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Babylon & Lippy Company

Timely Suggestions For Christmas

.....Christmas But Three Weeks Off.....

Fill your homes with our greatest Christmas Offerings. Hundreds of suggestions are here to help make Christmas shopping easy, the kind that has an enduring quality. The kind that pleases the recipient and the giver.

Why not come in now and make your selections before the best is picked out.
We will store your purchases away for you and deliver them any time later.

Christmas Hints in our Carpet and Rug Department, Greatest array of Rugs right at Xmas time you have ever seen here.

9x12 ft. Axminster -	$19.00
8x10 ft. Tapestry Brussels -	10.50
9x12 ft. Wool Ingrain -	9.75
9x12 ft. Crex Rugs -	7.50
6x9 ft. " " - -	2.25
36x72 ins. Axminster - -	3.50
27x54 ins. " - -	1.98
27x54 ins. Tapestry - -	1.39
Highest grade Axminster Carpets	1.15
" " Velvet "	1.10

Will make them and lay them for you.
All Wool Ingrains.
Union Ingrains.
Rugs, Carpets.

Lace Curtains and Drapery

This is the right time to make your home cozy.

Here you will experience little difficulty in finding valuable suggestions for Christmas Gifts.

Lace Curtains 39c pr. up to $7.50
Drapers 15c, 19c, 25c and 50c yd.
Portiers $2.50, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and up pair.
Couch Covers - - 98c up

Household and Chinaware Dep't.

Never before have we shown such a mighty array of Household and Chinaware as at present.

100 piece English Porcelain China Dinner Set, special.... $15.00.
Cesseroles, Tea Kettles, Umbrella Stands, Jardiniers, Ornaments, Vaces, Lamps of every kind, Japanese China, Silverware, Berry Sets, Toilet Sets and the largest selection of Illuminum Ware in Carroll county. Come in and see it and ask about its wearing qualities.

Men's Clothing, Shoes and Shirts

We are not waiting until after Christmas to make reductions in Clothing, but now before Xmas when you want them.

Furs for Gift Giving

Good looking, good wearing Furs are being sold here for less than others ask for the good and substantial kind.

Muffs from..... $1.50 up.
Neck pieces..... 1.50 up.

Nothing Better than a Man's Suit or Coat for Xmas.

You can always save money by buying your Suits and Coats here.

In the first-place they always look well, wear well, fit well, consequently you will wear them longer.

Second place, prices cheaper—enough said, ask our satisfied customers. They recommend them.

Domestic's Linens and Spreads

A powerful list of bargains to select from.

Bleached Pillow Muslins 45 in. wide 18c.
54 in. Heavy Table Felt and Padding 60.
Extra Heavy Outing Flannels 7½c.
Extra Heavy Turkish Bath Towels 19c.
Extra Heavy Linen Huck Towels 25c.
Bleached Irish Linen Damask $1.25 quality 98c.
Hill Bleached Muslin 12½ quality 10c.
Extra Heavy Bleached Sheets 81x81 85c quality 69c.
Extra Heavy White Bed Quilts $1.50.

Silk Petticoats for Xmas.

Every woman appreciates a Silk Petticoat. Special prices for Christmas.
$5.00 quality.....$2.79.

Now for Xmas. Handkerchiefs What 12½c will buy

Men's and Women's Pure Linen, plain and initial Handkerchiefs. Women's hand embroidered and lace trimmed.

What 25c Will Buy

Men's and Women's Linen Handkerchiefs, plain initial and fancy effects. Also Women's with hand embroidered corners. All around embroidered or Princess Lace.

What 50c Will Buy

Men's Handkerchiefs in Silk, Linen or plain. Also Women's plain linen hand embroidered or Maderia hand embroidery all around or lace trimmed.

Our Children's Handkerchiefs at 5c and 10c are particularly good.

Gift Suggestions from Here and There

Just a few hints of Gifts, useful and ornamental—a list that is intended to to set you thinking and possibly to help you in solving some puzzling gift problems.

Ladies' Coat Sweaters, Crib Blankets, Leather Hand Bags, Oriental Center Pieces, all Silk Scarfs, Lace Allovers and Nets, Dress Goods and Silks, Forrest Mills Underwear, Umbrellas, the kind that folds up, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, Silk Hosiery, Shirt Waist Fronts, Scarfs and Shams. Blankets and Comforts, Perfumeries and Talcum Powders, Trunks and Suit Cases, Ladies' Neckwear, Gloves, Collars and Ties, Hats, Caps and Shirts, Mufflers and Handkerchiefs.

