MORALS RELIGION AND COMMON SENSE

Gems From Shakespeare

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
—Hamlet

The fool doth think he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool. —As You Like It

Have more than thou showest,
Speak less than thou knowest,
Lend less than thou owest. —King Lear

With love's light wings did I o'erperch these walls;
For strong limits cannot hold love out,
And what love can do that dares love attempt.
—Romeo and Juliet

What's in a name? that which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.
—Romeo and Juliet

Let your own discretion be your tutor,
Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.
—Hamlet

The grace of heaven,
Before, behind thee, and on every hand
Enwheel thee 'round. —Othello

It is not so with Him that all things knows,
As 'tis with us that square our guess by shows;
But most it is presumption in us when
The help of Heaven we count the act of men.
—All's Well That Ends Well

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friends;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry. —Hamlet

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks his tongue speaks.
—Much Ado About Nothing

This above all, to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day
Thou canst not then be false to any man. —Hamlet

CHURCHES

Henderson Methodist Episcopal
Henderson
Rev. S. L. Hanby, Pastor
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school
11:00 a. m.—Preaching
7:45 p. m.—Epworth League
8:00 p. m.—Preaching
8:00 p. m.—Thursday, prayer service.

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Prospect Methodist Episcopal
Near Vernon
Harry Bailey, Pastor
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school
8:00 p. m.—Epworth League
Preaching every other Sunday evening.

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Methodist Episcopal
Farmington
Harry Bailey, Pastor

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Ebenezer Methodist
Hillsboro
W. T. McGuire, Pastor
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school
10:30 a. m.—Preaching
7:00 p. m.—Junior League
7:30 p. m.—Preaching
7:30 p. m.—Wednesday, Prayer service.

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St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal
Hillsboro
Rev. I. A. McGrew, Pastor
2:00 p. m.—Sunday school
3:00 p. m.—Preaching

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Thawley's Methodist Protestant
Denton
C. F. Cummins, Pastor
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school
11:00 a. m.—Preaching—every other Sunday
8:00 p. m.—Christian Endeavor

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Pilgrim Holiness
Denton
Rev. S. Lewis Adams, Pastor
11:00 a. m.—Preaching
2:00 p. m.—Sunday school
7:00 p. m.—Preaching
7:30 p. m.—Tuesday and Friday evenings, prayer service

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Baptist Church
Greensboro
Rev. Melvin G. Morris, Pastor
Rev. J. E. Berkstresser, Associate
10 a. m.—Bible school
11 a. m.—Morning worship
7 p. m.—Jr. and inter. and Sr. B Y. P. Vs.
7.45 p. m.—Musical program by orchestra and chimes
8 p. m.—Evangelistic service.
Mid-week service, Wednesday 8 p m.

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St. Paul's Reformed Church
Reformed Church of the United States
Ridgely
Rev. George Fitz, Pastor
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school
10:30 a. m.—Preaching
7:30 p. m.—Preaching

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Cordova—Denton—Greensboro Parish
St. Paul's Lutheran
Cordova
Rev. H. Drews, Pastor
9:30 a. m.—10:30 a. m. — Sunday school, German and English
10:30 a. m.—Preaching, German and English, alternative
Note: Ladies Aid every 4th Wednesday in the month, 2:00 p. m. in the respective homes. Services every other Sunday at the home of Drew's Manor at 2:30 p. m. These services are German.

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Methodist Church South
Goldsboro
Rev. J. H. Schooley, Pastor
10:45 a. m.—preaching
7:30 p. m.—preaching
9:30 a. m.—Sunday School
7:00 p. m.—League
7:30 p. m.—Prayer service, Wednesday.

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St. Paul's M. E. Church South
Queen Anne, Md.
Rev. J. Alexander Rood, pastor
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school
10:30 a. m.—Preaching
7:30 p. m.—Preaching
Harris Chapel
2 p. m.—Sunday school
3 p. m.—Preaching

Methodist Episcopal
Denton
Rev. C. N. Jones, Pastor
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school
11:00 a. m.—Preaching
6:30 p. m.—Epworth League
8:00 p. m.—Preaching
8:00 p. m.—Wednesday, prayer service.

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Church of the Brethren
Denton
Rev. S. I. Arnold, Pastor
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school
11:00 a. m.—Preaching
7:30 p. m.—Young Peoples Department
8:15 p. m.—Preaching
8:00 p. m.—Wednesday, mid week prayer and song service

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Methodist Protestant
Denton
Rev. G. J. Hooker, Pastor
9:45 a. m.—Sunday school
11:00 a. m.—Preaching
6:30 p. m.—Christian Endeavor
7:30 p. m.—Preaching
8:00 p. m.— Wednesday evening, Prayer service.

