as the slang artists would say.



Order Ni Si

IN THE ORPHANS 'COURT OF CARROLL COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Babylon, who is supposed to be dead.

Ordered by the Orphans' Court of Carroll County this 1st day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-four, on the petition and affidavit of Harry F. Babylon, of Baltimore City, Maryland, that notice be given by publication of a copy of this order in some newspaper published in Carroll county, Maryland, once a week for four successive weeks prior to the 2nd. day of August 1924, that the said Harry F. Babylon has made application in this court for letters of administration on the personal estate of John J. Babylon, formerly of said county and State, who has been absent and unheard of for twelve years and supposed to be dead; and that this court will on the 18th day of August, 1924, hear evidence concerning the alleged absence of the supposed decedent and the circumstances and duration thereof.

J. Webster Ebaugh,
Lewis E. Green,
Judges of the Orphans' Court of Carroll County.

(Seal)
Test: William F. Bricker,
Register of Wills. 7-4-5t



IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV P. B FITZWATER, D D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for August 3

THE FIRST DISCIPLES OF JESUS

LESSON TEXT—John 1:35-51
GOLDEN TEXT—"Jesus saith unto him, Follow me."—John 1:43
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Calls Four Helpers.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus' First Followers.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What It Means to Follow Jesus.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Winning Others to Christ.

Through the testimony of John the Baptist, his disciples were pointed to Jesus. This same testimony he gave the previous day, but he was not ashamed to repeat his sermon. His theme was the Lamb of God, the sin-bearer of the world.

I. Two of John's Disciples Follow Jesus (vv. 35-37).

As a result of the Baptist's testimony two of his disciples left him and followed Jesus. One of these disciples was Andrew (v. 40), and presumably the other was John. When the Baptist pointed out Jesus as the Lamb of God, the long-expected Messiah, these disciples sought further acquaintance with Jesus. In view of John's request, they looked upon the Lord. This look was sufficient to induce them to follow Jesus. They believed.

II. The Two Disciples Abiding With Jesus (vv. 38, 39).

1. Jesus' Question (v. 38). When Jesus saw the disciples following He most kindly inquired as to their object.

2. The Disciples' Reply (v. 39). They answered his question by inquiring as to His dwelling place. Their reply showed their desire to go apart privately where they could disclose their hearts to Him. Knowing their hearts, He invited them to His place of abode.

III. The Disciples Bringing Others to Jesus (vv. 40).

The very genius of Christianity is self-propagation. The usual method is to begin with those nearest us—home folks and relatives—and pass out to ever-widening circles. The disciples who were with Jesus in blessed fellowship go at once to tell others of the priceless treasure they have found.

1. Andrew Brings Peter (vv. 40-42). This is a beautiful sight of brotherly affection expressing itself in bringing another to Christ. The best place to begin our testimony for Christ is among our kinsfolk (Luke 8:39). This was a great piece of work for Andrew, for Peter became one of the pillars of the church of God.

2. Philip Bringing Nathaniel (vv. 43-46). Christ found Philip the following day as he would go forth into Galilee. Philip followed Him in response to a personal invitation. As soon as Christ found Philip, Philip found Nathaniel and witnessed to him concerning the messiahship of Jesus. He said unto him, "We have found Him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth" (v. 45). Nathaniel was somewhat skeptical, but he was honest. Philip had the wisdom not to argue with him, but brought him to Jesus. The one who is honest when brought into the presence of Jesus will soon have all doubts removed (John 7:17).

IV. Nathaniel, Seeing and Hearing Jesus, Testifies to His Divinity (vv. 47-51).

As soon as Nathaniel saw and heard Jesus all his doubts rolled away. He who acts upon the light given shall see greater things (vv. 50, 51). Angels ascending and descending upon the Son of Man with the open heavens, shows that Jesus Christ is the means of communication between earth and heaven (Heb. 10:19, 20; Eph. 2:18; Gen. 28:12).

This narrative concerning the experiences of the first disciples exhibits the following stages of Christian experiences:

1. Hearing About Jesus (v. 36). How important it is that the minister and teacher have a proper conception of Jesus as the sacrificial Lamb, the sin-bearer of the world.