Shoes, Shoes, Shoes for Everybody

In an almost bewildering variety in every leather and style from the cheapest to the best.
"Vemo" for Children.
"Dolly Madison" for Ladies.
"Dee Vee" for Men.
"Roxbury" for Boys.
When you try a pair of either of the above brands you will want them again.

House Slippers and Fur Lined Slippers a Specialty for all sizes and in all sizes.

Special price on Shirts

Men's genuine $1.00 kind 69c.

∴ ∴ ∴ Stores Open Every Night Until Christmas ∴ ∴ ∴

John D. Bowers. CHRISTMAS All kinds of Fruits, Fresh and Evaporated. Malaga Grapes, Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Raisins, Citron, Currants and Figs.

Nuts of all Kinds

English Walnuts, Butter Nuts, Almonds, Peacans and Filberts.

Whitman's Confections

The best goods for the least money.

John D. Bowers, Westminster, Md.

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NOW LISTEN!

Better go to MITCHELL'S Art Gallery and get your Photos for they have some fine work, especially for Christmas presents. Don't mind the weather.

JAS. D. MITCHELL Prop., 49 E. Main St.,
C. & P. Phone 21-F. Westminster, Md.

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I have disposed of all shop worn goods and moved into my new quarters in the **Main-Court Inn,** and am now prepared to furnish my customers with the

Best Fancy and Staple Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Bottled Beer

for family consumption. Also a full line of

Headley's Chocolates. Cigars and Tobacco.

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East Main St. Respectfully, HARRY GOSNELL.
March 25 1910 6 3

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DOBBIN BOOK COMPANY, MADISON AND MOORE STS. Baltimore, Md.
mar 4 10 4 1y

Mortgagee Sale of Real Estate near Sams Creek,

Carroll County, Md.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed of William Henry Johns and Ada Zillah Johns, his wife, to Peter Dudderer, dated March 11th, 1887, and recorded among the real estate mortgage records of Carroll county in Liber W. N. M., No. 25, folio 249 etc., and duly assigned to Francis Neal Parke, the undersigned assignee will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1910,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that lot or parcel of land, containing

16½ ACRES OF LAND, more or less,

situated in Carroll county, Md., on the Roop road, near Cover's Corner and about one-half mile from Newport, and improved by a two-story Log Dwelling House, Stable and other necessary outbuildings.

There is a spring of water at the door and fruit on the place. The land is all under cultivation and adjoins the lands of Columbus V. Cover and Wm. W. Shipley. This property will make a desirable home.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by the mortgage.—Cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by the Court.

And by virtue of the power of sale contained in the mortgage deed of Adah Zillah Johns and William Henry Johns, her husband, to Frances V. Pearre, dated November 23rd, 1887, and recorded among the mortgage records of Carroll county, in Liber W. N. M., No. 26, folio 127 etc., and duly assigned to Francis Neal Parke, the undersigned assignee will offer at Public Sale at the same place, day, hour and time as the first described lot or parcel of land, all that lot or parcel of land in Carroll county, Md., ADJOINING the first above described lot or parcel of land and containing

3 ACRES OF LAND, more or less.

This lot is cultivated but unimproved, and is a part of the premises now occupied by Adah Zillah Johns.

Terms of Sale as prescribed by the mortgage.—Cash on day of sale or ratification thereof by the court.

FRANCIS NEAL PARKE,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Bond & Parke, Solicitors.
F. A. Crawford, Auct. nov 18 4t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county Md., letters of Administration on the estate of

ELIZA A. YINGLING,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscribers, on or before the 7th day of June, 1911; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 7th day of November, 1910,

JOSEPHUS F. YINGLING,
CHARLES H. HUNT,
Administrators.
nov 11 4t

FRESH BURNT LIME.

