Above all else Oakland cherishes the constant and growing good will of Oakland owners. Its purpose, therefore, is to build so well that the Oakland Six will surpass in daily performance the anticipation of all who buy it.

Q Standard equipment includes four-wheel brakes, disc steel wheels, balloon tires, permanent top, Fisher Bodies, one-piece ventilating windshield on closed types, Duco finish, centralized controls, indirectly-lighted unit instrument panel, automatic spark control. Q Glass enclosures for open cars at small added cost.

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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
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Results That Last!

Proven By Westminster People.

Thousands of kidney sufferers have tried remedy after remedy with only temporary benefit. That's mighty discouraging! But one kidney remedy has earned a reputation for lasting results and there's plenty of proof right here in Westminster.

Read the experience of one who used Doan's Pills years ago and now makes her endorsement even stronger.

Mrs. J. J. Hesson, 54 Penna ave., Westminster, says: "I suffered with a severe attack of kidney trouble and had pains across my back. The pains were so great I couldn't take a deep breath. My head also ached. Relatives told me of Doan's Pills and I procured a box, at the Shaw Drug Store. I found immediate relief, and recommend Doan's highly."

Over four years later, Mrs. Hesson adds: "The cure Doan's made for me has been a lasting one."

Mrs. Hesson is only one of many Westminster people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Pills. If your back aches, if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy, ask distinctly for DOAN'S PILLS, the same that Mrs. Hesson had, the remedy backed by home testimony. 60 cents at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame, Remember the Name."

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Claimed that etiquet should be taught to young people, but some of them in Westminster don t seem willing to learn anything but pettiquet.

Formerly the kids were pleased with a "Reward of merit" from their school teacher, but it takes a license to operate an automobile to satisfy them now.

Not surprising that the students show ability in debating contests, after all the experience they have had arguing their parents down.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

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

Dec. 7. In His Steps. 12. What Jesus Said About Forgiveness. Matt. 6: 14; 18: 21-35.

During the course of this year we considered each month a topic on the general subject of "In His Steps," and endeavored to learn from the actual life of Jesus what He taught and how He lived in His relations with others. This final topic in the series, on "What Jesus Said About Forgiveness," touches the very heart of His own mission and the relation which His followers should sustain to each other. Forgiveness was not an entirely new thought in the teaching of Jesus. It bulged prominently in the Old Testament. The Psalmist sang about forgivenesss; the Prophets proclaimed it; and indeed the whole system of sacrifices and offerings in the Old Testament either expressed or foreshadowed this general subject of forgiveness. But when we cross the threshold and come into the sanctuary of the New Testament we find this word frequently upon the lips of Jesus and its thought incorporated in many passages. In the song of Zacharias, when that old saint burst out into poetry, he speaks of "the knowledge of salvation into His people in the remission of their sins." John the Baptist preached the baptism of repentance unto the remission of sins. When Jesus was named by the angel, before He was born, we were told, "His name shall be called Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." Again and again this wonderful truth is set forth. It is found in practically all the teachings of Jesus. We are told that He came to seek and to save that which was lost; that He came not to call the righteous but sinners unto repentance. In the Lord's prayer Jesus incorporated the petition "forgive us our debts." The three great parables in Luke 15 set forth the conception which Jesus had about forgiveness. He would go after the lost until it was found. He said that a forgiving spirit was of more importance than the observance of the outward forms of religion. He said that before men should pray they should go and be reconciled to one another. He said that it was not enough to forgive once, but again and again even until seventy times seven. And no matter how far sunken a person was, there was always the possibility of forgiveness. The story of the woman who was a sinner, in Luke 7: 36-50, furnishes some very valuable suggestions on "What Jesus Said About Forgiveness."

When Jesus instituted the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, He referred to His blood as shed for the remission of sins, and on the cross His first words were, "Father, forgive them." Thus, through the whole teaching of Jesus we observe how great place and prominence is given to this general subject of forgiveness.

But what did it really involve? It must be observed that forgiveness does not mean simply the remission of the penalty of sin. When Jesus forgives a sinner, the consequences of his sins may still remain. A man wastes his youth in riotous living; he undermines his body and sows the seeds of disease into his system. Now, the sins of his youth may be forgiven, but the marks in his body may still remain. He may continue to have a crippled and weakened body as the consequence of his sin, and yet feel he has been forgiven. The difference is in this—that in forgiveness the punishment loses its character and becomes divine chastisement for the improvement of the sinner. By forgiveness the sinner is restored into fellowship with Christ and is made to feel that the broken relations are reestablished. In forgiveness Jesus does not condone the sin. He does not make light of it as though it were not some terrible thing. On the contrary, He shows the awfulness, the havoc which sin occasions in human life. But by forgiveness He comes and says that as far as He is concerned He will not have these relations broken, and if the sinner will turn towards Him and turn away from his sin, Christ will gladly receive him back.