2. Looking Upon Jesus (v. 36). It is necessary that the sinner definitely fix his attention upon Jesus.

3. Following Jesus (v. 37). It is not enough to merely look upon Him. There must be definite efforts to follow after, to inquire of Him.

4. Abiding With Jesus (v. 39). Those who earnestly look upon Jesus and inquire after Him He welcomes into blessed fellowship.

5. Witnessing for Jesus (vv. 41, 45). The first thing the one does who has come to Jesus is to begin to witness for Him.

6. Bringing Others to Jesus. The chief delight of the one who has come to know Jesus by a personal experience is to bring others to Him.

Success

"First of all," said President Garfield when a boy, "I must make myself a man; if I do not succeed in that I can succeed in nothing."

Good Temper

The difficult part of good temper consists in accommodation to the ill humor of others.

Duty Omitted

Every duty omitted obscures some truth that we should know.—Ruskin.

DAIRY

HEALTH IS MENACED BY DIRT IN MILK

The cook is as clean as the kitchen towel, and the dairyman is as clean as the dirtiest thing his milk touches, is the opinion of Ben F. Eldredge, dairy specialist of the extension service of the Utah Agricultural college. Unless everything, from the barn, cow and milker to the brush used on the pails, is perfectly clean, the milk is likely to become contaminated with harmful bacteria of filth. One sour rag used in washing a bucket will make an entire milking dangerous. There is no higher art than the production of wholesome human food, Mr. Eldredge believes, and he declares that if dealers who supply even a few families with milk fully realized the responsibility they bear toward the health of their patrons, they would redouble even their greatest care.

The best way to produce clean milk is to keep dirt out of it, Mr. Eldredge says. No amount of straining or clarifying can ever purify milk once infected with dirt or germs. This fact is particularly in evidence in the milk obtained from the single cow who supplies a few neighborhood families. The milk cannot be pasteurized, and too often a tell-tale residue is a common thing in the bottom of the bottle or bucket.

For preventing milk from ever becoming dirty, sunlight and steam are the best possible cleansers. Germs and harmful bacteria can live only a little time, and cannot multiply in the dry sunshine. Vessels properly scalded with steam can never infect milk. A clean dairy barn, dry bedding, a clean, healthy cow, a clean, healthy milker and sterilized utensils are what every producer of milk owes to his family and the community.

Iowa College Outlines Dairying Fundamentals

Following an analysis of the work of cow testing associations in Iowa, dairy experts at Iowa state college emphasize the following points as deserving of consideration as a guide to increased profits from the dairy cow:

1. The production of feeds best suited to dairying, especially alfalfa hay.
2. The elimination of the scrub or grade sire.
3. The use of pure bred dairy sires from good producing ancestry.
4. The weeding out of unprofitable cows through cow testing associations.
5. Rational feeding.
6. Giving the cows the attention that their importance demands.
7. Regularity of milking and feeding.
8. Providing a succulent feed throughout the year.
9. Breeding cows to freshen in the fall of the year except when one is retailing milk.
10. Supplementing poor pastures in late summer with either summer silage or soiling crops.

Phosphorus Is Required in Ration of Dairy Cow

When the forage fed to cattle, sheep and horses consists of crops grown on acid soils or is of the non-legume type, the lime-carrying materials should be fed at the rate of three to four pounds to 100 pounds of grain. Even when legumes like alfalfa, clover and soybeans are fed the addition of lime-containing minerals will do no harm and may do a great deal of good.

The feeding of wheat bran and middlings provides phosphorus which is very necessary in the ration of a dairy cow. While it is true that sodium phosphate added to the ration of a dairy cow while she was dry increased the milk flow in the following period, further experiments are deemed advisable to prove that phosphate feeding can be generally practiced under diverse feeding systems with profit.

Dairy Notes

For the dairy herd soy bean hay is the best annual hay crop that can be grown and it makes a very acceptable substitute for clover or alfalfa when these hays are not at hand.

* * *

Oat and pea hay well cured makes very desirable food for dairy cows or for sheep. It is also satisfactory as horse feed, though rather soft for horses that are required to do hard work.

* * *

Cows receiving all the alfalfa they care to consume are getting enough protein to permit them to do good work. On good quality alfalfa hay cows have produced more than 300 pounds of fat in a year.