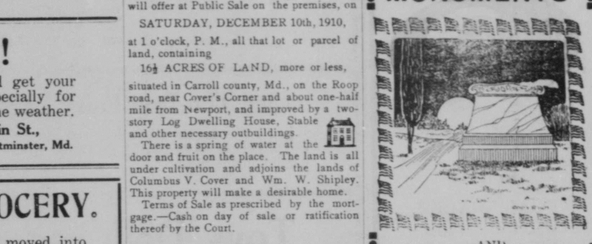
Fresh Burnt Lime now on hand. Buy now as it will be higher in the spring.

THE GOODWIN LIME CO..
nov 25 3t Westminster, Md.

REMOVAL.

I have move to my new place of business on East Main street, opposite Court street, and offer a large STOCK of

MONUMENTS



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HEADSTONES.

Yours for business,

Jos. L. Mathias.

C. & P. Phone 70-R ap 13

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.

I am prepared to issue through the leading

FIRE, LIFE, HEALTH

and Accident Insurance Companies, Policies

Sick and Accident Benefits

from $7.50 to $25.00 per week.

Rates reasonable. A share of your patronage solicited.

Call C. & P. Phone 45-K or write.

S. C. Stoner, Agent,
145 West Main Street,
Westminster, Md.
dec 19 09 1y

ELECTION NOTICE.

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll County are requested to meet at their office in Westminster, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1910,

for the purpose of electing

TEN DIRECTORS

to serve one year. The election will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 12 M.

By order,

C. GLOYD LYNCH,
nov 25 3t Secretary.

Sermon Preached at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Westminster, at the Union Thanksgiving Service, by Rev. Dr. Calvin S. Slagle.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation." Proverbs XIV: 34.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the Commonwealth appointing this day as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, we are here assembled. We have come to the house of God to render thanks to our Heavenly Father for the blessings and mercies which we, as a nation, have received. We recognize our Heavenly Father as the Giver of all gifts. Although His gifts come to us through the labor of our hands, yet He is the source of all temporal and spiritual blessings. We will not dwell on the many and rich blessings which, as a nation, we enjoy. They are known to you all. No nation or people, probably none in the history of the world, has been favored as we have been favored. The vast size of our territory, its favorable situation with regard to climate, the richness of its minerals of every description, the productiveness of its soil, the liberty which is granted by our Government for the free and unrestricted development of all the talents of man, all contribute to our greatness and are indicative of a further progress which the imagination cannot grasp. We will not dwell on this theme. It is a familiar one to you all. For all that has been given us in the past, for all that we have, for all we are as a nation let us humbly thank our Heavenly Father.

It may not be inappropriate to this occasion to indulge in some reflections upon what constitutes the greatness of a people—the true exaltation of a nation. Do we realize that this government is still an experiment; that this nation is still on trial? When we think of the future are we not apt to think of a continuation of the present form of government, of the preservation of the present order of things and of the survival of the nation to an almost indefinite period of time? We read and talk of the possibilities in store for other nations. We wonder whether the present forms of government in Europe can be preserved. We wonder whether there is enough vigor and vitality in the nations of the old world to meet and solve the questions of the age which are pressing for solution. But do we think in this way of ourselves? Are we not apt to rest secure in the reflection that we are so great that we can easily settle all questions that may confront us? How many persons ever thought, a few years before the Great Rebellion, that a bloody conflict of four years duration would almost disrupt our nation and shake the Government to its very foundation was so near at hand? It is true that prophecies were made that the great questions that divided the North and the South would never be settled peacefully but no one foresaw the matter, the bloody and desperate character of the conflict, or the suffering it would cause. And yet to-day we can look back over our history and see that forces and elements in our national life were at work for nearly a century that made the great conflict inevitable. So there are forces and elements now at work in us, as a people, shaping our future and determining our destiny. Because we are in the current of our country's life we do not realize the power of the current. Our nation passed through one great trial and passed through it successfully, but that does not prove that it will be able to weather the next storm. We say our Government is yet an experiment. It has stood the test and trials of a little over a century of existence. But the greater the country becomes, the more mixed its population, the greater will be the strain and pressure upon the Government in times of emergency. We are living in a fast age. Our inventions outstrip the wind. Time and space are almost overcome by man. People now move more rapidly, in thought as well as in body, than they formerly did. Man lives as long in one year now as he once did in ten. The same is true of us as a nation. Our country's greatness and development in thought, as well as in material resources, is unparalleled in the history of the world. The result is we are making history more rapidly now than it has ever been made in the past. The moral, social and political questions that press for solution will be solved more rapidly than has ever been done. A century, before the time of Christ, or in the Middle Ages, marked but little change in a people. But what revolutions in our habits of life and in our thinking take place in a generation now? What changes may another century, or even a generation, produce in America! Never was there a greater necessity for a people to appreciate what constitutes the true exaltation of a nation and upon what its security rests. We dare not rest our hopes of permanency and security, as a nation, upon what we have done. We are face to face with conditions far different from those which confronted our forefathers. Each age brings its own political, economic and social problems which must be solved. The principles which animate us as a people will ever find new applications, because history is never a mere repetition. Every age is under the law of development. Our only hope, therefore, for the continued welfare and prosperity of our country must rest upon our appreciation of those privileges which are necessary for the permanent prosperity and greatness of a people and that exalteth a nation. It may help us to appreciate these privileges if we first reflect upon the things in which the exaltation of a nation does not consist.

