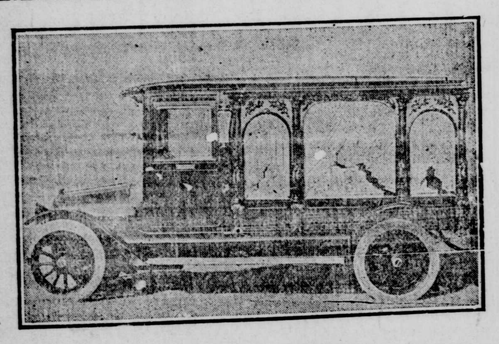

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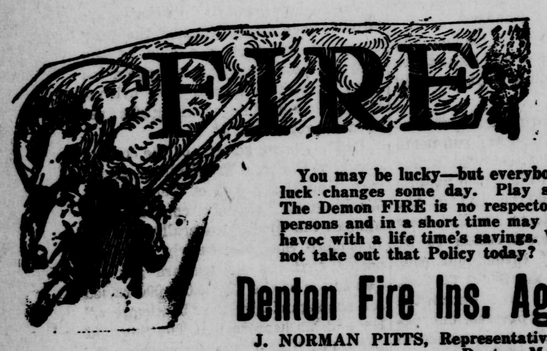

You may be lucky—but everybody's luck changes some day. Play safe! The Demon FIRE is no respector of persons and in a short time may play havoc with a life time's savings. Why not take out that Policy today?

Denton Fire Ins. Agency
J. NORMAN PITTS, Representative
Denton, Maryland

Women's Emergency Committee, Near East Relief

1. Mrs. Philip North Moore. 2. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, chairman. 3. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter. 4. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip. 5. Mrs. Josephus Daniels. 6. Mrs. George Maynard Minor.

These six women and over fifty others equally well-known nationally are making an emergency appeal to the women of the land to defeat the threat of death that hangs over the children of the Near East.

MARYDEL

Daffodils are in bloom.

Those that attended the Dollar Day sale in Dover, Del., last Friday were as follows: Messrs. John Stafford, and Con Nolan, Linwood Cohee, Henry Davis, Lee Harman, Harry S. Dailey and F. E. Ford and Mrs. John Cohee, Mrs. N. G. Smith, Mrs. Nellie Davis, Mrs. Etta Harman and Mrs. Harry S. Dailey.

Mrs. Walter Ross, of Dover, Del., and her two daughters, spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother, Mrs. John Cohee.

Owing to the absence of our pastor, the Rev. Mr. W. W. Chairs, at conference, we did not have any preaching last Sunday, only Sunday School session and Epworth League services.

Miss Ruth Hall spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Wright Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rutter accompanied by Mrs. F. Blanch were Ridgely visitors Sunday. They made the trip by motor.

Miss Maud Starkey spent the week end with relatives in Ridgely.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cohee, of Dover, Del., were town visitors Sunday.

Mr. Clarence Jackson and wife and daughter, of Greensboro, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jackson's mother, Mrs. John Cohee.

Mr. Clarence Jackson and wife and daughter, of Greensboro, spent Sunday with Mrs. Jackson's mother, Mrs. John Cohee.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Dailey spent Tuesday afternoon with friends in Templeville.

Mrs. B. R. Kaler spent Monday afternoon with relatives in Dover, Del.

Mrs. Mary E. Milbourn has returned after an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. M. T. Webb.

Mrs. Harry Seeney and her three children, Helen, Marion and Marvin, are on the sick list.

Mr. Frank McKay and family, of Dover, Del., spent Sunday with Mrs. Bella Dailey.

Messrs. James H. Scotton and I. N. Smith and their daughters, Rosiene and Mamonia spent Sunday in Baltimore and visited their wives at the St. Agnes Hospital.

B. R. Kaler made a business trip to Greensboro Monday.

E. S. Fedderman, of Centreville, was a town visitor Monday.

The young folks of town, will give a farce n three acts, entitled: "The Hoodooed Coon," Saturday night, April 1st. Everybody come and enjoy a good laugh.

Miss Bessie Phillips, of near town, spent Saturday with her brother, Mr. Clarence Phillips.

We are glad the Rev. Mr. W. W. Chairs has returned as our pastor for another year. He returned from conference Monday evening and left for Bozman Tuesday morning to spend a few days with his wife.

Miss Helen Heather, of Wilmington, Del., spent the week end with her mother, Mrs. Anna Heather.

Miss Elsie Snyder, of near town, spent Sunday with Miss Virginia Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Emory, of Cheswold, Del., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Heather, Sunday.

