Spring-tide Birds Are Singing, Singing

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

UNIQUE EASTER SERVICES IN CALIFORNIA

WHO fear death take heed of Spring-Spring with its bursting sod That cries, "O Death, where is thy sting?

I bring new life from God." Ye who fear death now hope acclaim, Be brave among the brave; "Christ is risen," the bells proclaim,

Ye who fear death with life at strife Have faith in Easter Day With message of immortal life For all our mortal clay!

"No vict'ry hath the grave."

Easter makes a many-sided appeal to the many-sided Twentieth Century American. For the complex civilization of Twentieth Century America has produced a complex man. This is admittedly a materialistic age. And it is often stated that the American of today does not go to church. Yet the statistics show that the church membership is increasing much faster than the population. In 1890 the church membership was 34 per cent of the population and in 1922 it was 45 per cent. In the latter year there were 243,578 churches, with 47,407,251 members, 214,385 ministers, and 204,464 Sunday schools with 25,189,419 members. The total amount of money raised by all churches was \$518,317,578.

So to approximately one-half of the American people the season of the Resurrection is one of paramount importance. The Resurrection is, of course, at all times a basic fact in their religious life. But at Easter all hearts and minds are attuned to the message of the day, "Christ Is Risen."

Doubtless most of the other half of our people are more concerned about the Easter message than is apparent. Not every man who ponders over the mystery of death and has hope in the message, "Death is swallowed up in victory," is a church-goer. And many a reverent mind and believing heart is to be found outside the churches on Easter Sunday. This is shown by the remarkable picture showing early morning Easter services near Los Angeles.

This earth, it should be remembered, is very, very old. And man has been on it a long, long time. Man for untold ages has rejoiced over the coming of Spring. To primitive man in most parts of the earth winter was a time of privation, of menace to existence and often of death. So the coming of Spring was literally the promise of renewed life. And great was his rejoicing thereat.

When Christianity came to bless the world Easter was already a festival. The Church was quick to impart the religious significance of Easter to the rejoicing of the pagan festival. So it is today that there \$till lingers much of the Easter of prehistoric times. So it is today that our Twentieth Century Easter is a curious commingling of the Christian and the pagan.

The nature-lover of today is an object lesson of the persistence of man's close affinity with Nature which even a material and artificial civilization has been largely powerless to destroy. In ancient Chinese poetry is to be found such lines as these:

. Suddenly there comes The revelation of the ancient wind, Flooding my soul with glory; till I feel One with the brightness of the first fair dawn,

One with the many-colored spring; and all The secrets of the scented hearts of flowers Are whispered through me . This ancient Chinese poet sanglong before

Christianity had come to man. The modern nature-lover sings: Touched by a light that has no name,

A beauty never sung: Aloft on sky and mountain wall Are God's great pictures hung.

Yes, the modern nature-lover sees God in Nature. He may not be conventional in his religious connection and performance, but he worships with a sincere faith and a believing heart. He sees in the magnificent response of his own

being to "God's great pictures" the proof of divinity in humanity. In the presence of beauty perfect, ripe, complete That Art's own hand could only smutch

And Nature's self not better much

the nature-lover realizes that he is the only animal who can think, "I am; I ought; I can." And it is in the presence of this majestic beauty of Nature that the nature-lover is most apt to resolve. "I will." Many a high ideal has been found amid lofty mountain peaks.

It is because the nature-lover so universally sees

God in Nature that Luther Burbank's recent public declaration that he is an "infidel" is evoking so much discussion. Everyone knows that the "plant wizard" has achieved seeming miracles in creating new plants, flowers and fruits. And nearnow come to. He says, in part:

I do recognize the existence of a great universal power-a power which we can't even begin to comprehend and might as well not attempt to. It may be a conscious mind and it may not. I don' As a scientist I should like to know, but as a man I am not so vitally concerned.

As for Christ-well, He has been most outrageously belied. His followers . . bled His words and conduct that many of them no longer apply to present life. infidel of His day, because He rebelled against the prevailing religion and government.

