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Finger Exercising Device.

For strengthening and limbering the fingers of pupils beginning the study of the piano, a device of very simple construction is made which may be adapted to suit the requirements of different users, says the December Popular Mechanics Magazine in an illustrated article. It consists of a lever held between two uprights and connected by a spring with a crossbar above. Notches cut in the under surface of the movable member and the top side of the crosspiece provide graduated spaces in which to place the rings holding the spring so that the tension may be varied as desired. The lever bar is secured to the rear upright by means of a hinge and moves in a groove extending through the front one. At the fore part of the apparatus is a rest which enables the wrist to be held in the correct position while different fingers are being exercised.

GIRLS! THICKEN AND BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR AND STOP DANDRUFF

Try this! Your hair gets wavy, glossy and abundant at once.

To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, business and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.

Have Determination

Saving, determination, system, courtesy, kindness and concentration will unlock all doors. Systematic saving is a key to success. SAVE THE DIMES. Call today and get one of our Dime Savings Banks, they will help you.

Citizens National Bank

SERMON AT CENTRAL CHURCH ON SUNDAY

REV. D. WITHERSPOON
DODGE SEEMED TO BE AT HIS BEST
ATTENDANCE GOOD
And Pastor Preached on "Perfection Through Suffering"—
Was Very Impressive.

The subject of Rev. D. Witherspoon Dodge's sermon at Central Presbyterian church yesterday morning was "Perfection Through Suffering," and it was one of the most interesting and convincing heard in Anderson recently. It was in substance as follows:

"To make the captain of our salvation perfect through suffering," Heb. 2:10.

The Perfection of Jesus.
These words are written concerning Jesus Christ. A moment's reflection upon them startles the mind with a serious question. Was not Jesus Christ always perfect? How could He then be made perfect? What do the words mean when they say that Jesus Christ was made perfect?

There are two ways of answering the difficulty raised by such questions. One way is to say that the words do not really mean what they say; the other way is to revise the common conception of the Person of Jesus which regards Him as having passed through no sort of development at all by which He gradually reached the perfection with which He was crowned when He had done a finished work and was ready to return to the Father with the glory that He had with Him from the beginning of the world.

With the first method of solution, we have no sympathy. It is thoroughly procrustean. It comes to the interpretation of the Bible with certain set theories, and says that all of its facts must be made to fit them. If the facts are stated to do not fit so much the worse for the facts; they must be trimmed to fit. This method of procedure has been the bane of ecclesiastical interpretation, and an ever-present barrier to progress. The churches have established certain truths in their "standards," ratified them by the vote of councils and assemblies and made them the sole criterion for the appraisal of any other truths which might be suggested in the future. If the new truths did not conform to the standards, they—the truths—must be sacrificed, laid to the rubbish heap and labeled "heresy," while the infallible standards continued to exercise sovereign sway over men's minds. This is the Roman Catholic method of doing things,—but it is not confined to them by any means. Such arbitrary interpretations have no confidence in the spirit of truth who was sent forth by Jesus to lead men's minds into all truth; they think that all truth has already been discovered. And all of this is believed in spite of the changes which have been continuously made in the history of Christian doctrine throughout the centuries.

The other method of understanding the meaning of these words must be adopted. The words mean just what they seem to mean, and if this meaning conflicts with our preconceived conception of Jesus Christ, this conception must be changed, not the meaning of the words. Some say that these words mean that through the curriculum of suffering Christ was made perfect in character by learning certain moral virtues, as sympathy, patience, obedience, faith. Other say that they mean that He was thus fitted for the office of the captain of our salvation. Both of these interpretations seem to be true. For we are told in this same epistle that He "learned obedience by the things that He suffered, and that because He suffered being tempted, He is able also to succor them that are tempted," as a "high priest, who can be touched with a feeling of our infirmities." And such a character of course fitted Him for the high office which He now holds as the captain of our salvation.

The Gospel records also speak of the development which our Lord underwent. They tell us that "He grew in wisdom and in stature, and in favor with God and man." Here is the prediction of a growth both mental, physical and spiritual. And the full humanity of our Lord which the church has always taught also compels us to believe that He went through some process of change by which He gradually reached perfection. Can we illustrate this process from the growth of a flower? The flower is perfect at every stage of its life in respect to the ideal to which it ought to conform then; but it is not perfect with respect to the ideal which it will one day reach. So also our Lord. He emptied Himself of His heavenly attributes for our sakes, and upon Himself the form of a servant, and went through our human experiences, tempted in all points like us, were, always overcoming the lower nature by the higher never giving way to the unworthy and the inferior, making His resurrection from the dead. He was constituted to be the Son of God with power.

If this be a somewhat new idea of our Lord, what change does it make in our attitude toward Him? Does it put Him so much on the level that we occupy as to lower His divine dignity? Does it rob Him of the majesty of deity before which we have been accustomed to worship with awed souls? Does it make Him of any less value to us? I am firmly convinced that only such an interpretation of His person makes Him for us the friend, the companion, the elder

brother, the Savior and the Lord that we poor struggling sons of Adam need. It brings Him infinitely nearer to us. He is a real companion for us in every experience of life through which we must pass:

"The Savior hath passed through its portals before Thee, And the lamp of His love is Thy guide through the gloom."
Perfection Is the Purpose of Life.

