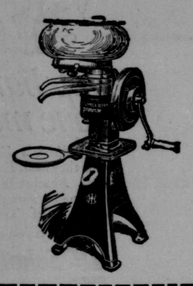
We Want YOU to Have the World's Easiest-Running Ball-Bearing Cream Separator

We'll set up the machine on your own farm and show you how to use it. It will be adjusted perfectly, and if it doesn't do better work and run easier than any cream separator you ever owned, you are under no obligation to keep it.

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There are no "ifs and ands" about our proposition. We know that you ought to have a McCormick-Deering BALL-BEARING Primrose Cream Separator, and we are offering you 12 months to pay for any size you pick out.



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Telephone us, or mail the coupon below, and we'll deliver a machine at once for your inspection. Or you may come in and see the ones on our floor.

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Please show me the World's Easiest-Running Cream Separator.

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CREAM SEPARATORS

Farmers' Supply Co.

11-13 Liberty St., Phone 263 Westminster, Md.

Reduction In Price Of Bituminous, Steam & Domestic Coals.

Beginning March 31st, 1924 the following prices will take effect, Net Tons 2,000 lbs.

Genuine Big Vein Georges Creek, Best Coal Mined

Net tons, delivered in city limits....$ 8.00
Net tons, on our yard..... 7.00

Lumpy Bituminous Coal, Very Good Domestic Coal

Net tons, delivered in city limits.... $6.50
Net tons, on our yard..... 5.50

Regular Run of Mine Bituminous Coal, For Steaming

Net tons, delivered in city limits....$ 6.25
Net tons, on our yard..... 5.25

Discount for cash, allowed on any of the above coals 25 cents per ton.

We will be pleased to quote prices on any of the above grades of coal in car-load lots, F. O. B. siding W. M. R. R. yard.

To the public generally, we wish to express our appreciation for the business given us, and solicit a continuance of same. Phone 138.

Yours to serve,

Lumber, Coal & Supply Co.
Westminster, Md.

The voters are invited to go in for political panaceas, but there is a suspicion that they would prefer pancakes.

The people who won't go to church because a collection is taken up, ought not to live in any country where taxes are levied.

The politicians are taking the stump, and they can have it and chop it up for kindling wood if they want it.

Dr. Jesse S. Myers
DENTIST
322 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland.
4-20-1yr.

Carroll County Lateral Road Bonds

Under and by virtue of the authority contained in Chapter 277 of the General Assembly of Maryland, at its January session 1924, THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CARROLL COUNTY, Maryland, issues and offers for sale to the highest bidder "Carroll County Lateral Road Bonds, Issue of 1924," as follows:-

39 coupon bonds, each for $1000.00, dated July 1st, 1924, bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half per centum (4½%) per annum, interest payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July; Five (5) bonds to mature and become payable on July 1st in each of the years 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933, and four of said bonds to mature and become payable on July 1st, 1934; said bonds are numbered consecutively from 1 to 39, and will mature and become payable in the order of their numbering; and will be exempt from county and municipal taxes.

Sealed bids for any or all of these bonds are invited. Bids must be in the hands of The County Commissioners on or before TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1924, and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1924, at 1 o'clock P. M. at their office, Westminster, Md. A certified check for $500.00 to accompany each bid.

Interest from July 1st, 1924 to date of sale of bonds, bonds to be adjusted with the purchaser. The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

For further information, inquire of Samuel J. Stone, Clerk, or Wm. L. Seabrook, the attorney of the County Commissioners, Westminster, Md.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CARROLL COUNTY,
By CHARLES W. MELVILLE, Pres.
SAMUEL J. STONE, Clerk.
9-12-3t.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS
AND
Edison---Pathe Phonographs
Weaver, Hobart M. Cable York, Janssen **Pianos**
Records and Rolls for all machines
Prices reasonable, and can pay on easy payment plan.

Prof. John T. Royer
W. Main St., Westminster

The large number of men who are wearing decorative clothing would suggest that a new market is being created for mirrors.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

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

Sept. 28.—**Organizing to Get Things Done.** Neh. 1: 1-6; 2: 1-6; 4: 1-6.

Our Scripture Lesson brings to our attention a scene in the history of the Jews which illustrates the topic which we have under consideration. Nehemiah, the hero of this event, furnishes a good example of a leader and organizer. Information had been brought to him that the city and the walls of Jerusalem were sadly neglected and the condition of his fellow-Jews very distressing, and so he set about to correct this situation and to rebuild the walls of the city and fortify it against its enemies. His own vision and knowledge inspired those whom he assocated with him in this undertaking. The same may be of inspiration to us even in our own day.