There was a time when the highest ideal of a nation was conquest. The ancient empires were never satisfied as long as there remained within reach an unconquered people. They believed that their only safety lay in the subjugation of all nations that might prove dangerous neighbors and rivals. This idea of conquest, which at first was the result of the instinct of self-preservation, grew until it became a passion with nations. They sought glory and exaltation through conquest, and the highest ideal of a nation was to be mistress of the world. It is said that Alexander the Great, after having conquered the known world, wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. At the time of the birth of the Saviour the Roman empire ruled all the nations of the known world. It was this passion for conquest that led Napoleon in his desperate attempt to conquer all Europe. But what a false idea of greatness—a greatness that floats upon a stream of blood! No nation can maintain itself merely by force of arms and battleships. 'Internal discensions, rivalries and corruption will always bring its dissolution. With the advance of Christianity and the growth of that divine charity which our Saviour brought into the world, the thirst for conquest has, in a measure, been quenched, and there is in the whole civilized world today a growing recognition of the rights of nations as well as of individuals. In this respect real progress has been made. The nation today that would start out on the warpath with the desire to conquer and subdue would soon be checked in her mad career by the combined forces of the civilized world.

Another false ideal of nations is that the gaining of wealth and the development of material resources exalts a nation. This idea does not prevail in the form that it once did. There was a time when might made right and nation subdued and plundered nation in its uncontrollable passion for gold. Nations are no longer robbers. The world has advanced beyond that. It would not be suffered. But is it not true that this idea that the true greatness and stability of a nation is measwealth in minerals and manufactures and in the productiveness of its soil prevails to a great extent? When we think of the greatness of our country are we not prone to think that it consists in what we have instead of in what we are? We ought not to undervalue our material resources. They are blessings for which we ought to be devoutly thankful. But do we realize the responsibilities connected with the possession of wealth, the duties and obligations which go hand in hand with the gift of material blessings? Do we realize the temptations which wealth brings and the penalties resulting from a misuse of wealth? It is what a people have as well as what they do not have that is a source of temptation. Wealth brings comforts and comforts are Divine blessings. It brings opportunities for the development of the higher faculties of our nature. It brings power to do good. But too often wealth brings more. Luxury, idleness, the pandering to the appetites and lusts of the body—these are opportunities which wealth affords and with these habits comes the weakening of the moral nature and the decline of vigor and manliness. Self-restraint and self-denial which are so necessary for the preservation of vigor and manliness are no longer cultivated and the result is decay, corruption, moral and physical weakness, immorality and the final disruption of the nation. The history of the world confirms the truth of this. The empires of antiquity began to go to pieces as soon as they became rich. Pagan Rome was never so rich as when she had scarce a freeman left. In the Middle Ages papal Rome stood raking into her chests the countless gold of her jubilee just before she suffered her most humiliating shame. Spain was dropping to pieces of inward decay when all the gold of the new world was flowing into the treasures of her kings. Your own observation confirms the truth which I proclaim. You have seen it illustrated again and again. It is said that the wealth of the world changes hands on an average of every three generations. Old Father Time is a just judge. The poor of to-day he makes the rich of to-morrow. How seldom does wealth remain in a family for generations. One generation accumulates, the second generation enjoys and the third is so weakened by the complicated luxury and indulgence in which it has been reared that it has not the moral strength even to retain its inherited possessions; and the family dies out or sinks to a condition of poverty or of helplessness. Its possessions are added to the fortunes of other families which will probably go through the same process of growth and decay. New vigor and life that husbands its physical, moral and spiritual strength is constantly being called into action in this way. But is it not possible that the moral and physical life of a people may be exhausted through this weakening process? May not the time come when the supply of healthy blood, of young men who husband all their moral and physical resources, who are industrious, frugal and temperate, may be exhausted? Ah, that is the question that presses upon us as we grow as a nation in wealth. History gives no encouraging answer. Christianity is our only hope. But if this be so, then is not wealth a curse to any people? No, it is a blessing. But it is with this blessing as with every other blessing, moral and spiritual strength and character are necessary for a proper appreciation and use of it. How significant is the prayer in the Litany! "In all time of our wealth Good Lord deliver us."