That which Jesus was made in the aim of every other life. He was made perfect as an illustration of the ideal that should attract us. One of the old church fathers has the right idea of the matter when he says that "God became a man in Jesus in order to make man godlike; Jesus put this ideal and aim before us in the sermon on the mount, when He said, 'Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect.'" Paul, His servant knew that this was man's business in the world, too, when he defined as his aim in preaching "to present every man perfect in Christ Jesus," and also, when he wrote that the end of every life was to come to "a full grown man, even to the measure of the stature of the fullness."

It would be difficult to define perfection, I suppose. Definitions hardly ever define with any thoroughgoing satisfaction. We might say that perfection is the full and harmonious development of our every power and faculty, physical, mental, moral and spiritual. Or we might say that it is that state of being in which there is no desirable element of personality lacking. But these definitions are abstract. We get the truest ideas of things from a concrete representation of them. No definition of an orange as to its shape, color, size or contents can compare with a sight of the object. It is just so with the ideal of perfection. Have we a concrete representation of this? Indeed we have. In Him of whom the text speaks. In Luke's gospel, Jesus is recorded as saying, "No disciple is above His Master; but the disciple, when he is perfect, shall be as His Master." Jesus is Himself the perfect man. In His unlimited love for everyone and everything, whether friends or enemies; in His utter unselfishness and willingness to sacrifice Himself for truth or righteousness or people; in His supreme devotion to duty as embodied in His Father's will; in His faithfulness to His mission even unto death; in the full realization of every characteristic which could be desired in either man or God.—In these things, Jesus Christ stands before the eyes of all who will look upon Him as the constant ideal of perfection. Ecce Homo!

The Way by Which Perfection is Reached.

There is but one way by which perfection is reached; it is by the way of experience in which we accept willingly whatever of suffering comes into our lives.

Have we never stopped to wonder why Jesus Christ, the Son of God in whom the Father was ever well pleased, endured such sufferings as the gospels record concerning His life? Have we not sometimes thought it strange that He should suffer as no one ever suffered before or since? The gospels do not tell us why He so suffered. They only record the facts of His life. It is to the Epistles that we go for the explanation of those facts. The gospels are history; the Epistles are philosophy. The gospels tell us what happened in His life; the Epistles tell us why such things happened. The gospels are action, and dwell in the realm of the practical; the Epistles are thought, and dwell in the realm of the theoretical. And so these questions which we are now asked as we read the gospels, find their answer in the epistles. We learn from our text the meaning of those sufferings in the family life of Jesus, where He was looked upon as crazy; of His day where He was regarded as a heretic because He advanced a teaching which superseded that of Moses and the traditions of the elders; of His sufferings at the hands of the state which looked upon Him as one who would try to set Himself up as another king, although He commanded His disciples to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; of His sufferings in Gethsemane, in the courts of injustice and on Calvary's Hill. He willingly accepted such sufferings as came His way as a consequence of the life mission that He had chosen, willing to be persecuted for righteousness sake in order that He might be perfected as the captain of that saving influence and power which should bring into the world the true kingdom of God.

It is through the discipline of such suffering that our lives come to perfection. It is not by the road of ease and comfort and luxury that we reach it. Mrs. Browning is but one of the many voices that could tell us that she "learned in suffering what she sang in verse." Our statesmen who renounce the popularity which might easily be theirs at the cost of the sacrifice of conscience and convictions, could also tell us that suffering has been a faithful master in the perfecting of their characters. Our men of business who are frequently hard put to it to conduct their enterprises on a Christian standard of ethics could tell us things here too. And every individual, whether rich or poor, high or low, knows that the experiences which have had most value in contributing to the richness of their inner lives have involved some degree of suffering. The mellow souls, the choice spirits of the world, the true comforters of their kind, the leaders of the world in its great enterprises are not those who have revelled in abundance all of their days, apart from the sufferings of humanity; they are those who have gotten down into them and shared them as did the man of sorrows, who was acquainted with grief.

Some Lessons.

We may learn some lessons from all of this which have some real contribution to make to our lives. The first one is that our Savior is not one who is removed from the struggles with which we have to contend in life, one who came from heaven per-

fect in every attribute, living a sham life, undergoing no process of development such as is forced upon us. Jesus really was tempted in all points like as we are, yet without sin; and because He was so tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted.

We may learn next what is the real purpose of life. It is that we may be made perfect. Not happiness is the end of life, not comfort, not the amassing of a great fortune, not to be a prime favorite among our fellows, not to understand all of the mysteries of life, not to accept with a mental assent some creed supposed to inclose all truth; nothing of these external and partial things are to be the object of our soul's strivings, but that we may be made perfect even as our Father in heaven is perfect.

