JOHN T. CARTER, Pres. S. E. HIGNUTT, Cashier

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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 AUGUST 14

PAUL IN ICONIUM AND LYSTRA.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 14:1-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve.—Matt. 4:10.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matthew 10:16-18.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Paul Heals a Cripple.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul's Narrow Escape at Lystra.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Early Adventures in Asia Minor.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Examples of Paul's Missionary Methods.

I. Paul and Barnabas Preaching at Iconium (vv. 1-7).

As to their work in Iconium observe:

1. Their manner of preaching. This is suggested by the little word "so" in verse 1. They "so" spake that a great multitude believed. They were true preachers. Only that which brings conviction of sin and induces decision for Christ can be truly said to be preaching in the biblical sense. The same is true of the Sunday school teacher. Let every Sunday school teacher at all times have as his supreme aim to bear the gospel of Christ so as to induce decision for Christ.

2. Their attitude toward opposition. This is suggested by the word "therefore" in verse 3. "Long time therefore they tarried." The opposition did not prevent their preaching, but incited them to continue preaching. Christian workers should learn not to give up work because of opposition.

3. The Lord accompanied their preaching with miracles (v. 3). Since the opposition was so fierce, special help of the Lord was needed.

4. The effect of their preaching (v. 4). The multitude of the city was divided. Where men faithfully preach the gospel there will be division.

II. Attempt to Worship Paul and Barnabas as Gods (vv. 8-18).

1. The occasion (vv. 8-10)—the healing of the lame man. God's gracious power exhibited in healing this lame man occasioned a new difficulty. That which ought to have been a help was turned into a hindrance. The man was a confirmed cripple. He had never walked. He heard Paul's preaching, which caused faith to be born in his heart (Rom. 10:17). When Paul perceived that he trusted Christ, he called with a loud voice that all could hear for the man to stand upright. The cure was instant, for he leaped up and walked (v. 10). There was no magnetic touch, no treatment, only the command, and the naturally impossible became the possible and the real.

2. The method (vv. 11-13). They called Barnabas Jupiter and Paul Mercury, because he was the chief speaker. The priest of Jupiter brought oxen and garlands ready to offer sacrifices unto those men (v. 11). If they had only known, in the person of Jesus Christ God had actually appeared to men (John 1:14; Phil. 2:7, 8).

3. Their efforts frustrated (vv. 14-18). This foolish act was happily averted by the tact of the apostles, as exhibited in the address of the occasion. (1) They deny that they are divine beings and declare that to worship beings with like passion to themselves is criminal. (2) They direct them to turn away from these vain things unto the living God who made heaven and earth and has ever left witness of Himself in that He has always done good, giving rain and fruitful seasons, filling their hearts with gladness.

III. The Stoning of Paul (vv. 19-22).

Wicked Jews from Antioch and Iconium pursued Paul with relentless hate to this place, where they stirred up the very people who were willing to worship them a little while ago. This shows that satanic worship can soon be turned into satanic hate. This hatred took form in stoning Paul and dragging him out of the city for dead. God raised him up, and with undaunted courage he pressed on with his duties as a missionary bearing the good tidings to the lost.

Soon after this Paul turned back and revisited the places where he had preached, telling them that through great tribulation they must enter into the kingdom of God.

IV. The Organization of Churches in the Field (vv. 23-28).

Evangelization with Paul did not mean a hasty and superficial preaching of the gospel but the establishment of a permanent work. Elders were appointed in every church. The work of the missionary is not done until there are established on the field self-governing and self-propagating churches.

What is Man?

What is man that thou shouldest magnify him? and that thou shouldest set thine heart upon him? and that thou shouldest visit him every morning, and try him every moment?—Job 7:17, 18.

The Dwelling Place of the Lord.

Then said Solomon, the Lord hath said that he would dwell in the thick darkness. But I have built an house of habitation for thee, and a place for thy dwelling forever.—II Chronicles 4:1, 2.

He Knew

"Now, I have given you a good meal, perhaps you can tell me how I can get some of that wood cut up over there?" said the woman at the back door, wiping her forehead with her gingham apron.

"I sure can ma'am," replied the itinerant, his hat in his hand; "I read in de paper that an electric-driven machine to split wood is on de market."—Yonkers Statesman.

Read the American Union, $1.00.

NATION-WIDE CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN TO AID THE WAR VETERANS

(Continued from Page 1)

The first of a series of meetings to be held throughout the Atlantic Division as a means to further this campaign was held at Philadelphia, July 22. Called by Dr. B. Rogers, manager of the Third District of the War Risk bureau, it was attended by representatives of the Red Cross, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Federation of Labor and the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. Among the important decisions arrived at was that the campaign should be started in Delaware, the reason for this being the size and compactness of population of the state and the possibility of beginning at a very early date, so that the experience gained there might be of use later on.

