MARYLAND TO STOP HEAVY FIRE LOSS

State Campaign To Reduce Economic Waste Will Start Oct. 1 And Last Ten Days.

All citizens of Maryland are called on to take part in the Maryland Fire Prevention Campaign, which starts October 1 and the purpose of which is to reduce the heavy economic waste caused by fires which, in most cases, could have been prevented.

The annual property damage in the United States through fires is approximately $500,000,000, or more than a million dollars a day. This huge sum is not paid by the fire insurance companies. It is paid by the citizens of Maryland and the other states. The fire insurance companies simply collect from their policyholders and disburse this money to those who suffer fire losses.

Fire insurance companies do not make money by underwriting against loss. Their income is derived from profitable investment of the money paid in by policyholders and invested against the time it will have to be paid out to those policyholders who suffer a fire loss. The citizens of Maryland helped pay the losses sustained by the citizens of San Francisco when that city suffered its great conflagration.

But the greatest loss, the greatest economic waste, comes not solely through property destroyed, but through loss of income suffered by the workers thrown out of employment by fires; through loss of business sustained by retailers dependent on the purchasing power of those employes; through loss of trade sustained by firms and individuals whose manufacturing plants or business establishments are wiped out. These are the ones who suffer the real loss and it is to reduce this loss, this economic waste, that Governor Ritchie and Mayor Broening, with the co-operation of the mayors of other Maryland cities, sent out the call for war against fire.

B. S. Mace, former president of the National Railway Fire Prevention Association, is chairman of the state committee. The vice-chairmen in various parts of the state are:

Bernard J. Wiegand, Annapolis, Maryland.
Charles H. Reed, Bel Air, Md.
Wm. L. Holloway, Berlin, Md.
E. Shafer, Brunswick, Md.
John W. Mathews, Cambridge, Maryland.
Richard J. Earle, Centreville, Md.
Henry G. Hager, Chesapeake City, Md.
James J. Beck, Chestertown, Md.
Wm. H. Buck, Cockeysville, Md.
F. E. Gardner, Crisfield, Md.
Charles G. Holzshu, Cumberland, Maryland.
Ernest G. Cooper, Denton, Md.
W. H. Hopkins, Easton, Md.
Fred H. Leffler, Elkton, Md.
Edw. M. Gillett, Ellicott City, Maryland.
J. Albert Saffer, Emmittsburg, Maryland.
J. R. Charles, Federalsburg, Md
D. Guy Thomas, Frederick, Md.
G. Dud Hocking, Frostburg, Md.
C. Harry Keller, Hagerstown, Maryland.
John T. Mason, Hancock, Md.
Wm. N. Coale, Havre de Grace, Maryland.
Charles H. Stanley, Jr., Laurel Maryland.
W. B. Bradley, Lonaconing, Md.
Turner L. Funkhouser, Mt. Rainier, Md.
H. A. Pitzer, Mt. Savage, Md.
W. R. Offutt, Oakland, Md.
Jeremiah Valliant, Oxford, Md.
Eugene S. Maddox, Pocomoke, Maryland.
Robert C. Hopkins, Port Deposit, Maryland.
Hampden P. Dashiell, Princess Anne, Md.
E. W. Cissel, Rockville, Md.
James T. Morris, St. Michaels, Maryland.
Wm. M. Cooper, Salisbury, Md.
J. Clifton Nock, Snow Hill, Md.
W. A. Wallace, Takoma Park, Md.
Frank I. Wheeler, Towson, Md.
John Barnard, Westernport, Md.
Herbert V. Anders Westminster, Maryland.
Wm. H. Miller, Williamsport, Maryland.

These are assisted in each locality by the mayor of each town, a representative of the schools of that community, a state fire warden, a member of the Maryland Association of Insurance Agents and a member of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

In Billville

"An' you say it took that artist two weeks to paint this little picture?"

"Shore did."

"Well, all I've got to say is, he's too slow for this settlement. I could a' painted two houses an' four barns in that time, an' not be half tired."—Atlanta Constitution.

Parents aren't entirely on the scrap heap. They're still useful to furnish motor cars for their children.

RED CROSS WORKING FOR HEALTHIER U. S.

Thousands Aided by Instruction in Care of the Sick, Food Selection and First Aid.

How the American Red Cross guides thousands of persons to health is shown in a summary of the society's activities in the health field based upon the annual report for the last fiscal year. Through its Nursing Service, its Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick courses, nutrition classes, First Air classes, Life-Saving classes and Health Centers and in numerous other ways designed to acquaint masses of citizens with proper methods of living, the Red Cross carried its message of health into all parts of the country.

The work of the Red Cross during the war in its traditional field of nursing, furnishing the military and naval establishments of the nation with 19,877 nurses, is well known. And there are today 37,787 nurses registered with the American Red Cross and subject to call in emergency. During the fiscal year, 1,551 Red Cross nurses were accepted for assignment to Government service, 388 by the Army and Navy and 1,163 by the United States Public Health Service.

In addition to the nurses enrolled by the Red Cross for Government service, the Red Cross itself employed a total of 1,348 public health nurses in the United States and Europe. By far the greatest number was employed in the United States, 1,257, while 81 were in foreign service.

Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick classes, giving thorough instruction in the proper care of the sick in instances where the illness is not so serious as to require professional nursing care, during the fiscal year numbered 5,179. A statistical picture of the Red Cross operations in this field follows:

New classes formed during year	5,179
Classes completed during year.	6,299
New students enrolled	101,068
Students completing course	73,432

What the Red Cross accomplished in giving proper instruction through its Nutrition Service is indicated by the following table:

New classes formed during year	142
Classes completed during year	186
New students enrolled	2,341
Students completing course	2,013

In addition to the above, a total of 22,006 children were given instruction in the proper selection and preparation of foods.