First of all, **he took the task which he set about to accomplish, to the Lord in prayer.** As one studies the life and work of Nehemiah one is impressed with the fact that he frequently found communion with God in prayer. Prayer was his sheet anchor. He realized that he could do nothing without having prayed, but that he could do everything after he had prayed. It assured him of the real value and meaning of the task which he undertook. This is a very essential element in every enterprise. We must take God into our confidence and into our partnership and we must become convinced of the fact that the task which we set out to do has the stamp of divine approval and that it is worth while to be done.

In the second place, **Nehemiah made a careful study of the situation.** He did not enter upon it blindly or in ignorance of the actual situation. He made a survey. He mapped out the task. He knew precisely what was to be done, and while, of course, he did not do the actual work himself, he knew what had to be done. This is a mark of great leadership. One must know the task, one must see what and how a thing is to be done, and one must carefully plan before even starting out to do the same. Nehemiah's task was the building of the walls of Jerusalem, but he took a midnight ride over the city and inspected the walls for himself so that he might know and understand the situation, otherwise he could not give proper direction and otherwise he would organize his forces in vain. There are some people who effect organizations and then have no objective, have no definite work mapped out. They construct a vast machinery but then wonder what it is all for. Organization of that kind becomes a menace and a snare. We are burdened with it in many quarters. We are living in an age that is given to organizing. There is danger of over-organizing and depending upon machinery. There is danger in setting up great, elaborate systems, in organizing movements and committees and conferences, and then thinking that the thing is all done when the organization is effected. On the other hand there is also danger in not organizing sufficiently. There is danger in going at a task in a slipshod, hap-hazard sort of fashion; also in not properly utilizing the forces at our command, or of not receiving the proper co-operation and co-ordination of effort. All this will be averted and avoided when we do like Nehemiah did; have a plan, a program, a definite objective before us for which we organize our people.

In the third place, **he allocated responsibility.** He put the right men into the right place. He assigned to certain men the repairing of the wall that was in front of their own houses. That simply meant that they were to do the thing that lay nearest to them. They acted in the spirit of the hymn:

"Do the thing that's next to you;
'Tis God's work for you."

And moreover he required that each man should put his own name upon what he had done. This was a very valuable stroke. If there was any weakness anywhere the blame would at once rest upon the proper parties and if there was any unusually fine piece of work done, even though by humbler workmen, they would receive the credit. It was piece-work which they did. This is one of the valuable features of organization. One man can't do everything, but each man can do something. The mistake sometimes lies in persons trying to do the whole thing themselves. I have known pastors who have tried to do this and invariably they failed. The secret of leadership is to get others to do the things that ought to be done and for the leader to do as little himself as he can and yet have the ability to direct, to plan and if necessary to do it. To do one thing well is better than to undertake to do many things and do them superficially.

Fourth, **there was unity of effort.** Each man was in his place doing a specific work, but all was part of one great task. That is the value of organization. It unifies effort. It coordinates the different elements and fuses them into one common objective. In Nehemiah's enterprise there were all sorts of people at the task. There were the priests and others down to the common, ordinary laborers, and yet they had a unity of purpose. When that can be brought about, success usually crowns an undertaking, and without it one's efforts are sure to fail.

As one reads this narrative in Nehemiah, one is impressed with the touches which the sacred writer gives to certain characters. For instance, Eliashib, the High Priest, we are told, "rose up with his brethren, the Priests, and they builded the sheep gate." What a fine touch we have there! This High Priest never said a word, but he set his hand to the task and there were with him his fellow-Priests who shared the undertaking with him. And there was another one of whom the writer says, "Baruch **earnestly** repaired another portion." He was a man of enthusiasm. Then there were those who did more than their share, and, as is generally the case, they also had the slackers. "The nobles of Tekoa put not their necks to the work of their Lord." There were the ordinary men from Tekoa who repaired their parts, but the nobles from that hill country were slackers. We find that in practically every enterprise. There is never a movement launched in the Church but there are those who hold back. They had them in the days of Joshua, when the inhabitants of Meros did not come to the help of the Lord against the mighty. But of all those that were willing to serve, Nehemiah mustered them for this great task. Even the women were there, for Shallum, the ruler of half the district of Jerusalem, associated his daughters with him in repairing his portion. The whole secret is expressed in Nehemiah 4: 6, "So built we the wall, for the people had a mind to work."