It was brought out in discussion that, while this is to be in every sense a "clean-up" campaign, it is not a "last call," nor is the impresssion to be given that men must submit their claims now or be too late for further consideration. It was recognized that there must be many instances where conditions would prevent the collection of data or the presence of some individuals, and that many cases, particularly for hospitalization, might develop after the visit of the "clean-up" squad to any particular locality.

The "clean-upsquads" referred to are groups of field workers representing the organizaions conducting the campaign who will cover every part of the country in order to collect the necessary data. It was deemed advisable that work done by these squads, particularly the collection of required data by the Red Cross and the Legion, should lay the ground work for the permanent functioning of an organization built up by this campaign.

The time required for the clean-up can only be generally estimated. It was agreed at the Philadelphia meeting it would not do to make a hurried or incomplete campaign, that time must be taken to da the job well or that it would prove to be a waste of energy and money. Estimating the number of days which the squad would have to give to every locality, the minimum time for the completion of the work, it was calculatd, would be not less than four months and more likely six months from the time they took the field.

Dr. Rogers' idea in developing the Pennsylvania-Delaware campaign is for the clean-up squad to work from the nine sub-district offices which he has established in various parts of these states. There was considerable discussion as to whether this would not make the territorial unit too large. Dr. Rogers frankly stated that his object was two-fold—first, to perform the work required in the clean-up campaign; and second, to establish more firmly and on a better basis the work of the sub-district offices, some of which have only just been established, and which are to function permanently. It was decided that while the squad would sit in these places, if they found it more practicable to divide some of the sub-district territory into smaller parts, they should feel at liberty to do so.

The following methods of bringing the campaign to the attention of the public were decided upon:

A general announcement from the President of the United States.

Proclamation by Governors of States and Mayors of Cities.

Approval and suport from Chambers of Commerce and other civic organizations.

Approval and support from fraternal organizations.

Arrival of the clean-up squads to be published in local papers.

The Red Cross, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars to notify and instruct their chapains and posts of their duties and obligations in the campaign.

The American Federation of Labor to instruct and notify its Locals and Central Labor Councils of the purpose of the movement and to request them to secure the necessary data from their own members.

It was estimated that the suggested publicity and necessary instruction would require from two to three weeks and that in all probability the ground would not be sufficiently prepared for the squad to begin work before August 10 or 15.

Those in attendance at the Philadelphia meeting were Dr. L. B. Rogers, Mr. Hilton and Dr. Barth of the War Risk Bureau; Mr. Fuller of the Vocational Education Board, Third District; H. J. Rogers and Paul Franklin of te Atlantic Division; Joseph P. McAvoy and Albert Ellicock, in Red Cross Service for the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania respectively; Colonel Murdock, Adjutant for Delaware of the American Legion; Mr. Rankin, of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Mr. Ritchie, of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Hicks, of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE, MEN

Army Needs 1800 Second Lieutenants; Only 126 Applicants

Washington, Aug. 6.—The War Department has 1800 commissions for second lieutenants and only 126 applicants. The examinations for appointment are fixed for August 22 and applications must be in by August 13.

The Department instructed corps area commanders today to do all they can to increase the number of applications.

Read The American Union—$1.00.

HUGHES RE-ESTABLISHES VIRILE AMERICANISM IN FOREIGN POLICIES

"Open Door" Letter Most Important State Document Issued

Washington, August 9—American diplomacy has returned to normalcy. Once again it is the policy of the State Department to assert the good old-fashioned doctrine of Americanism, without fear, shame or apology and to notify foreign powers that interference with American rights abroad or their abridgement will not be countenanced by the United States.

The latest exhibition of revitalized American statecraft is Secretary Hughes' brief but vigorous note reaffirming America's insistence upon the "open door" policy in China. The occasion of this announcement was an inquiry from the Chinese Minister at Washington as to whether the American Government contemplated withdrawing its support of the rights of an American concern which entered into a contract with the Chinese government last January to erect certain wireless stations in China, inasmuch as the British, Japanese and Danish governments had protested to China against granting such rights to an American concern. Protests were based upon the ground that the contract conflicts with certain monopolistic rights held by wireless concerns of the protesting nations, which contend they enjoy certain special privileges and concessions in China.

"Open Door" Must Not Be Shut

Secretary Hughes notifies the Chinese Minister that such assertions of monopolistic rights in China "cannot be reconciled, either with the treaty rights of American citizens in China or with the principal of the 'open door.' Your reference to the principal of the 'open door' affords me the opportunity to assure you of this Government's continuance of its wholehearted support of that principal." Secretary Hughes further stated the enforcement of the "open door" policy in China is indispensable to the free and peaceful development of commerce on the Pacific Ocean. He assures the Chinese Minister that the United States does not seek to establish any special rights in China which would abridge the rights of citizens of other friendly powers, but it will not acquiesce in any agreement which permits this to be done by other powers.