We need to offer this prayer, for as a nation we are rich and our wealth is increasing rapidly. We need to pray that we may be able to withstand the temptations which the possession of wealth always brings—the withering, corrupting and enervating effects of wealth. "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the Kingdom of God." Why? Not because riches are in themselves an obstacle, but because of the responsibilities which their possession brings and which so few have the strength to meet; because of the temptations and dangers which prosperity brings which so few have the strength to overcome. Oh! that we, as a nation, would learn that wealth and boundless resources are not necessary for any nation's greatness and exaltation, but that justice, mercy, temperance, chastity and righteousness are necessary; and that without these wealth may be the sign of inward weakness just as the gorgeous colorings of the autumnal woods are but the precursors of death and evidences of decay.

But there is another false ideal of exaltation. It is the idea that greatness consists in intelligence and culture. Christianity has ever fostered education and the culture of the mind, but education must always remain what she is—the handmaid of the church. Wherever the Church is planted, schools are established and the people are educated. The first schools and colleges in this country were founded by the Church and throughout the history of our country the Church has been the patron of true education. Christianity has always had an enlightening influence upon man. It is light itself and wherever it has free course it dispels the darkness of ignorance and superstition. It awakens thought. It challenges man's reason. It does not appeal alone to his emotions. But it regenerates the whole man—his will, his feeling, his thinking power. Man is lifted up to a higher plane of existence when he is apprehended by the Divine and when he contemplates the wisdom, justice, truth and mercy of Almighty God. Not only does Christianity foster the rudimentary education of the masses, but it encourages higher education—science, philosophy and literature. The cause of Christ can never suffer by the dissemination of the highest order of learning. There can be no contradiction between the revelation of God in nature and the full and complete revelation of Himself in the person of His only begotten and well beloved Son. Men may delve into the bowels of the earth, scan with the searching eye of the astronomer, the heavens; and unlock the secrets of the ages, but all knowledge gained will but confirm, as it has ever done, the moral and spiritual teaching of the Word of God. No it is not the greatest achievement of science that the Church needs to fear. But there is a danger connected with a false idea of the province of education. The danger consists in the belief that intellectual enlightenment and culture will exalt a nation. The belief of many is that education will raise up the people to a high standard of morality and to greatness. Teach the masses, give them a knowledge of the human body, of the laws of nature and of the penalties which result from a violation of nature's law, and it is claimed they will live temperate and moral lives. Show them the debasing and injurious effects of intemperance and immoral habits and they will avoid these habits. Give them more light and information. But will education lift a people to a higher plane of morality? Will education destroy the ingrained selfishness in man, which is the root of every sin and evil? No, Never can it do this by itself. Education can not regenerate man. It can not free the will from the bondage and servitude of sin. It can not destroy the selfish principle in us and replace it with a pure and unselfish love to God and man. It can hold up a high ideal of manhood, but it can not give the needed strength to realize this ideal. It can give knowledge and culture but it can never give you the power to control the passions and appetites of your body and soul. For the evidence of this look at the gilded vices, the immorality and corruption among people of intelligence and culture. The shameless impurity in the slums of our cities is no worse. Read history and you learn that among the ancient Greeks the highest culture was found in connection with the most debasing immorality, and their culture could not save them from the consequences of their sins Look around you and you see intelligent men, than whom none knew better the evil effects of intemperance, the victims of alcoholism. You see intelligent men and women enduring a living death under the power of the morphine habit. You see our jails and penitentiaries filled, not with the illiterate as we have been taught to believe, but with intelligent occupants. You see young men with bright minds, who have had the best intellectual training and who have been surrounded from childhood with an atmosphere of refinement helplessly carried into the whirlpool of dissipation and corruption. You see political bosses filling the highest positions of honor and responsibility in the land and using their offices for their own selfish aggrandizement. You see hands tainted with bribes, holding the reins of government. Dare we say as we think about us that what we most need, as a people, is the dissemination of education and culture? Dare we, as parents, hold, that our children will be honest and virtuous citizens if they are educated? No, our common school system is not the safeguard of the nation. Nor is a man a better citizen because he is learned in science, literature and the arts. And in this the Roman Catholic church is right when it asserts that Godless education is of no real benefit to a people. It does not follow from this that religious training should become a part of our public school system or that we should under value the importance of this system of education. But it does follow that unless our secular education is supplemented by a training in righteousness and by the nurture of Christian faith, that it will in the end prove worthless. No, it is neither our national or intellectual resources; it is neither the cultivation of the arts and sciences or the growth of a complicated luxury that exalts a nation. It is not upon these things that we dare base our hopes for the future of our beloved country. It is not what a man has but what he is that makes the man, and so it is with a people. It is not what they possess but what they are that makes them a strong and mighty people. "It is righteousness that exalteth a nation." Righteousness gives strength, sin produces weakness and death. I care not what evidences of our prosperity may be pointed out. They will never assert the righteous indignation of the God of nations if we are not a God-fearing and righteous people. Self restraint, honesty, temperance, purity, faith and love must abound in us. Animated and strengthened by these Christian virtues our forefathers sought a home in the Western world. They came to this country, for the most part, a plain, hard-working, Bible-reading people with a living consciousness of God in them and a thorough detestation of the devil and his works. They came with their pastors and their Bibles to work and prosper and serve God, and upon them He placed a great honor of building here a temple "whose walls we mark, whose towers we count." By their hands and heads and hearts the Lord builded and so the nation has endured and prospered. Had our forefathers been men without heroic virtue; had they worshipped gold instead of God; had they banished the Lord's Day and the Word of God we had not endured as a nation.