Forgiveness, therefore, means a great deal more than simply a putting away of the past. It has to do with the present relations to Jesus and also with the future attitude towards Him. The one condition on which forgiveness may be had is repentance on the part of the sinner. That is both negative and positive. On the one side it means heartfelt sorrow for past sins; on the other, a turning more and more to God for strength to do better in the years to come. Its motive is love. There are some who repent simply out of fear for the consequences of the punishment that awaits them. The driving motive of repentance should be an unbounded love for Christ. Our love for Him should prompt us to be more loyal and devoted to Him in the future.

While Jesus claimed for Himself the power to forgive and exercised that power, this was the very thing that brought Him into disrepute among His fellowmen. He asked them whether it was easier to say, "Arise and walk," or "thy sins are forgiven thee," and when He assumed the power to forgive sins they were dismayed and exclaimed, "Who can forgive sins but God alone?" They thought it was exclusively a divine prerogative, and it is along this line that we have one of the proofs that Jesus was divine.

But not only did Jesus claim for Himself the power to forgive, He insisted that man himself should forgive his fellowman. Before His ascension to the right-hand of the Father, He said to His disciples, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosesoever sins ye forgive they are forgiven unto them; whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained." The Roman Catholic Church has made so much of this power that it has actually abused itself. If forgiveness is brought about by a deeper knowledge and a more intimate fellowship with Christ, instead of by a magical declaration, then the power with which Christ invested His disciples in remitting sins would imply that they would have a prophetic ministry in teaching and in leading people to the source of forgiveness. The emphasis is on the prophetic rather than on the priestly aspect of this power.

But Jesus taught that man must forgive His fellowman and not entertain any grudges. This was new in the teachings of Jesus. In the olden times it was "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." Avenge! That was the word. Jesus taught the reverse. "Do good to them that hate you and despitefully use you." Don't harbor any ill-will, and don't entertain any grudges against people. Jesus said this was a mark of a child of God. The world had said, to forgive was to be mean-spirited; Jesus said, not to forgive was mean-spirited, and He insisted on it that it would have to be unlimited.

Now, what Jesus taught regarding the individual in his attitude towards others would apply with equal force to nations and groups of individuals. That does not mean that one nation must overlook the sins and affronts of another nation. But it does mean that we must have the spirit of good-will and brotherhood and love and peace in our hearts. When once we have learned the lesson of forgiveness as Jesus taught it by word and example, there will dawn the Golden Age of the world's history, when man to man the world o'er will brothers be and when they shall dwell together in peace and in holy fellowship.

No Trespassing

I hereby warn all persons not to trespass upon my premises with gun or dog. Positively no hunting will be allowed.

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COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

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

By order,
SAMUEL J. STONE,
Clerk.

PHONE 212.

DR. E. E. HOBBS
DENTIST
108 E. Main St. Westminster, Md.

The authors of dictionaries have not so far protested against the cross word puzzle fad.

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 December 7

THE MAN BORN BLIND

LESSON TEXT—John 9:1-41.
GOLDEN TEXT—One thing I know that whereas I was blind now I see.—John 9:25.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Opens a Blind Man's Eyes.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus Heals a Man Who Is Blind.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Loyalty to Our Savior.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Difficulties and Rewards of Confessing Christ.

I. Working the Works of God While It Is Day (vv. 1-5).

1. The Disciples' Problem (vv. 1, 2). In their minds all affliction, negative and positive, was God's retribution for sin. Therefore they argued that this man's blindness proved sin. They recognized, too, that the effect of sin is sometimes hereditary. This they no doubt inferred from the second commandment (Ex. 20:5). The implication is that they held the view that men have a pre-existence, and that suffering in this life may be the result of sins committed in that pre-existent state.

2. The Lord's Answer (vv. 3-5). The Lord avers that in this case there is neither sin on the man's part, nor that of his parents, but that it was an occasion for the display of the works of God, and that He had come to execute this task while it is day, because the night comes when no man can work.

II. The Man's Eyes Opened (vv. 6, 7).

Observe that the means used in this miracle were little less than foolish in themselves. How illy adapted naturally would a plaster of mud be to apply to the eye, the most delicate and sensitive of all the organs of the body. What is more to be avoided than sand in touch with the eye? The object must have been to teach this man the utter inadequacy of the means to the accomplishment of the end that he might be caused to look from the means to the one who used them, that he might be convinced that the power was of God. Then, too, the washing in the pool would teach him the absolute necessity of immediate and explicit obedience in order to enjoy God's blessings.

III. The Man's Testimony (vv. 18-38).

In his testimony we have a fine example of the development of faith. The opening of this man's eyes aroused inquiry among his neighbors. When a man's spiritual eyes are opened there will be a stir among his friends.

1. He testifies to his personal identity (v. 9). This was very easy. His self-consciousness enabled him to know that he was the same man who was born blind.

2. He testifies as to how it was done (vv. 11, 15). So definite was his experience that he was able to tell just how it was done.