This reaffirmation of the doctrine of the "open door" in connection with the Far Eastern problems is the most important State document issued by Secretary Hughes. It came while consideration of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance occupied the center of the stage of international diplomacy. One of the features of this Alliance was an agreement of these two powers to defend each other's "special rights" in China. Secretary Hughes' letter gave both England and Japan notice, none the less pointed because it was given indirectly, that the United States would not "acquiesce" in their shutting the "open door" in China by dividing between themselves commercial and economic privileges in that country to the exclusion or inferiority of other nations.

Awakening U. S. Attitude

It was an iron hand in a velvet glove, the warning was heeded in London and Tokio. While those two capitals gave pause in ther deliberations, there came President Harding's invitation for a conference to consider disarmament and, because "the limitation of armaments has a close relation to Pacific and Far Eastern problems," a consideration also of those problems.

The result is now history. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was not renewed. President Harding's invitation for a disarmament conference was accepted. The United States has resumed her old-time leadership in world affairs by returning to her traditional virile policy of upholding the rights of the American government and American citizens wherever they may be questioned or brought into jeopardy.

PLANT PESTS CAUSE LOSS OF MILLIONS OF BUS. OF WHEAT

If all the wheat now destroyed annually by pests could be saved and made into flour the United States Department of Agriculture says it would add approximately 29,463,700 barrels to the yearly output of the Nation. The annual production of wheat in this country for the four-year period 1916-1919, inclusive, was 783,849,500 bushels. The annual loss from disease during this period was 147,318,500 bushels.

While it is not possible entirely to eliminate wheat diseases, it is possible to reduce the toll much below what it has been in recent years, says the department. One branch of the work of the office of cereal investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry is to work out the preventive and control measures for the diseases of all the cereal crops. Another branch of the work of this offic, which is of equal importance in increasing production of cereal crops, is the development and introduction of superior varieties of grain which produce higher yields in localities where they are especially well adapted, or which have disease-resistant qualities. This work is carried on in cooperation with the various State experiment stations, and in many cases has made profitable farming possible in sections in which agriculture was hazardous previous to the introduction of new crops or varieties particularly well suited to local conditios.

RAILROADS TO LOSE MILLIONS BY DECISION

Will Not Be Allowed Compensation for Deterioration of Labor

Washington, Aug. 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today denied the railroad claims that the Government should compensate them for the loss of efficiency of railroad labor, which they alleged resulted from the Government control.

The Commission did, however, allow the railroads compensation for the increase in wages granted to their employees by the Railroad Labor Board after the roads were turned back to their owners.

The Commission's decision arose out of the Government guarantee in the transportation act, which gave the railroads assurance of the same operating income for the six months following Federal control as has been paid by the Govrnment as compensation during the period of Federal control.

The decision determined what should be paid to railroads for "under-maintenance" claims during the six months following Federal control.

Read the American Union, $1.00.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE NEGLECT TO COLLECT INTEREST DUE THEM

Treasury Department Anxious for the Holders of Liberty Bonds to Get Their Money

Washington, Aug. 9.—Incredible as it may sound, there are several thousand people scattered throughout the United States who have money coming to them from the United States Government, but who are so indifferent that they will not go to the trouble of calling for it at their local banks. Also, unlike many debtors, Uncle Sam has tried and still is trying to pay these people their money which, in the aggregate, is considerably over $100,000,000.

This huge amount represents accumulated interest on outstanding liberty bonds and victory notes which the owners have tucked away in trunks, bureau drawers and safe deposit boxes and have apparently forgotten that they bear interest coupons which are payable at intervals of six months. All they have to do is to clip the coupons and take them to any bank and the money will be paid over without even the trouble of identification.

The exact amount of this accumulated interest on April 30, 1921, the last date of which there are official figures, was $100,629,000. Since that date, the total has probably been increased by several millions, since interest on the second loan matured May 15, and on June 15 interest on the First and Victory loans fell due.

Small Bonds Most Affected

The records of the Treasury show that the great bulk of the unpaid interest is due on many bonds of $50 and $100 denomination. Many of the owners of these bonds have doubtless failed to clip the coupons, or present the temporary bonds for exchange, through ignorance. Others have laid the bonds away and forgotten them.