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Christ Church Protestant Episcopal
Denton
Rev. Irving A. McGrew, Pastor
10:00 a. m.—Sunday school
11:00 a. m.—Preaching

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Ridgely Baptist
Ridgely
Rev. Melvin G. Morris, Pastor
2:00 p. m.—Sunday school
3:00 p. m.—Preaching

* * *

Methodist Episcopal
Ridgely
Rev. Melvin E. Wheatley, Pastor
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school
10:30 a. m.—Preaching
6:30 p. m.—Preaching
8:00 p. m.—Wednesday, prayer service

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Church of the Brethren
Ridgely
Rev. H. H. Ziegler, Pastor
9:30 a. m.—Sunday school
10:30 a. m.—Preaching
7:15 p. m.—Preaching

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St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic
Denton
Fr. Eugene Kreamer, Rector
10:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m.—Preaching alternative Sundays.

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St. Benedict's Catholic
Ridgely
Fr. Eugene Kreamer, Rector
9:00 a. m.—Service 1st and 3d Sundays.
10.00 a. m.—other Sundays.

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LODGES

Caroline Chapter No. 62 O. E. S.
Masonic Hall
7:30—First and third Thursday evenings of each month.

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Caroline Council No. 175 J. O. U. A. M.
Carter Building
8: p. m.—Monday evening.

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Temple Lodge No. 128 A. F. and A. M.
Denton
Masonic Building
2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month
Note: Closed July and August

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Patriotic Order Sons of America
Henderson
Eden Hall
Wednesday, 8:00 p. m.

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Thawley's Farm Bureau
Thawley's Hall, Tuckahoe Neck
8:00 p. m. on the second Monday evening of each month.

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Thawley's Ladies' Community Club
Thawley's Hall, Tuckahoe Neck
8:00 p. m. on the second Monday evening of each month.

Any churches or lodges in Caroline county not shown here, we will appreciate if some officer will furnish us the information, so that we may have complete record.

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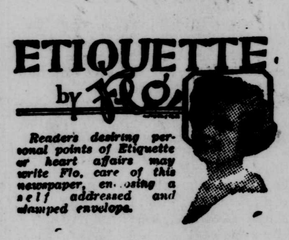
Methodist Protestant
Harmony
Rev. G. J. Hooker, Pastor
2:00 p. m.—Sunday school
3:00 p. m.—Preaching
7:30 p.m.—Christian Endeavor



Dear Miss Flo:

Should a finger bowl be used after a fruit course? (2) May a lady who has an escort dance with any other gentlemen? (3) When a lady gives a gentleman permission to correspond with her, whose place is it to write the first letter? After meeting a person for the first time whose place is it to say, "I'm glad to have met you"? What should the reply be? I don't care for a personal answer.

Thank you, E. L. M.

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(1) A finger bowl should be used after a fruit course. (2) A lady may dance with other gentlemen. However, the gentleman who wishes to dance with the lady should first ask permission of her escort. (3) One would rather expect the gentlman to write the first letter. However, if the lady is going away, it is quite permissible for her to write the gentleman first. (4) The person leaving first should say, "I'm glad to have met you." The other person may reply. "Thank you," and if she wishes also express pleasure at the meeting.

Dear Miss Flo:

Is it proper for a girl to speak to her boy friend first when she meets him on the street? I have been going with this boy for several weeks, but he never speaks to me on the street unless I speak to him first.

M. M. D.

* * *

It is the woman's privilege to speak first. However, in your case, there should be no question as to who should speak first. The greeting should be almost simultaneous.

Dear Miss Flo:

When a gentleman gets his check in a restaurant is it proper for him to verify it, when he is host at a dinner party. (2) Which seat should the host occupy at a theatre party? (3) If a gentleman stops to speak to a lady in the theatre, is it necessary for the lady to introduce him to her escort? (4) If a neighbor's hat is annoying the person who is sitting back of her in the theatre, is it proper to ask the lady to remove her hat?

Thank you, R. T.

(1) A gentleman should not give any member of his party a chance to see the amount of the bill, and should not make himself conspicuous by adding up the items on the check. On the other hand, to pay the bill without first verifying its correctness is hardly practical. To prevent any embarassment, it is always a good plan to arrange to take care of the check privately, either before or after the party whenever it is possible to do so. If this is impossible, the only thing to do is to glance over the bill quickly and quietly. If there are any errors, the head waiter may be called, and the readjustment made without confusion or noise. (2) The host at a theatre party takes the seat nearest the aisle. He is the last person to sit down. (3) The lady should introduce the two gentlemen. (4) It is quite permissible to request a neighbor to remove her hat. However, it should be done quietly and politely.

WARNS OF LAW PROTECTING BLOSSOMS OF EARLY SPRING

F. W. Besley, State Forester, yesterday issued a warning against the unlawful destruction of dogwood and other blossoms. He pointed out that it is unlawful to "take from another's lands, without written consent or personal direction of the owner, any trees or shrubs," and tat a violation of this law is punishable by a fine of $25, or imprisonment for ninety days, or both.