Mr. George Thompson has returned to Philadelphia, Pa., after spending a few days with his parents, near town.

Mrs. Clarence Barcus spent Saturday with Miss Maud Hummer.

Melvin Smith has returned from the Boy's Conference that was held at Cambridge last week and reports a very pleasant trip.

Mr. Floyd Moore, a student of Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, Del., stopped off on his return from the Boys' Conference he attended last week at Cambridge and spent Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Moore.

Mrs. Herman Cohee, of Dover, Del., is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. R. Kaler.

TARIFF vs. REVENUE COLLECTED

A Five Billion Dollar Burden on Consumers

Need of increased revenue is given as a reason for raising tariff rates.

It is appalling to note how little the Government gets now out of the tariff compared to the enormous burden that the tariff imposes upon the consuming public. Each increase in rate lowers the revnue by curtailnig importations, and at the same time increases the burden upon the consumer by putting him more at the mercy of domestic manufarturers, and shutting out relief from abroad.

As the Farm Commission says, "Whenever any article that is manufactured here is continuously imported in any considerable quantity, the tendency of the tariff is to make the price of the domestic product as well as the imported article equal to the foreign price, plus the duty."

This means that the American public pays the equivalent of the duty on domestic products to American manufacturers so far as these manufacturers use their protection, while the Government collects on imports only.

Figuring on this basis, the protection enjoyed by American manufacturers in 29 industries making mostly the things found in our department and general stores, amounted to $2,663,000,000 in 1919, and as retail prices are about double the manufacturer's price (Often because the merchandise goes through several hands between the manufacturer and the storekeeper) this amonuted to about $4,741,000,00 added to retail prices, in order that manufacturers might get half this sum.

These manufactures never showed their cost books, nor gave any proof of their needs. They simply talked to Committees of Congress in loose and general and often disingenuous terms. Now they are begging for great increases in their rates, to cost the public additional billions.

Against this $4,741,000,000 which the public was made liable for on these 29 products, the Government collected in 1919 $53,200,000, and in 1920 $95,000,000. In other words: The Government collected $1.00 out of each $100 that it made the consumer liable for.

Hosiery and Knit Goods— Hosiery and knit goods are made as cheaply in the United States as anywhere in the world. A single operator running 20 automatic hosiery machines knits 150 doz. pairs of men's cheap cotton socks, and yet the hosiery and knit good's people now have so-called protection, averaging 37 per cent., and giving them $192,000,000 a year, and costing the public at retail up to $384,000,000 a year, and the manufacturers are crying for more protection, although they are busy, and exported last year against all markets in the world $61,373,000.

And the Government collected on imported hosiery and knit goods in 1919 only $600,000, and in 1920 $2,-300,000.

Textiles—In all textiles, cotton, wool, silk, or these materials mixed, the cost of the material is about one-half of the cost of the product. As cotton and silk cost the same the world over, and our woolen manufacturers have a special allowance or compensatory duty to offset the farmer's duty on wool, it follows that any rate of duty given applies only upon the other 50 per cent. of cost here and abroad, covered by labor, overhead and profit. As the duty is figured on material also, any rate named is actually double that amount when applied to the items that differ.

The Payne duties on cotton and silk were more than 100 per cent. of all items of difference, being labor, overhead, and profit. The Payne Wool duty was 190 per cent. of all differentials, while the Underwood duty on cotton, averaging 34.2 per cent., in 1919 was 64.2 per cent. of all differentials, although we make cheap cottons at less cost than elsewhere in the world, and export them freely to mutual markets. averaging 34.2 per cent., in 1919 was 64.2 per cent. of all differentials, although we make cheap cottons at less cost than elsewhere in the world, and export them freely to mutual markets.

The present tariff allows 45 cents per pound on woolens as protection to the wool grower, and weighs cotton and shoddy content as all wool. It is said by experts that in ordinary years the average farmer and wage-earner is clad in a suit consisting of 40 per cent. cotton, 30 per cent. shoddy and 30 per cent. wool; in underwear containing still less wool, and in a rag shoddy overcoat. Thus the farmer he gets 45 cents per pound on the weight of his snit as protection on his wool gets about a third of this in fact, with the other two-thirds kept by the manufacturer of these adulterated wool goods, while the general public shivers and gets nothing. Mr. John Wood, representing the wool manufacturers, asks Congress for this 45 cents per pound on blankets and such things when there is any wool or wool shoddy whatever about them.

This trick has worked heretofore. Will it again?