But as the past and present are due alone to the virtue and valor and Christian manhood of Christian people, so the future must be built upon the same foundation. It is not safe to rear a monument to a man till his life is finished. "He that endureth to the end" is at once the Divine promise and warning. So of this republic. It is still the fightingless, not yet a victorious one. It has given the world more than a hundred years of grand history; but its future is an experiment—an experiment because the character of its coming citizens is yet undetermined. If they take fast hold of Divine instruction and guard their country's rights—because they fear God and love their fellow men, then vital as the Church of Christ became its source is the same—it shall stand while time endures.

But as dangers threatened the life of the republic in the past, so do they now confront us; so will they ever confront us. Sin is constantly taking new forms. Those who fondly imagine that the millenium will come when this evil is put down, or that law passed, do not understand human nature. Never while the world stands will our nation be free from danger. As the pilot strains his eye to catch sight of the lighthouse that he may shun the rocks and enter the harbor, so must our grand republic fix her eyes upon Him who is the Light of the world, if she would bear to their haven the cherished hopes and treasures of being. As Christianity has been the source and spring of the virtue and valor of manhood of our fathers so must it be of the present and future generations. This government was founded upon the Bible. It is the corner stone of our liberty. From it we learned the great truths of the equality of all men before the law and their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The open Bible, the grand old Saxon Bible is our common treasure. The spirit of our government says: "Open it, read it, worship God."

A few years ago an African prinee, while on a visit to England, asked Queen Victoria the secret of England's greatness. The queen did not send him to the Tower of London to look upon the iron guarded jewels of the realm, but presenting him a Bible said: "Here is the secret of England's greatness." So when the nations ask for the secret of our prosperity let us point to the open Bible; let us point to a hundred thousand church spires—fingers of God pointing heavenward; let us point to the Lord's Day as the most sacred and cherished monuments of our national life. True lovers of their country will do this with grateful pride. The salt that preserves this nation and has given it progress and glory, the light that has shown to show it a pathway to peace and prosperity is found in the Word of God. It is a rock of diamonds, our nation's wealth. It is our sun dial by which to discern the times. It is our balance by which to weigh our action.