Through its 260 Health Centers, the Red Cross reached 90,252 persons. In these Health Centers, 4,015 health lectures were given and 780 health exhibits held.

In the United States last year, 75,432 persons were killed and 3,500,000 injured in industrial accidents. To prevent this enormous waste the Red Cross held 5,100 first aid classes with a total of 104,000 students enrolled.

RED CROSS RESCUED 600,000 FROM DEATH

Spent $1,200,000 for Relief of Famine Sufferers in China Last Year.

To help overcome conditions of acute distress in five famine stricken provinces of Northern China, where millions of persons were affected by an unprecedented shortage of food, the American Red Cross during the last fiscal year spent more than $1,200,000. $1,000,000 of which was contributed directy by National Headquarters and the remainder by various groups interested in the welfare of China.

Through the wide relief operations thus made possible it is estimated that more than 600,000 famine sufferers were saved from starvation.

To the end that similar prompt relief measures by the organization may always be possible the Red Cross is asking continued support by the American people by universal renewal of membership at the Annual Red Cross Roll Call, November 11 to 24.

The method of relief employed by the American Red Cross in its operations in China was particularly effective, for in addition to saving hundreds of thousands of lives it provided China with more than 900 miles of permanent roads that are sorely needed to prevent a recurrence of famine. At one time the Red Cross employed 74,000 Chinese workmen, paying them in food for themselves and dependents, this food being brought in from Manchuria and elsewhere.

ONE DOLLAR
ANNUAL DUES IN THE
AMERICAN RED CROSS
MAKES YOU A
PARTICIPANT IN
RELIEF WORK FOR
THE HELPLESS THAT
GIRDLES THE GLOBE.
ANSWER
THE ANNUAL
RED CROSS ROLL CALL
NOVEMBER 11-24, 1921.

His Name

"We want an alert office boy."

"Yes, sir," said the applicant for a job.

"Are you alert?"

"No, sir. I'm Aleck.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

More men would patronize the movies if the heros didn't grease their hair and paste it back, and if here and there they could see a screen actress that looked like she had an occasinal intelligent thought.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

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

(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 9

PAUL AT EPHESUS.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 19:1-41.

GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt worship the Lord they God, and him only shalt thou serve.—Matt. 4:10.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Rev. 2:1-7.

PRIMARY TOPIC — Paul a Loving Friend and Minister.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul and the Silversmiths.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC —Experience in Ephesus.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC —Planting the Gospel in a Center of Paganism.

I. John's Disciples Become Christians (vv. 1-7).

These twelve disciples had only been taught the baptism of repentance as a preparation for the kingdom of God. Paul taught them to believe in Christ, that is, to receive Him as the One who had on the cross provided redemption for them.

II. Paul Preaching in Ephesus (vv. 8-10).

1. In the Jewish synagogue (v. 8). His message is characterized by: (1) boldness. He realized that God had sent Him and that His authority was back of Him. (2) Reason. He reasoned with them. God's message is never sentimental nor arbitrary, but in accord with the highest reason. (3) Persuasion. It is not enough to come boldly with a reasonable message; it must be accompanied by persuasion. (4) Concerning the kingdom of God. He did not discourse on current events, literature, or philosophy, but upon the message of salvation through Christ.

2. In the schoolhouse of Tyrannus (vv. 9, 10). Paul's earnest preaching only hardened the Jews. When they came out and spoke openly against this way of salvation in Christ, Paul separated the disciples from them and retired to the schoolhouse of Tyrannus.

III. God Working Miracles by Paul (vv. 11-16).

So wonderfully did he manifest His power that handkerchiefs and aprons brought from Paul's body healed the sick and cast out evil spirits from those whose lives had been made wretched by them.

IV. A Glorious Awakening (vv. 17-41).

1. Fear fell upon all (v. 17). News of the casting out of these evil spirits created impressions favorable to Christianity.

2. It brought to the front those who professed faith in Christ while not living right lives (v. 18). They believed, but had not broken from sin.

3. Gave up the practice of black arts (v. 19). This means forms of jugglery by use of charms and magical words. All such are in opposition to the will of God; therefore no one can have fellowship with God and practice them. They proved the genuineness of their actions by publicly burning their books. Though this was an expensive thing—valued at about $12,500—they did not try to sell the books and get their money back. When you find you have been in a wrong business, make a clean sweep of things; burn up your books on Spiritualism, Christian Science, etc.; empty your whisky and beer into the sewer, and have a tobacco party similar to the Boston tea party.

4. Uproar of the Silversmiths at Ephesus (vv. 23-41). (1) The occasion (vv. 23, 24). This was the power of the gospel in destroying the infamous business of Demetrius and his fellows. It was clear to them that idolatry was tottering before the power of the gospel. They were not interested particularly in the matter from a religious standpoint, but because it was undermining the principal business of the city. (2) The method (vv. 25-29). Demetrius, a leading business man, whose business was the stay of others of a similar nature, called a meeting and stated that much people had turned from idolatry and that the market for their wares was materially weakening. He appealed to his fellows (a) on the ground of business, saying "This, our craft, is in danger of being set at naught," (v. 27). (b) On the ground of religious prejudice. He said "The temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised" (v. 27). He became quite religious when he saw that his business was being interfered with. His speech gained his end; the whole crowd was enraged and yelled in unison, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." The mob was quieted by the tact and good judgment of the town clerk.

The Fall of Jerusalem.

And Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, came against the city, and his servants did besiege it. And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valor, even ten thousand captives.—II Kings, 24:11 and 14.

The Day of Reckoning.

And they consider not in their hearts that I remember all their wickedness; now their own doings have beset them about; they are before my face.—Hosea, 7:2.

DR. W. A. SMITH
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