I am a lover of Christ as a man and His works and all things that help humanity, but, nevertheless, just as He was an infidel then, I am an infidel I do not believe what has been served to me to believe. I am a doubter, a questioner, a When it can be proved to me that there is immortality, that there is resurrection beyond the gates of death, then will I believe.

Mr. Burbank, it will be noted, demands "proof by the crucible" of future life. Doubtless many half-thinkers will say, "Well, Burbank should know." But Mr. Burbank does not know. Nobody in all the world knows. Immortality rests largely on a foundation of universal human longing and of faith. Mankind has clung to the hope of a life beyond the grave from the very dawn of the race. The relics of the Stone Age give evidence. You find it in the records of the ancient Egyptians. The aboriginal American had it. Cicero, the famous writer and orator of old Rome, wrote this:

There is, I know not how, in the minds of men, a certain presage, as it were, of a future existence; and this takes the deepest root, and is most discoverable in the greatest geniuses and most ex-

Cicero may have had the right of it. But no breast of man or woman is too humble to have the belief and hope. Nor is this belief and hope something to be hidden from public sight. Pick up any newspaper and you will find expression of it in the "In Memoriam" verse of the "Death Notices." Here are two examples, taken at random, with names omitted:

> Often we pause and think of you And think of how sudden you died; To think you could not say good-bye Before you closed your eyes. We think of you as one who sleeps All free from grief and pain: Happy days we know will come

When we shall meet again.

A sad and lonely year has passed Since our dear mother was taken away: Shadows over our lives are cast, And dark is our home, today.

Without her the world seems very different we find, But sweet are the memories she left behind. God knew best and took her to the beautiful shore, Where we shall soon meet her, to part no more

Easter has its importance, entirely aside from the question whether the venerable "plant wizard infidel" is right or wrong. Men may differ over whether the resurrection experiences of the followers of Jesus were subjective or objective. But history establishes the fact that these experiences were of world-wide importance. The followers of Jesus believed that He who had been upon the cross and had lain in Joseph's tomb survived in their midst a real and living presence. This faith brought together the scattered groups. This faith changed dejection to rejoicing. This faith carried them through bitter persecution. This faith won increasing inherents. This faith triumphed over all opposition. It became the message of life eternal. It is the Easter message of today.

So the vital meaning of the Easter message of today is that it is possible for every man to live in the light and power of the life eternal, both now and forever.

Easter, as all good church people know, falls ly everyone is surprised at the conclusion he has ! this year on April 4. Last year it fell on April 12. Next year it will fall on April 17. Seldom does it fall on the same date in successive years. Its earliest date in recent times was March 22 in the year 1818; its latest appears to have been April 25 in 1886. Future years in which Easter will fall on the same day of the month have been calculated thus:

> March 23-2008, 2160, 2228, 2380. March 31-1929, 1991, 2002, 2013. April 1-1984, 1945, 1956, 2018. April 4-1926, 1999, 2010. April 7-1985, 1996, 2075, 2080. April 8-1928, 2007, 2012, 2091. April 12-1925, 1956, 1998, 2209. April 20-1930, 2003, 2004.

April 23-2000, 2079.

The moon is to blame for the variableness of the Easter date. In the early days of the Christian church the fixing of the Easter date was a vexed question for several centuries. The Christians of Jewish descent did not care whether Easter fell on Sunday or on a week day. The Christians of Gentile descent wanted it to fall on Sunday. The question was not decided till the Council of Nice took action in 325.

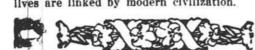
Sooner or later, however-and it may be surprisingly soon-we shall have a new calendar which will change all this. This new calendar will have a year of 13 months and it will work some radical changes. Christmas and New Year's Day will always fall on the same day of the week and so will the Fourth of July and Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday.