"Since these blossoms are very perishable, particularly dogwaad, no good comes of taking them, and the landscaape suffers. It's much more sensible to enjoy the beauty of the scene and not mar it for others by cutting the flowers."

VICE PRESIDENT TO MAKE NUMBER OF SPEECHES

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1925—Just before Vice President Charles G. Dawes left Washington for his home in Evanston, Illinois, he made the statement that he would deliver a number of speeches touching upon the necessity of doing away with the right to filibuster in the Senate. He stated that in the addresses he would make he would not handle the matter in anything but a non-partisan manner. It was a subject, he contended, that should be placed high above party politics.

General Dawes, in making these trips, does so as the result not only of his desire to place the matter squarely before the people of the country, but also in response to literally hundreds of letters and telegrams received by him, asking that he appear in several cities and towns and give his views on this question.

LIVING EXPENSE IN WASHINGTON HAS NOT DECREASED

Washington, D. C., April 2, 1925—While the balance of the nation is enjoying prosperity and, in many instances, also participating in the slight drop in the cost of living, Washington is still paying as much if not more, for clothes to wear and things to eat than they did a year ago. It is true that the prices that prevailed in Washington during the war period were higher than they are now, but not very much. Rents for a long time past have been in the same class as a high-flying airplane, namely, "way up." Apartments that, in many cities, would probably rent for $75.00 a month, here cost $150.00, or more—generally more. Prices on food products are much higher than they should be. The quality of vegetables, fruits, etc., is not up to the standard set in thousands of other American villages, towns and cities. Washington is not a cheap place in which to live.

THE MUCH ABUSED PROTECTIVE TARIFF

"The protective tariff is about the worst gold brick ever sold to farmers," declared Benjamin C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council of Washington, D. C., in a recent address before the League for Industrial Demoncracy.

It is too bad that there is not a better general understanding of the American tariff schedule. Anyone who reads it over can see that practically everything the farmer buys for the operation of his farm is on the free list with no duty charged against it, while the principal things which the farmer raises are protected by reasonable customs duties. In other words, foreign products which the farmer must use, including breeding animals, all kinds of supplies, fertilizers, building materials, oils, farm machinery, etc., are duty-free, while practically everything he raises to sell is protected against unreasonable foreign competition.

The American tariff, whose chief beneficiaries are the American farmer and the American workman, is about the most misunderstood and least understood feature of our government. When it is discussed as a business and not a political issue, it will be removed from the realm of mystery. In the meantime it saves the American farmer and the American worker from impossible cheap labor foreign competition.

BETTER HOMES WEEK TO BE NATION WIDE

Plans Educational Campaign For Those Who Are Paying Rent

ALL COMMUNITIES PARTICIPATE

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1925—American families might be divided into two groups—those which own their homes, and those which do not. According to the last census, taken in 1920, this latter class was slightly the majority, the figures showing that 544 families out of every 1000 pay rent.

To show these families how they may own their homes and live happier and more wholesome lives in houses which they may have a greater degree of comfort and privacy, is a purpose of better homes in America, and educational institution for public service now entering the fourth year of its activities.

Better Homes in America includes on its advisory council the President of the United States; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor; and Dr. Herbert Work, Secretary of Interior. Naturally it has no commercial interest or connections, and is supported entirely from funds and private gifts. Its chief aim is "to make convenient, attractive and wholesome homes accessible to all American families."

And one of its objectives is to help the 544 families of each 1000 who belong to the rent paying group, or at least those rent payers who wish to join the home owners, but do not quite see how they can do it.

How this laudable public service can best be accomplished is briefly outlined in the 1925 guide book of Better Homes in America.

"This movement is nation wide in scope," an explanatory paragraph reads. "The central organization is at the National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. This office issues publications and conducts researches. Demonstrations are conducted entirely by voluntary local committees in cities, towns and rural communities all over the United States. These committees are chosen and led by chairmen appointed each year by national headquarters. The local Better Homes campaign consists of publicity, lectures, discussions, meetings and exhibits and wherever possible they include during Better Homes Week the demonstration of a house, planned and furnished for a family of modest means, illustrating the best that the community can offer in home comfort, convenience and beauty at a cost within the reach of families of moderate circumstances."

May 11 to 17, 1925, is the week chosen for the fourth annual Better Homes Week during which nearly every community and town of any consequence in the country will get down to the business of interesting its non home owning residents in the matter of building or buying their own houses and furnishing them in the most attractive way consistent with their incomes. An idea of the impetus this movement has already gained can be gleaned from the report of the 1924 campaign. More than 1500 communities throughout the nation took part in the Better Homes Week last May, many of them demonstrating model houses secured for the occasion, furnished without cost by merchants of the towns and demonstrated by the Better Homes committees.