A third lesson relates to God's part in the sufferings of life. Does God send all of our sufferings on us? The truth seems rather to be, that in a life which cannot be made perfect apart from sufferings, He comes to share our sufferings with us. In all of our afflictions, He is afflicted; and the angel of His presence saves us. God is not a solitary spectator of the things that try our souls. The doctrine of the impossibility of God has no countenance at all in scripture, nor in the realm of common sense. He is always our Father, and the Father of "how much more" than our earthly parents.

We then learn finally the true meaning of suffering in life. In the midst of the dark cloud that surrounds us while it is upon us, we may be able to see no light. We may think that our sufferings are worse than useless; that they are absolutely cruel. Not so. They have a meaning and a purpose, and they are fitting us with the garments of perfection which we shall one day wear. In the book of Revelation, there is a picture of certain ones who in heaven are seen to have on exceedingly white robes. The question is asked, Where did these come from? And the answer is, These are they that have passed through great tribulation, whose robes have been made white in the blood of the lamb. May we not accept the words of the Apostle, that the sufferings of the present time are but for a moment, and are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed?

FARM MANAGEMENT

Fundamental Principles of the Business of Farming.
Certain fundamental principles of farm management are advanced by specialists of the department as having been brought out or substantiated by a thorough agricultural survey of an old and representative farming section of Chester county, Pa. These principles are summarized as follows:

Farming conforms to local soil, climate, labor, and market conditions as well as to the business conditions of the individual farm.

When conditions remain unchanged for a long time, farming becomes approximately what it ought to be, to get the best results, provided that practice which is immediately the most profitable does not deplete soil fertility.

Success in farming, measured in per cent of profit on investment, does not depend on the magnitude of the farm business, but measured in terms of the standard of living of the farm family it is directly proportional to the magnitude of business.

Profits increase as yields per acre increase until the yields are considerably above the average for the locality, but beyond this point increased yields are obtained at a loss.

In quantity of product per dairy cow the point of diminishing returns is not reached in ordinary farm practice.

It is easier and more profitable to increase low yields per acre than high ones, and small product per cow than large product. In other words, profits can be increased more easily by attention to the weakest points in a farming system.

There is a way of grouping the enterprises of a farm that is more profitable than any other way; that is, there is a certain most profitable acreage for each crop and a most profitable proportion of income from any one source.

Some enterprises, such as poultry keeping, may easily be made profitable as side lines; yet are difficult to make profitable when made a main feature of the farm business.

Production costs much more per bushel of product on the small farm than on the large farm of the same type.

Diversity of business is an important factor of success on the average farm. A moderate degree of diversity is better than either extreme.

These principles, together with the figures which serve to establish them, are discussed at length in a bulletin entitled "Farm Management Practice in Chester County, Pa." about to be issued by the department. This work, the result of a survey carried out by the Office of Farm Management, embodies a very exhaustive study of the agriculture of the region surveyed.



THANKSGIVING

Of all the years that the United States has celebrated Thanksgiving, Nineteen Hundred and Fifteen has more good reason than all that have gone before. With millions of Europeans engaged in the most destructive death-struggle the world has ever known, the good old United States is at peace with the world, waiting patiently to play the part of peace-maker when the time is ripe.

This time a year ago, business throughout the Southland was almost at a standstill—but conditions have changed very materially, our great staple was raised more cheaply this year than usual, and cotton is now selling for almost an average price, so we as a community, have good reason for being thankful.

This firm is deeply grateful for the business entrusted to its care, and assures its friends and patrons that it appreciates keenly the many tokens of confidence shown it during the past twelve months.

By the way, if there is anything needed in the way of Sterling Silver or a Fine Quality of Silver-plate or a Dinner set of French or Austrian China, or some Fancy pieces of Hand-painted China, Carving sets, Vases for Cut Flowers, or sparkling Cut-glass to brighten up the table for that sumptuous Thanksgiving Dinner, please let us serve! Our stock is replete with just what you want in these lines.

Wright's Silver Cream to brighten up the old Silver.

JOHN M. HUBBARD & CO.

Reliable Jewelers



WHEN TO ADVERTISE

By E. E. Shively

When Business is Slack

An advertising tonic will break up the most obstinate case of commercial inertia and automatically place you on that side of the street where there's real activity. If for no better reason, advertise to show your competitor that you've not lost courage.

When Business is Good

You've the advantage of a downhill pull so make the best of the running while it's good by keeping up your advertising. Insure yourself against the coming slow season by making every season active.

When Your Competitor Knocks You

Keep up your advertising for there are now two advertising your business. Every knock is just so much publicity in your favor—and it's free. In this case you get double value for your advertising expenditure.

When the Field is All Yours

Advertising is the best fortification you can provide against a possible competitor. Keeping your name continually before the public gives you a precedence that's practically competitor-proof.

When Entering a New Field

People won't flock into your establishment to inspect your stock until they know you're in town. Be sure that your goods are the best—then with confidence tell people what you've got. You'll get there in spite of competition.

When? - Never!

Advertising can be adapted with profit to any business ill, no matter how trifling or how serious. Ask Wanamaker or Marshall Field which day, week, or month of the year it is safe to lay back on their advertising. The answer is self-evident.