And this new calendar will also fix the date of Easter Sunday, so that it will fall on the same day of the same month each year. It will be the business interests of the world that bring about the adoption of this new calendar-if it is adopted. And, if you stop to think, this fixing of the Easter date will please many people. For many people are engaged in pursuits in which Easter bulks

There are, for example, the florists. Eastertide is one of their harvest times. It is easily to be of the old knights' residences are the imagined that a variation of a whole month in the falling of Easter does not fill them with joy. mous noble families of Europe. For, of course, they must have their flowers ready to the house to catch the cream of the market.

Easter is a time for new clothing-and especially for new hats for the fair sex. A fixed Easter | which ranked as one of the seven date would undoubtedly be hailed with joy by fashion-designers, manufacturers, wholesalers, and over by an earthquake in 224 B. C., retailers, to say nothing of the people who wear after standing only 56 years. The the new clothing and the new hats in the fashion pieces lay where they had failen for parades of Easter Sunday.

The egg men also have to keep a weather-eve out for the shifting dates of Easter. Also the incubator men who furnish the cute little chicks for show windows. Likewise the candy-makers. And as the beginning of Lent depends upon the Easter date the dealers in fish must watch their calendars. Altogether the date of the falling of Easter each year is of financial interest to many people. Of course, the business world, in working on a 13-month calendar, is only incidentally concerned about Easter. But it all serves as an object lesson of how closely our social, industrial and religious lives are linked by modern civilization.



"Mystery Play" Portrays Divine Drama slave presents him with the silver ewer of Louis Quinze, with powdered wigs of water which he bears. Here are the eating apples off the bough of an or

"Mystery Play" is performed. In it which marked that one-time sad and cock, which must to all time witness all who took part in that greatest and stately passage to Calvary; Pontius to his discredit; Thomas, the increduever knew are represented the specially chosen mem-parasol over his head," while, as he clad, and weeping female figures rep-"torches are lighted, and the place turies—"I wash my hands of it," a Eve follow in the train, "in costumes

four doctors of law, arrayed in gown ange tree." and cap; yonder King Herod, his gol-Every Good Friday at Monaco, on of bells which are wanting." On the den crown surmounting his hair of the shores of the Mediterranean, a way are portrayed the various stations venerable gray; Saint Peter, with that most divine drama which the world Pilate walks gloomily, "escorted by a lous; and Judas, false and most cruel most divine diameter and most cruel sever knew are represented in the pro- servant, who carries a large white friend of all. Three shrouded, blackbers of a religious brotherhood, utters those hateful words which still resent the Marys; the Jews brandish pers of a lighted, and the drums of echo down through the listening centure axes; while even Adam and

slave presents him with the sliver ewer of Louis Quinze, with powdered wigs

Odd Make-Up Occasionally we meet a man who despises the people who flatter him and hates those who do not flatter him at all.-Exchange.

Tune 'Em Out Some radio singers are lucky they're mass ton has bread



Ancient Walls of Adalia.

and poured into ditches which lead

from the well in different directions

The climate of Rhodes is splendid,

and the island is sought by many as

a summer resort. The bathing is ex-

cellent, and a fairly good hotel has

been built for the accommodation of

strangers. The commerce of the is-

land consists chiefly in an export

Whoever makes the trip by steamer

from Rhodes to Adalia by clear weath-

er has added a chapter to his experi-

ences which will undoubtedly be

classed among the fondest recollec-

tions of later life. To the right lies

the broad expanse of the Mediter-

ranean stretching away to the shores

of Palestine and Africa, while to the

left, the snow-capped mountains of

ancient Lycia pierce the azure blue.

The scene is varied by a changing view

of immense precipices over which

plunge thundering torrents of melted

snow into deep gorges, cut into the

lower hills which separate the high-

A stay at Fineka near the point of

the Lycian peninsula enables one to

study the life and customs of the na-

tives in a section of Asia Minor sel-

dom visited by a stranger. Every-

thing is primitive, and, with the ex-

ception of a few large estate owners,

the people are wretchedly poor. They

live in miserable huts, which neither

keep out the cold of winter nor the

heat of summer. In this section are a

large number of genuine African

negroes who have lived and intermar-

ried with the Turks for generations

past. They are all Moslems in re-

Adalia is Interesting.