3. He testifies that the One who opened his eyes was a prophet (v. 17).

4. He testifies that this healer was no doubt sent of God (vv. 30-35), and is the greatest worker of miracles since the world began.

5. Finally, he worships Him as the Son of God.

IV. The Results of His Confession.

1. As to the people, they were divided in sentiment. Some believed He was from God because of His works; others that He was a sinner because He did His work on the Sabbath day.

2. As to the man, they cast him out. But being cast out by men he found himself in the arms of Jesus. He is led on to a deeper faith. He first saw Him as a miracle worker, then as a prophet, and finally as the Son of God, and when he perceived Him to be the Son of God he worshiped Him.

The whole lesson may be viewed from three angles:

1. As an acted parable of the life that issues in faith in Christ, an illustration of the spiritual sphere in terms of the physical sphere.

2. Testimony to the Deity of our Lord. This testimony is threefold: (a) The miracle itself, an unheard-of work, that a man born blind should receive his sight; (b) the unwilling admissions of the enemies themselves who made a public and official investigation; (c) the testimony of the man himself and that of his parents.

3. An illuminating example of faith's development.

True Freedom

True freedom has to do with the spiritual part of man, with that principle in him through which he is related to God. That can be free even though the body be loaded with chains. It was so with St. Paul, as with all other good and great men.

Faith

Faith in the holiness of God is the first uplifting force in religion. There is hope for the greatest sinner who can see the immaculate purity of God in contrast with his own sins. The vision of the sinless One reveals to us the sinfulness of our sins.—Christian Standard.

In the Love of God

You must grow in the love of God by means of the root, rather than the branches.

POULTRY FACTS

CAUSES OF FAILURE IN CHICKEN GAME

The poultry business is developing fast, but a great many people are losing money with poultry. There are reasons for everything, says D. H. Hall, extension poultry husbandman, at Clemson college, who points out four of the main causes of failure in the chicken game.

The first cause of failure in raising poultry is starting off on too large a scale. There are many things for a beginner to learn about the poultry business. He should start on a small scale and gradually grow into the poultry game until he knows every angle of it. He should go slowly at first and then increase his business by degrees.

The second reason why people are not making money in the poultry business is the purchasing of poor stock for breeding and laying purposes. Because some people have pure bred poultry does not mean that they always have the very best. The man that goes into the poultry business should start out with the best stock possible.

The third cause of poor results in raising poultry is the lack of proper equipment. A great many people will try to raise chickens when they haven't the equipment to raise them. Equipment is just as necessary to have as the poultry itself. The equipment does not have to be expensive, but you should have the necessary things to make the handling of poultry easy; for instance a large mash hopper to hold plenty of mash, a large water fountain so that water can be kept before the poultry at all times, and a good poultry house that is arranged conveniently.

The fourth thing that causes failure is the lack of care and attention. If you do not love poultry and if you are not willing to give it your time and attention, you cannot expect very much out of it. You must like the business and be willing to spend 14 hours each day in caring for the poultry if you expect to make a success of it.

Prevent Frosted Combs by Proper Ventilation

In cold latitudes it is necessary for poultrymen to guard against frosted combs. Many people think that the best thing they can do to prevent frosted combs is to keep the henhouse closed as tightly as possible. This is a mistake for it is a fact that a moist atmosphere is much more conducive to freezing than a colder temperature when the air is dry, says a writer in Successful Farmer.

The house should be well ventilated, so that the moisture is quickly carried away and replaced with fresh air. Your poultry house should have enough open space on the south to equal one-fourth the total floor space, and if it does not have that much open space, it will pay you to do a little remodeling. This open space should be covered with muslin. For this purpose a medium grade is best, one that will prevent wind from blowing through, and still permit a slow circulation of air.

The back of the poultry house will naturally be the warmest and best protected, so it will be wise to have the droppings boards and roosts at the back of the building.

Another important thing to remember during cold weather is to keep the fowls busy. If you go to the poultry house very early in the morning, you will see that the birds get off the roosts and stand around on the floor. If there is scratch feed scattered in the litter, they will go to picking just as soon as it is light enough, thus starting the blood in rapid circulation and lessening the danger of frozen combs.

If you allow the fowls to drink ice water on a frosty morning, it will not only lower the egg production but the males are likely to freeze their wattles.

Poultry Hints

Both old and young turkeys should be protected from dampness.

• • •

Cod liver oil has worked wonders with confined chicks suffering from leg weakness.

• • •

Do not breed from birds of low vitality. This causes poor hatches, weak chicks, and unprofitable pullets.

• • •

The matter of ventilating the poultry house is relatively simple, especially if the open or curtain front is used.

• • •

Losses from fertile eggs amount to 12 per cent, and from infertile eggs 24 per cent of the total shipped for sale.

• • •

Killing a diseased chick is not only a kindness but is good practice from the standpoint of the health of the entire flock.

• • •

More and more does the humble but ever busy hen show that she is the real "Bird o' Freedom," in America. More hens can be kept on nearly every farm.

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