Men's Collars—These formerly tailed at 2 for 25 cents; now 20 cents each; made of ordinary cotton, costing 19 cents per sq. yard, no waste in the cutting; made as cheaply here as anywhere in the world. English factories offer them at $1.20 per doz. but the duty would make them $2.10 in New York. This lets the American manufacturer charge $1.60 per doz. instead of about $1.20, and still keep importations out. He pays 70 cents per doz. for cutting, sewing, ironing. Nowhere are costs lower.

Cutlery and Edge Tools—We are the cheapest makers in the world of common table and kitchen cutlery. Yet we give our cutlery manufacturers 30 per cent. protection, and they are crying for twice this. Our shears (usually 5 inches or more in length with black handles) are both the best and the cheapest in the world, and have no competitors in any market. Protection is needed on high grade cutlery, fine scissors, penknives, and like goods.

Newspapers Change Attitude

The newspapers both reflect and make public sentiment. It is one of the encouraging signs of the present period that such newspapers as the Los Angeles Times in the West and the Boston Herald in the East have come out strongly for the Eighteenth Amendment and for a strict enforcement of the Volstead Law. The Boston Transcript, too, which has been a severe critic of prohibition, has recently given much space to quotations in favor of the dry policy. The New York Times, which has been an outspoken opponent of prohibition, the other day went out of its way to commend editorially certain statements made by an English visitor, Mr. Wilson, in favor of prohibition. To the consternation of the "antis" and the gratification of the drys, the Times said:

" Mr. Wilson is not very distant from the dividing line of accuracy when he tells those who commissioned him that wishes and the determination of a large majority of our people, that it has come to stay, and that it is not a failure except in the sense that all laws are failures—it does not command observence from everybody. The violations, he admits, are many, but he emphasizes the enormous decrease in the amount of alcohol consumed in 1921 as compared with two years ago, and he figures out how small is the allowance of liquor that the bootleggers, smugglers and moonshiners together can provide for a population as large as that of the United States."

The action of these metropolitan newspapers in coming out for law and its enforcement should receive commendation from lovers of good government, and be brought to the attention of other papers in the hope that they will follow suit.—Union Signal.

Get ready housewives, for Bundle Week is coming.

Announcement comes from Maryland Headquarters, Near East Relief, that May 9th to 17th has been set as Bundle Week for the Near East Relief. During this week, everybody is asked to set aside all the old clothing and shoes that can be spared and on Bundle Day, which will be May 17, the last day of Bundle Week, to take them to the nearest Bundle Station, and give for hundreds of thousands of freezing children and adults in the Caucasus and the Levant.

The Bundle Stations will be announced later. They will be easily located for on every building there will be a Bundle Day banner.

The need of food and clothing in the Near East Relief section is simply tremendous this year. Because of decreased subscriptions, the amount appropriated has been cut, yet there are thousands of new refugees clamoring for relief. Last year Maryland gave 100,000 pounds of clothing. This year, the demands are so great that the state must give 300,000 pounds to meet its quota.

To help relieve the food shortage farmers in Maryland are asked, each to Plant An Acre In Grain this spring and give the yield to the Near East Relief. Another request also is a Little Pig For Little Children; that the farmers of Maryland, each, pick out one pig and give it to the children to raise for the Near East Relief work. The children can also raise chickens, sell them and give the proceeds for the relief work, is another suggestion from Maryland Headquarters.

The New Society

A bellboy passed through the hall of the hotel, whistling loudly.

"Young man," said the manager sternly, "you know it's against the rules to whistle while on duty."

"I am not whistling, sir," replied the boy; "I'm paging Mrs. Jones' dog."

Probably Lantern-Jawed

One evening a farmer met his man with a lantern and asked him where he was going.

"Courtin'," was the reply.

"Courtin'," said the farmer, "with a lantern? I never took a lantern with me when I went courtin'."

"Yes," replied replied the man, "an' llook what you got."—Kablegram.

Birthday Cards at the Union office.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

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 APRIL 2

ASA RELIES ON GOD

LESSON TEXT—II Chronicles 14:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on Thee.—II Chron. 14:11.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—II Chron. 14:13-16; Isa. 41:10-13.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A King Who Trusted God.

JUNIOR TOPIC—God Helping Asa.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Ruler Who Relied on God.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Source of Personal and National Power.