Few towns in Tur'ey can vie with

Adalia in real genuine interest from

the viewpoint of presenting to the

stranger a deep insight into the hab-

its and customs of the people. The

harbor itself is small but deep, and

only little coasting steamers can an-

The town has been built upon a

cliff 120 feet high, which commands

the sea and over which tumble in-

numerable streams of clear, cold wa-

ter that have their sources far up

among the distant snow-clad moun-

tains. These streams serve at the

same time to irrigate magnificent or-

One sees in every part of Adalla

pieces of ancient sculptures used as

adornments in the walls, street cor-

ners, doorways, courtyards and foun-

tains. About the only antiquity, how-

ever, that has retained its original

position is the splendid wall, which

had been preserved almost in its en-

tirety, although belonging to different

epochs of history, and which has

naturally been patched and repaired

frequently during the hundreds of

years of its existence. The wall

around Adalia is similar in many re-

spects to the one at Wisby, on the is-

Adalia is noted for its dancing

dervishes. Greeks of this section have

lived so exclusively among them-

selves for generations that they have

retained many ancient habits of their

race. This is also true of the Jews

who reside here. The bazaars and

mosques are also extremely interest-

ing, inasmuch as they have retained

their distinctly Turkish character

since medieval times. In some places

the streets are very narrow, and the

balconies of many of the houses pro-

ject outward one above the other to

such an extent that two persons can

almost join hands across the street

Adalia also has a considerable silk

industry, as the climate of this sec-

tion is conducive to the growth of the

mulberry tree. The cocoon sheds are

erected outside the city limits and are

interesting, for the reason that the la-

borers employed are made up of the

from the upper stories.

land of Gotland, in the Baltic sea.

chards of figs, pears and mandarins.

chor well in toward the quay.

ligion.

er ranges from the plain and sea.

trade in fruit and vegetables.

over a field.

l ancient site of Ialysos, which was one (Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.) of the earliest Dorian settlements on the island, affords an opportunity to UMORS in European diplomatic circles that Great Britain may see something of the country people of the island, who are for the most consent to Italy's taking over a part of southwestern Asia part Greek. The Greek schools and Minor seem to revive plans formulatchurches are very good, considering ed toward the close of the World war the fact that the people practically whereby Adalia and the surrounding live from hand to mouth. Farming country were to become Italian terrimethods are wholly primitive. The ancient plan of irrigating from wells is still in vogue. The water is lifted

In this region Italy already possesses the sizable island of Rhodes off the southwestern corner of Asia Minor and the little island of Kastelorizo, 75 miles farther east and close to the mainland. The mainland here forms a blunt peninsula, known as Lycia in the days of Greek supremacy in Asia Minor. The city of Adalia is at the eastern base of this peninsula, at the head of the Gulf of Adalia.

In almost every era since the dawn of history Rhodes has had its years of importance. It was in the favored location in early times, at the crossing of the marine highways between Byzantium, Greece and Italy on the one hand, and on the other Egypt southeastern Asia Minor and Syria. gateway to the East. Inevitably a great maritime and commercial community grew up on Rhodes; it took the torch of Mediterranean commerce from Phoenicia to pass it on later to Byzantium, Rome, Genoa and Venice. As a result of Rhodes' dominant

commercial position, its laws and coinage were the standards of their day throughout the Mediterranean. The Rhodians, too, were colonizers and planted their stations on the shores of Asia Minor, Africa, Greece, Italy and

even Spain. Like Washington, D. C., the city of Rhodes was laid out, on its establishment in 408 B. C., according to an ordered plan, by an architectural engineer. Hippodamus of Miletus. The new city was given a sort of "commission form" of government consisting of a group of six executives. When Rhodes was destroyed by earthquake in 227 B. C., it received the practical sympathy of its world as Tokyo did in 1923; rellef funds were sent from all the Hellenic states to repair the damage. Even the Great Colossus was a "victory statue," made of enemy catapults and other war engines-the "gun-metal" of the day.