The Treasury Department has done everything possible to get these individuals to present their interest coupons and collect the cash which is due them. It has issued circular letters, posted notices in banks and postoffices and advertised in newspapers, but thus far its efforts have been unavailing. Instead of decreasing the money in its possession which does not belong to it, each interest-paying day sees the amount constantly growing in volume. If you are one of those who bought Liberty or Victory Loan Bonds, see to it that you collect your interest promptly. You will be doing a patriotic service if you ask your neighbors if they have collected their interest to date.

LIGHTNING MARKS GIRL LIKE HUMAN LEOPARD

Physicians Puzzled As To How She Escaped Alive

Toms River, N. J. —Lightning has done many strange things but one of the strangest occurred near Seaside Park when a bolt struck the home of Miss Elizabth Costa, 19 years old, and, while the house was not badly damaged nor the girl killed, the shock forced the blood to the surface of the young woman's skin, leaving a leopard-like effect over her entire body.

Physicians are at a loss to understand how Miss Costa escaped instant death, unless the dryness of the floor on which she was standing when the bolt struck her served to temper the power of the electric current as it coursed through her body. All over her skin large red spots the size of a quarter appeared when the blood had been forced outward through the pores.

The same lightning bolt struck William Costa and Mrs. Costa in an adjoining house, knocking them down. Henry Swanson and Emil Swanson were knocked unconscious, the latter being hurled across the room.

SNAKE HAD COILED ABOUT CHILD'S BODY

Mother Found Reptile In Go-Cart And Saved Body

Mrs. Clatie Onley, wife of Charles Onley, had a thrilling encounter with a large field viper snake at her home near Seaford.

Mrs. Onley took her infant baby out into the yard to get a breath of air, leaving it lying in its go-cart, while she attended to some duties in the house. When she returned to her boby's side she was horrified to find a large field viper snake slowly coiling itself around her infant's body.

Her screams for assistance were drowned by the noise of a saw mill nearby, and nearly frantic, she grabbed the reptile and hurled it from the baby's body. Securing a stout club she then killed the snake after a difficult encounter. The snake measured about two feet in length.

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ORDER OF PUBLICATION

HARRY J. THOMAS
vs.
BLANCHE M. THOMAS

In the Circuit Court for Caroline County
In Equity

To the Honorable, the Judges of Said Court:

The object of this suit is to procure a decree for a divorce a vinoulo matrimonii by Harry J. Thomas from Blanche M. Thomas.

The Bill of Complaint states that on the fifteenth day of August, Nineteen hundred and twelve, the said Harry J. Thomas and Blanche M. Thomas were married and resided in Caroline County, State of Maryland, at intervals until on or about the day of September, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

That, though the conduct of the said Harry J. Thomas toward the said Blanche M. Thomas has always been kind, affectionate and above reproach, that said Blanche M. Thomas has without just cause or reason, abandoned and deserted him and that such abandonment has continued uninterruptedly for at least three years and is deliberate and final and the separation of the parties is beyond any reason expection of reconciliation.

That the said Harry J. Thomas and Blanche M. Thomas, have no children.

That the said Blanche M. Thomas is a non resident of the State of Maryland, and that the plaintiff Harry J. Thomas is a resident of Caroline County in equity that the plaintiff by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Caroline County once in each of four successive weeks before the 20th day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, giving notice to said absent defendant of the object and substance of this Bill warning her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor on or before the 7th day of September next to show cause, if any she has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

LAWRENCE B. TOWERS,
Clerk.

True Copy, Test:
LAWRENCE B. TOWERS,
Clerk.

28-4t

WILLIAM J. RICKARDS,
Solciitor

Notice of First Meeting of Creditors

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland
In the matter of Calvin F. Haltaman
BANKRUPT

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, 1921, the said Calvin F. Haltaman, of near Ridgely, Caroline County, Maryland, was duly adjudged bankrupt, and the First Meeting of his creditors will be held at the law office of William J. Rickards in Denton, Maryland, on the 17th day of August, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time the creditors of said bankrupt may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee or trustees, examine said bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SIDNEY P. TOWNSHEND
Referee,
Chestertown, Md.

N. B.—Creditors should at once prove their claims before a Notary Public and file same with the Referee or have them ready to file at the first meeting of creditors.



What Optical Science is doing to develop better vision

Just two pieces of glass! And yet those lenses which correct so effectually the defects of vision are possible only because of the highly-trained skill of the optical specialist, aided by scientific instruments of perfect precision.

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To this examination the optical specialist brings knowledge and training of the highest order. He also utilizes the latest equipment and apparatus which have been perfected for precise scientific work. Science has stepped in and brought its aid to personal skill.

Most people do not know when eyesight trouble really begins; usually it starts so gradually that for a long while it may not even be noticeable.

Imperfect vision, if not rectified, grows worse with the years. The surest way of preserving your eyesight at maximum efficiency throughout life is to go to an optical specialist for an examination once a year.

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