I. Asa's Reformation (vv. 1-5).

Asa was the grandson of Rehoboam, Both his grandfather and father favored idolatry, but in spite of this record of his ancestors, Asa had a will of his own, and though young when he came to the throne, inaugurated a campaign of reform which brought great good. He not only had the handicap of the idolatry and immortality fostered by the two former kings, but he had to contend against the influence of his mother who had encouraged immoral worship (I Kings 15:13). In order to carry out his reformatory measures he had to wrest authority from her by deposing her. Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord (v. 2).

1. Cleared the land of idolatrous emblems and images (vv. 3, 5). (1) Strange altars. These were the altars devoted to other gods. (2) High places. These were places where unlawful sacrifices were offered. (3) Broke down the images. These were upright stones connected with idolatrous worship. (4) Cut down the groves. These were trees or poles connected with tree worship. He had all these relics of idolatry destroyed in Jerusalem and other cities throughout his kingdom.

2. Commanded Judah to seek the Lord (v. 4). He knew that if the reformation was to be effective it must be by the positive seeking after and worshiping of God, accompanied by obedience to His commandments. Destructive work avails little unless followed by constructive.

II. Asa's Defensive Preparations (vv. 6-8).

1. Built fortified cities (v. 6). The cities are not named, but the meaning, doubtless, is that it was a general system of defense which involved the cities at strategic points.

2, He erected walls about the cities (v. 7). These were usually of stone. Upon the walls were observation towers from which the position and movements of the enemy could be seen, and from which defensive warfare could be waged.

3. Made gates and barred them (v. 7). The reason he assigns for these defensive preparations was that they had sought the Lord God. Those who really trust God will make every effort to provide defense.

4. Had an army of spearmen (v. 8). These spearmen were also protected with large shields. The army was made up of 480,000 brave men. They were prepared to wage an offensive as well as a defensive war.

III. Asa's Victory Over Zerah, the Ethiopian (vv. 9-12).

1. Asa set the battle in array (v. 10). He went out to meet the enemy. He first made a disposition of his means of defense. This was wisdom on his part. Intelligent faith moves the possessor to do first that which is within his power.

2. Asa's prayer (vv. 11, 12). He cried unto the Lord. He sought the source of national power. In this prayer note (1) his conscious helplessness. As he faced the Egyptian army two to one against him, he was clearly conscious of his impotency. The first requisite in obtaining help from God is conscious weakness. The Christian conquers not by self-reliance, but by self-distrust and faith in God. (2) Appeals to God for help. He knew that though they were helpless before the mighty enemy, with God's help they could win the victory. One man with God is a majority. (3) Reposes faith in God. The word "rest" means to lean upon—to cast the entire weight upon. In the measure that we realize our need of support will we lean hard upon God. (4) Advanced courageously. He went forth depending upon God to fight for him. Real faith does not wait until it sees its way clear, but goes forth expecting God to clear the way. (5) Hung himself upon God's arms. "O Lord, thou art our God." His cause was God's cause. If God has taken us for His people, and if we have taken Him for our God, no enemy can prevail against us. May we experimentally say, "Thou art my God," and hear Him say, "I am thy God!"

3. The Egyptians smitten (v. 12). The enemy fled before Isreal and could not recover themselves.

Love, Faith and Hope.

A little love from day to day, and strength enough to preach it; a glimpse of heaven along the way. And faith and hope to reach it.

Console Thyself.

If thou suffer injustice, console thyself, the true unhappiness is in doing it.—Democritus.

Mistake Gold for Good.

Misers mistake gold for good, whereas it is only a means of obtaining it.—Rochefoucauld.

When it comes to BROODERS Oil undoubtedly is best for heat

BUT

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Blue Flame-Oil Burning
BROODER
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DENTON - - Maryland

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements under this heading, 10 cents per line, each insertion. No advertisement less than three lines.

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CLEAN RAGS WANTED—The American Union wants 20 pounds of clean rags of fair size. 2c per pound.

FOR SALE—A good low truck wagon with hay rack, cheap; good horse cart, new body on it, cheap for cash.
2-tf J. VIRGIL MOORE, Denton

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CORRESPONDENTS WANTED — The American Union desires correspondents in all sections of Caroline County. Write for further information. tf

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BURRSVILLE

Revival services were closed at the Peoples International Holiness Church with much success.

Mrs. Margarete Brubaker is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wyatt.

Mr. Roland Chance has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Enos Cleaves.

Miss Sadie Garrett has returned home after visiting Miss Gladys Chance.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Collison and children were Denton guests Sunday.

A miscellaneous shower was given Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Baker Thursday evening. Quite a few were present.

Miss Edith Fountain has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Harland Blades recently.

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