Several unusually effective demonstrations resulted from this campaign, which, incidentally, is an interesting commentary on the attitude of the average American toward owning his home.

For example, a five room house, of Colonial type, erected at Kalamazoo, Michigan, drew crowds estimated at between 17,000 and 20,000 during Better Homes Week. A corps of hostesses one stationed in each room, took the visitors through the house in a carefully planned itinerary, and explained the advantages of the arrangements. As the population of Kalamazoo is approximately 50,000 the local committee was highly pleased with its work. The first prize offered by Better Homes in America went to this committee.

Atlanta, Ga., won second prize with the demonstration of three houses, only two of which were considered, as the third was valued, exclusive of its lot, at $10,500, a sum in excess of the maximum limit set by the national committee on awards. The other two were valued at $5000 and $2500, having six and five rooms, respectively. The houses were furnished and equiped within the limits of a budget prepared with the view of the probable incomes of families in position to live in such houses. A suggested budget was also worked out for a family of five, having an income of $4,500, and purchasing a home costing $9,200 with an initial cash payment of $3,000.

At Greenville, S. C., a nine room house was planned and built by the local committee at a cost of $7,000. Situated in a beautiful grove of trees, the house had been completely furnished at a cost of $1862 and a g[illegible] and flower beds planted. More [illegible] 18,000 persons visited the house du[illegible] the demonstration week. Greenvi[illegible] won third prize.

Fairmont, W. Va.; New Rochelle, N. Y.; West Palm Beach, Fla., and Lockport, N. Y., each won a fourth prize, the first mentioned not only demonstrating a new house, but also a reconditioned laborer's cottage. Some very definite and concrete results followed the Fairmont campaign, as the report of the local Chamber of Commerce indicates. Among the accomplishments were:

1. A million and a half dollars were raised for the Building and Loan Association.
2. A new building code was compiled.
3. A zoning ordinance was adopted.
4. A city planning commission was established.
5. Better fire protection was secured.
6. Through highways and approaches to the city were improved.
7. A city incinerator was put into operation.

One of the most successful demonstrations, however, was made by negro students of the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School of St. Helena Island, S. C. The plans for a school practice house were drawn by one of the students, corrected by a teacher and approved, after minor changes, by a New York architect. T[illegible] house, six room, one-floor cottage, w[illegible] built at a cost of $1,582.67. Nearly half the population of the island, which comprises 6,500 negroes, attended the demonstration, the immediate result of which was to incite an earnest desire in the heart of every negro who saw it to improve his own home.

This year Better Homes in America, which provides the prizes and the incentive for local demonstrations, expects to extend the campaign to more communities than ever before. In an appeal recently made public, Herbert Hoover, who is president of the organization, said:

"As we enter the 1925 campaign for better homes, I hope that every American community will consider participation. The movement concerns every householder, every homemaker, every citizen. I bespeak active cooperation with the local chairmen on the part of all persons or groups interested in the home—of public officials, schools, churches, local civic associations, trade associations and clubs. The home is the concern of all, and eve[illegible] one should welcome the opportunit[illegible] contribute to its welfare. The local committees are widely representative and strictly non-commercial in character, thereby avoiding domination by any one group, which would limit the value of the campaign. They aim to mobilize the best thought, information and effort of the entire community to bring standards of housing and home-life within the reach of all. It is a task of profound importance for the welfare of America."

There are numerous reasons why every community in the country should take part in this movement which is aime as much at the improvement of the home as it is at the owning of one. Apart from assisting thousands of men and women who want homes of their own, but do not know how to go about the purchase or construction of them, local committees can be extremely useful in encouraging the cleaning with the rest of the room. It is hard-grounds, even to such details as [illegible] planting of shrubs, flower beds an[illegible] gardens. Probably scores of homes in every small town—there are hundreds in larger ones—have been made unattractive with ugly furnishings, eye sores on walls and mantle pieces, curtains and hangings out of harmony with the rest of the room. It is hardly possible for even the closest of friends to call attention to such defects, but the demonstration of a room or two, attractively furnished at moderate cost, will do much toward converting the skeptical housewife, and will do more toward showing that beauty and comfort may be combined with economy.

Of interest to the wife and mother who is the slave of her housework, is the plan suggested by Better Homes in America to enlist the cooperation of local school and college specialists in home economics to demonstrate, during Better Homes Week, ways of reducing household burdens to a minimum and organizing and facilitating the work.

Where there is no adequate instruction in the public schools in home economics, Better Homes suggests securing the cooperation of parent teacher associations and school authorities to extend such instruction to public schools, where needed. In some schools cottages have been constructed which serve as practice houses in the art of home making.

Further information of this m[illegible] ment can be secured by writing to [illegible] James Ford, executive director, [illegible]ter Homes in America, 1653 Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.

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