* * *

Every cow owner is indebted to those enterprising men who have worked hard to broaden the market for dairy products.

* * *

Corn silage and alfalfa hay are the best roughages for dairy cattle, while corn fodder and timothy hay have proved the poorest.

* * *

For the dairyman who has little or no permanent pasture, Sudan grass may well be used as a pasture crop immediately following the oat pasture.

* * *

Master Bobby Starts Out to Find a Father

By HAROLD CARTER

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

BOBBY was lost. It is very hard to be lost when you are only five years old and have gone out into the world to find a father.

He held the scrap of paper which was to be a talisman in his hand. He had taken that from mother's desk when she was in the other room. He knew that this would help him to find a father such as he had always wanted.

Suddenly Bobby's legs gave out. He was tired and bewildered by the rush of traffic and the busy pedestrians.

He sat down upon the curb and rubbed his eyes with two grimy little hands, and still he could not rub the tears away.

"What's the matter?" asked a big policeman, striding up to him. "Are you lost, boy?"

Bobby handed him the piece of paper. The policeman looked at it and whistled.

"Mr. Swanscott!" he ejaculated. "Saints alive! Is he your daddy?"

Bobby nodded dubiously. The policeman picked him up and carried him across the street to a big building and spoke to the porter. The porter took Bobby to the door of a little room that was moving up and up.

Upstairs John Swanscott was holding a company meeting. The directors were all assembled and ready to begin business. John Swanscott walked restlessly about the room. His heart was not in the company that day. He was thinking of the girlish wife who had left him five years before because—because—

Well, he had tried to find her many times. But Hilda's pride had lent her power to evade him, and he had learned nothing. He did not know, for instance, that he was the father.

But with the shrewd instinct of five years Bobby had long ago divined that something was the matter with mother. True, he did not know that mothers ought not to cry at night, and sometimes during the day as well; it was only a subtle instinct that informed him how happy he would be, and mother, too, if he could bring home a father.

He had noticed particularly that the piece of paper with the name on it was treasured, and that often mother took it out of the desk drawer and began to write a letter, and that she always ended by tearing up the paper on which she had written, and throwing the pieces into the basket.

Ah, well, it was not necessary for John Swanscott to know all this. He had troubles enough. He had thrown himself unreservedly into his work, an embittered man, and not a very generous one. The name of Swanscott had become feared in Wall street. There was not one of the directors, who stood nervously about the room, who was not afraid of him.

"The meeting is called, gentlemen," he said—and just then a clerk came in through the private door.

"To see me!" exclaimed John Swanscott incredulously. "The porter, did you say?" Then anger got the better of him. "Did you tell him I had a company meeting?" he began.

And just then a dirty little boy with a tear-stained face and grimy hands that clutched a scrap of paper, came toddling into the room.

Bobby looked round gravely, and he stared into the face of each of the amused directors in turn before planting himself upon his sturdy little legs in front of Swanscott.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" inquired Swanscott gravely. "Have you come to attend the meeting of this company?"

"Yes," answered Bobby, with equal gravity. "I want a father."

The words stung Swanscott to the quick. He glared at the little boy, and the directors, each of whom knew the tragic story of Swanscott's life though he did not know they knew, tried to suppress their interest.

"So you have come to me to find a father for you, have you?" inquired the president. "What is that you have in your hand, young man?"

Bobby stretched out his hand and offered him the paper, with the assurance of five years old. Swanscott took it and gave an involuntary start.

It was Hilda's handwriting that he saw before his eyes. It was impossible to mistake that. How many times had he not seen it upon those letters at home, every one of which he had read so often that he knew it by heart!

"Mother is always crying because I haven't a father," explained Bobby. "She cried all night, and sometimes she writes things on a piece of paper and then tears it up and frows it away. So I thought—I thought I would get a father."

John Swanscott looked round him, and suddenly a warm sense of humanity filled his shrunken heart. And the directors, seeing the look upon the face, drew together into a corner.

"What is your name?" asked Swanscott of the boy. "Bobby?" That was his name—his second name, and it had been arranged that if there were a boy he was to inherit. Swanscott reached for his hat.

"Well, Bobby, I guess you have found one," he answered. "Gentlemen," he added, turning to the directors, "there will be no company meeting today."

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