Again God has appointed His Church to preserve, refresh and bless the world, to convey to men the blessing of salvation from sin and righteousness—as clouds and mountain springs preserve, refresh and bless mankind. The cloud does not cover forests and fields with their cloaks of green, but it sends down its showers to be their life. The springs do not turn wheels and push paddles, but uniting the waters into rivulets and brooks pour down their forces to give thrift and power. So the Church is a source and spring of our virtue and morality. She is the leaven that leavens the lump of living. Far be it from her to leave her high estate, to forget her true nature and work, and mingle in political or secular matters. The mission of the Church is to train men in habits of obedience to God, of self-control and righteousness. In doing this she offers to the nation loyal subjects, virtuous and faithful citizens. And so the Republic will become safe and enduring. The faith and faithfulness of Christian men are the true elements of natural greatness. So the future of our beloved country resolves itself into your behavior and mine as God's children. We are apt to put on the garment of Christ's righteousness. Imbued with His spirit we shall purge our commercial and professional lives of deception, over reachings and impostures. We shall, in our public lives make no terms with sin for the sake of sordid gain or party. If a scoundrel is nominated for office we shall use our vote and influence against him, no matter to what party he belongs. Let us stand up boldly for truth and virtue. Let the Church in solid ranks rally round her Great Captain. The nation is safe while the Church is pure and the Church is pure while her members are men of faith and have the souls of strong, self-respecting men. He is the best and truest patriot who has most deeply learned the truth that "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation." Nation after nation has disbelieved it; and nation after nation has perished as the inevitable consequences of such disbelief. Let us believe the words of the text. Let us as we lift up our hearts and voices in thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for the temporal blessings with which He has blessed us, also thank Him for the richer spiritual blessings which He has given us in and through His only begotten Son who is the source of all righteousness.

I can in no more fitting way close my remarks than by quoting from the farewell address of the first president of our country, words which should be the watchwords of the nation. They are his invaluable legacy to his countrymen and the expression of his profound conviction of the necessity of religion and the evil tendency of unbelief.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, righteousness and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of true happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. . . . . "Let it simply be asked, where is the security for prosperity, for reputation, for life if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in our courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles."

This column edited by The Just Government League of Maryland. Headquarters corner of St. Paul and Pleasant streets, Baltimore, Md.

This column means not only to stick to fact in its own statements but also to answer, when it sees them, assertions about suffrage for women, or about suffragists themselves, by reference to fact. The Baltimore Sun of Saturday morning has on its last page this heading in large type, "Raps Suffragists Hard." Cardinal Gibbons, the Sun goes on to say, in his address to the students of St. Catherine's Normal Institute, advised them to avoid following those who desire woman suffrage. "Do not follow the steps of those," he said, "who have become mannish in their ways and fight for a place in politics. The place for the woman is in the home, and I trust you will strive to do your best now. By doing so each of you will bring joy to your relatives and friends, and in the future to the young man whom you may call your husband."

Now with all deference to his Eminence's eloquence for there is no right-minded citizen of Baltimore who would wish to speak otherwise than with respect of Cardinal Gibbons—let us glance at the facts of that case. Suffragists already have attained the ideal set before young women who are advised to avoid them. Suffragists have not fallen out with their husbands. Suffragists, almost to a woman have their husbands on their side. The warmest supporters, the best friends of their various leagues the country over—are the husbands of the most active and intelligent workers. A suffragist's husband is, in nine cases out of ten, her first and most valued convert. Occasionally it has happened that a husband has converted his wife. Woman suffrage is not purely a woman's cause. It has men advocates, men speakers and men's leagues for its advancement. It has been known to win a cardinal to its side. Give it a trial in Maryland and its fruits may be similar to that in Australia.

And that unflattering epithet mannish, which no doubt pains many who are of Cardinal Gibbons' own flock. What is the basis of its application to women who wish to perform the duties of citizenship by aid of the natural and approved method, the use of the ballot? Is it mannish to nurse the sick—to serve in hospital wards—to care for the ill and the dying in the homes of the poor? There no doubt are trained nurses who are not suffragists, but one would have to go far afield to get together a respectable number of them. Nurses almost to a woman see the need of the ballot for women. Their walks in life reveal conditions among the more helpless members of the community which only women can and will relieve.

Or is it mannish voluntarily to live among the poor of a large city and de-

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