But Nehemiah as an organizer showed a lot of tact in his efforts to overcome the obstacles and objections that were thrown in the way. No sooner did he start out on this task than opposition began to develop. The enemies made use of their weapons. They ridiculed, they laughed, they scorned, they mocked. "What do these feeble Jews? Will they fortify themselves? Will they sacrifice? Will they make an end in a day? Even that which they build, if a fox come up it shall break down their stone wall." It won't last; it won't amount to anything. How modern all that seems! Some of the builders became very much discouraged, but Nehemiah put his own spirit of trust and confidence into those who were depressed. He said, "Be not afraid of them. Remember the Lord which is great and terrible and fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your houses." Moreover, he again took the matter to God in prayer, but now it was an organized prayer, for the narrative says, "We made our prayer unto our God." And after he had thus rallied the people, he says, "We returned all of us to the wall, everyone to his work." They were not intimidated by the threats and criticism of their enemies.

But Nehemiah did more than pray and more than cheer his people. He also watched. He believed in preparedness, for he gave half of the servants spears and shields and bows and coats of mail, while the others worked. Everyone of the builders had his sword girded by his side, and he who blew the trumpet was beside Nehemiah himself.

Organization is a good thing, providing it does not become an end in itself. If the thing to be done is worth while the machinery necessary to accomplish it must be set up. Unity of spirit and of action can accomplish far more than when one goes at a task single-handed and alone. Let the Church learn wisdom from the way in which the world organizes itself for business and for other purposes. Let it learn anew the lesson from Nehemiah, the layman, who organized his fellow-Jews for an enterprise that not only made his name immortal but also turned the tide of human history.

Mr. Business Man

WHY not make your appeal for patronage through the columns of this newspaper? With every issue it carries its message into the homes of all the best people of this community. Don't blame the people for flocking to the store of your competitor. Tell them what you have to sell and if your prices are right you can get the business.

EMPROVED 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 September 28

REVIEW — OPENING PERIOD OF CHRIST'S MINISTRY

GOLDEN TEXT—For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Things to Remember About Jesus.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Early Events in Jesus' Life.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Lessons of Jesus' Childhood and Early Ministry.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Opening Period of Christ's Ministry.

Two methods of review are suggested:

I. Have the pupils go over the quarter's lessons and bring in reports which will picture Jesus as to His deity, pity, courage, devotion, etc. This should be assigned the week before and the reports should be written out clearly and distinctly and restricted to a certain number of minutes, according to the size of the class and time allotted for the review.

II. The Summary Method. This consists in a statement of the principal facts and leading lessons. The following suggestions are offered:

Lesson 1. That which Micah the prophet foretold some 700 years before and Gabriel announced to Mary and Joseph took place in Bethlehem and was made known to the shepherds. When the shepherds had investigated they went back praising the Lord and telling the good tidings to others. Those who hear the Gospel must tell it to others.

Lesson 2. Though Jesus Christ was the Son of God, therefore divine, and had taken upon Himself the human nature, which the Holy Ghost had created, He developed as a normal human being.

Lesson 3. While Jesus was absolutely sinless, He submitted to baptism, which is a sinner's ordinance, because He took the place of sinners. It was an act of dedication of Himself to the task of bringing in a righteousness which was accomplished on the cross of Calvary.

Lesson 4. Jesus was led into the wilderness by the Spirit to be tested by the power and subtlety of the devil in order to demonstrate the reality of the union of the human and divine natures—in order that man might have a real foundation upon which his faith might rest in order to be saved. Christ met and defeated Satan by the use of the Scriptures.

Lesson 5. When John the Baptist pointed out to his disciples the Lamb of God, they left him and followed Jesus. When they came to know Him as the Messiah, they brought others to Him. The natural thing for one to do who has found Christ is to bring others to Him for salvation.

Lesson 6. Marriage was ordained by God and the first wedding was sanctioned by His presence. Jesus Christ, who was hourly about His Father's business, set a mark of honor upon the mainspring of life by gracing this marriage feast with His presence. The Redeemer of man thus lifted the ordinance of marriage to its proper dignity and beauty. The design was to show the divine glory.

Lesson 7. When Jesus, the Lord of the temple, found it defiled, He drove out the money changers and the animals. To use the Lord's house as a place of merchandise is to pollute it. Because He was zealous for God He could not rest while God's house was misused.

Lesson 8. Though Nicodemus was a man of high station, a ruler among the Jews, even a religious teacher, he needed to be regenerated before he could see the Kingdom of God.

Lesson 9. Because Jesus' supreme business was to seek and to save the lost He "must needs go through Samaria" to save the immoral woman who came to Jacob's well.

Lesson 10. Sickness of the nobleman's son brought him to Jesus. Because the nobleman believed Jesus he had the joy of seeing his son alive.

Lesson 11. Jesus' habit was to go to God's house to worship. While in the synagogue He read and expounded the Scriptures. It was not only His custom to attend God's house, but to take part in the worship.

Lesson 12. Though Jesus was divine He needed the solitude for the renewal of His strength in communion with His Father.