Stronghold of Crusaders. Perhaps the most picturesque era in Rhodes' history was from 1309 to 1522 when it was the stronghold of the crusading Knights of St. John and the bulwark of Christendom against the Moslems. The old Greek city had practically disappeared when the knights came and they built anew: great moats and walls, bastions and towers, and staunch stone dwellings. They evacuated the city to the Turks in 1522, but the deep marks their two centuries of occupancy left remain today. It is doubtful if in all Europe is to be found a more perfect example of a European fortified city of the Fifteenth century than is to be seen in Rhodes, geographically and climatically the quintessence of the Near East.

In the city's main thoroughfare, the Street of the Knights, are the same fine old windows, even if most of them are disfigured by superimposed lattices to shield harem ladies from unauthorized view. Built into the walls coats-of-arms of some of the most fa-

No trace of the famous Colossus of Rhodes remains today. This bronze statue, more than a hundred feet high, wonders of the world, was toppled nearly 900 years when a more ignominious fate overtook them. They were sold to a junk dealer.

In May, 1912, an Italian fleet landed a force on the island of Rhodes. and in a short time compelled the small Turkish garrison to capitulate. According to an Italian census of the city of Rhodes taken soon after the occupation, the population numbered 13,744; namely, 4,890 Moslems, 4,290 Jews and 3,564 Greeks, making practically an equal division among the three nationalities. The Jews and Moslems are crowded, for the most part, within the walls, while the Greeks are spread around among the little suburban villages.

different nationalities residing in the An excursion along the coast to the district.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

The larger a loaf or cake the lower

the temperature of the oven should be. A high-backed settle with a hinged

seat makes an excellent wood box for he living room.

Instead of placing pastry on ice in order to keep it cool, so it will be flaky, try filling a quart-sized vinegar bottle with small pieces of ice and use as a rolling pin.

Orange flavoring for cake filling is one that is seldom tired of.

Common table salt applied with a damp cloth will remove egg stains from silver.

A good salad is sorrel mixed with shredded cabbage or lettuce, with French dressing.

To remove mercury from gold jewelry use a soft-soap eraser and rub it | cash sales pay balance | cash as you would polish.

Doesn't ! Freezone ly that corn ly you lift Your drugg Freezone remove ever

corn between calluses, with

CHILDREN WITHW

NEED HELP ON Don't delay a minus child has worm destroy his nealth his teeth, picks his symptoms. Disorderei Immediately give him ; mifuge. It has been the

t your druggist Frey's Vermit Expels Worms

STANBACK GIVES QUICK

Fairmont, N. C.- "I have constant sufferer from h twenty years and have tre thing that has been recome me. A few days. ago 1 sample package of Standard more relief from it than have ever tried."-J. L. Hu . Everybody who has tried powders praises this new Harmless yet effective Sun give speedy relief from pala

Odd Material for Ch

A peculiar check that we by a Kansas bank in liss has earthed during the cleaning vault. While C. F. Sangster d Kan., was busy overseeing the ing of his home he picked ma of soft pine an inch thick, see long and three inches wide ceeded to write a check on the National bank. The check w ward cashed by Sam Temple, dorsing it, took it to the land It was deposited and stamp



The Best Recommendation

to imitate it. If Bare-towas not growing hair on M heads there would be no in tors. If there is baidness signs of it you can't afford neglect to use Forst's Original Bare-to-Hair.

Correspondence given pents attention.

For sale by all Drug Stores Barber Shops.

W. H. FORST, M SCOTTDALE, PENN





and gives quick relie

Clean and Healthy

Chicks-Pure Bred-Clark W. Leghorns (Holl)
Brown Leghorns (Holl)
Brown Leghorns \$14
\$14.00; S. C. R. I. Redsouth Rocks \$16.00; Whi'
All chicks guaranteed
gord health. 98% live of
Whith order; bal 1
Valley Gem Hatchery. For Sale: Breeding Piges

wood Ave., Parma, Broo

BIG BOOM STARTING AT XORFOLD ginia. Half million della one hundred and fifty the