A Sentence Prayer

Father, we commit ourselves into Thy hands, and ask that Thou wilt do with us and for us as seemeth best unto Thee.

God's Aid

God endows with talent, furnishes the time, supplies the opportunity, and enables one to increase his possessions.—Baptist Standard.

All Belongs to the Lord

Silver and gold is the Lord's to give to whom He pleases.—Evangelical Teacher.

Belongs to the Lord

What the Lord has saved belongs to the Lord.—Evangelical Teacher.

IT ISN'T MUCH OF A STORY

By FRANK WALL

(©, Doubleday, Paige & Co., Garden City, N.Y.)

ONCE upon a time John Storm put his little ship out to sea and was wrecked. It really isn't much of a story. The only interesting point is that it was his good qualities rather than his bad ones that brought him to disaster.

In the first place he was a perfect fool where women were concerned. Then again, he was altogether too much in earnest where his heart was involved. And lastly, he was of a passionate temperament. The last two qualities sad been wished on him by his ancestors and the first was just natural to him.

He lived in one of those nondescript rooming houses in the Bohemian center of New York, and he had two charming neighbors. On one side of him there was Mary Content, engaged in the "legitimate line" of theatrical work, an elusive piece of loveliness, gay and tender by turns and nothing long, save where her heart was concerned. In that respect she had all of Storm's tremendous quality of earnestness, and something over. One might surmise that she would be slow to give her heart, but staunch as a rock when it was given; but in the event of disillusionment she would be adamant.

Marie Ledoux, the vaudeville artiste who occupied the room on the other side, was of another clay. Beautiful in a full-fleshed fashion, with deep, slumberous eyes that could flame at a mere idle impulse, she was a magnificent animal. There are women that way. In her case, one might surmise that her heart would be moved easily, as a leaf is blown before every passing wind. One might surmise, too, that if her vanity were touched she would play with a man as a cat plays with a mouse before striking the life out of it.

She usually returned from her theater about midnight, and had given herself a standing invitation to call in at Storm's room for a cup of coffee. That is where the first scene in the little comedy was staged: Storm's room, cheaply furnished in rooming-house style, small table in center, with coffee cups, a chair on either side: Storm and Marie discovered seated.

Marie is telling of her triumphs, from which an experienced hearer would deduct the usual trade discount; but Storm, not being experienced, swallows it hook, line and sinker. Yet he has his limitations, and they are reached when she passes on to lament the quality of the femininity in the rooming house.

"I haven't a rival here," she says complacently.

Perhaps he sits up a little more erect at that. Perhaps something intangible but opposing in the look he gives her stirs her easy vanity. "I'm lovelier than any one here," she says.

"With one exception," he says quietly, putting his head in the lion's mouth, as it were.

"Without any exception."

"You are lovelier than any other woman in this house with one exception," he says, a little unsteadily. "But that exception makes all the rest of you as nothing to me."

Marie laughs a little and changes the subject. They talk of indifferent matters, while her eyes regard him with a strange intentness. It stirs him profoundly. Then she rises to go and in that moment she lifts her face slowly to his. Her eyes are gleaming like pools of fire. Her lips move sinuously.

"I'm lovelier than she is," she whispers.

"No," he says doggedly. "You are lovely, but she is more lovely to me."

She throws an unsteadiness into her voice that shakes him for a moment. "Say I'm more lovely than she is," she says again: "Say it . . . say it . . . quickly . . . say yes . . ."

"No," he says harshly; "I won't."

And she only smiles at his harshness.

She continues to call at his room every night, but she always talks of casual matters. But about a week later she invents a secret to tell him and leans forward to whisper it so that her hair brushes warmly against his face; and then, at something she sees in his eyes, she holds him swiftly.

"I'm lovelier than she is," she whispers.

He thrusts her roughly from him and she falls back in her chair. Her eyes are closed and he draws nearer, full of remorse.

"Ah," he says, "I've hurt you."

Her eyes open slowly, flashing full into his. "Say I'm lovelier than she is," she murmurs; and he stares at her with a kind of wildness, and then turns and runs out of the room. And again she smiles at her own thoughts.

He goes back to his own room. Perhaps Marie, when she arrives, sees the sign for which she has been waiting; perhaps it is just a chance shot on her part. She comes in more quietly than usual, and in some strange fashion the passion that is in him for the other girl leaps forward to meet Marie. He stands up. He is losing his control and he knows it; and she knows it.

"Ah," he says. "You are lovely."

"Kiss me!" she whispers suddenly.

He doesn't answer, just crushes his lips on hers. And in that moment, staring over her shoulder, he sees the other girl standing at the door. She has come to give him her answer.

It really isn't much of a story, except that it happens to be true.

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