

O. C. SHEPARD CO.

MEDINA, OHIO

FARMERS—If you want to sell your old wheat before harvest we will be glad to buy it of you any time now. We offer the best facilities possible for the prompt and accurate handling of your grain. Our elevator is located on the Smith Road near the high school building. It is a convenient place to get to and a handy place to unload. See us if you want to sell some wheat.

OATS—Our oats are western number two white oats and they are re-cleaned by ourselves. These oats are the very best horse feed as they are absolutely free from dust, bright, sound, and sweet.

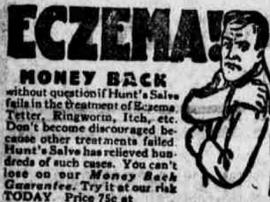
POULTRY FEED—Intermediate Chick Feed takes the lead now. It is just the thing to feed chicks four weeks old. We also have Blatchfords Chick Mash, Conkey's Buttermilk Mash and all the other worth while poultry feeds.

CONKEY makes a remedy for every chicken disease. We sell these remedies. If you have sickness among your flocks some of these remedies will surely save you some chicks.

BUCKWHEAT wanted.

O. C. SHEPARD CO.

23 Public Square East Smith Road
MEDINA, OHIO



ECZEMA!
W. J. WALL, Druggist, Medina, Ohio

Blessed Mysteries of Life.
Both death and sleep are blessed mysteries of life. It is of little consequence what time the angel of life opens the door of death for us; the supreme concern for us is whether our hearts shall be pure, and our souls strong in grace to rejoice in the vision of the Everlasting Day.—Newman Smyth.

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HIGH GRADE KEROSENE FOR YOUR INCUBATOR OR TRACTOR ALSO
Lubricating Oils of all Kinds
High Test Gasoline
Call 2 R 2 4 9
THE FREE OIL CO.
SERVICE FIRST

THE FACILITIES OF OUR ORGANIZATION ARE YOURS, IF YOU ARE BUYING OR SELLING HERE—

Let our Elevator be your's.
Competition means saving, and we will compete with any one under the sun
We are not a profit producer.
We handle anything you may need.

The famous brand, Morleys White Lead.
National Linsed Oil,
The world wide known, Nappanee Silo,
Best Universal Cement,
Hy Grade Cow Feeds of all kinds.
SERVICE AND QUALITY ARE SCARCE,
BUT YOU'LL FIND THEM HERE

THE B. H. L. ELEVATOR AND SUPPLY CO.

Located one mile east of Valley City at B. & O. Tracks.
VALLEY CITY, OHIO

RAP EMERGENCY DECLARATION

Judges Wanamaker and Johnson File Dissenting Opinions.

DISSECT MAJORITY'S DECISION

Say Ohio Supreme Court Denied the People's Right of Referendum on the Reorganization Ripper. People's Confidence in Court Shaken, Says Wanamaker, Who Sees Another Dred Scott Decision.

Judge R. M. Wanamaker, dissenting from the majority of the Ohio supreme court in the emergency clause decision on the reorganization "ripper" bill, said:

"The constitution of Ohio amended in 1912 wisely provided that the decisions in all cases in the supreme court shall be reported, together with the reasons therefor. Prior to that time, the majority of the cases (often the big and most embarrassing ones) were decided without any opinion or without any reasons therefor. The majority have undertaken to give 'reasons' for this decision in a somewhat unusual form of per curiam."

Citing the fact that the act passed on April 26 was to go into effect July 1 as an emergency law, he says: "We here have a clear admission that for two months and five days there was no emergency, in the judgment of the legislature, that was to be met by this act, but that there would be an emergency for the remaining 25 days before the 90-day period of the constitution would expire. Amazing, isn't it?"

Judge Wanamaker reviews emergency as defined by Judge Matthias in the Zangerle case, described as "a sudden or unexpected happening," and says:

"It may be that the excessive modesty of the majority or one of its concurring members forbade the use of this quotation. But it would seem that at least something could have been said about the scope and meaning of 'emergency' as approved by standard dictionaries or courts in similar adjudicated cases, especially our own courts and in a recent case."

He quoted Judge Matthias as having said that a proposition to the contrary of the judgment in the Zangerle case was "absurd." "If it was absurd then, is it any less absurd now?"

"A principle is a principle and not a convenience—not an elective thing that you can apply merely at pleasure. It should be applied equally and equitably to all similar situations, and must be applied in this case and when so applied calls for an exactly contrary judgment to the one that is rendered.

"It is somewhat strange in this mere per curiam, which is of unusual length for such, but which divests any individual member of the majority from personal responsibility for it—I say it is somewhat strange that so small a portion of it as the last two pages are the only relevant thing in the opinion tending even in a remote way to sustain the judgment.

"The majority opinion itself disregards two-thirds of this section (the actual emergency clause) as too trifling and unimportant to be worthy of even consideration. They select one-third of it as the basis for sustaining the act as a valid act going into 'immediate effect,' denying the people's right of referendum."

On the real "reason" assigned for upholding the emergency, Judge Wanamaker says:

"Well, here we have the emergency uncovered:

- "1. Bankruptcy.
- "2. Bolshevism.

"I now read Section 5 most carefully and fail to find either bankruptcy or Bolshevism suggested in it.

"I had always supposed, and Judge Matthias so holds in his opinion in the Zangerle case, that the emergency in fact to be met by an emergency in law must relate to an emergency when the law is proposed, and no such emergency is attempted to be stated. The only emergency attempted to be stated relates to June 30, 1920, the year before.

"The men who believed in the right of referendum and who wrote it in the constitution had no such intention. It was bitterly fought by those who opposed the principle and it was denominated one of the 'Follies of 1912.' But the opponents of the referendum lost in that convention. They lost at the polls. But what they lost then, they have temporarily won in this case.

"It (the decision) undermines the public confidence in the legislature, but it undermines tenfold more the public confidence in our courts. The decision should have been unanimous in favor of the people's right of referendum upon the people's law. I fear this is another Dred Scott decision."

Judge Johnson's Opinion.
Judge James G. Johnson said in part on this same subject:
"The ground upon which I dissent is the simple clear language of the

constitution. As the genesis of the initiative and referendum provisions of the constitution is found in the popular will formed in the slow and sure processes of experience, so the disregard and nullification of those provisions by the legislature and the court is a thing much to be regretted, because of its effect upon the confidence of the people in the strength of constitutional government.

"The plain people of Ohio placed this proviso in the constitution, knowing that they were saying what they meant and believing that the legislature and the courts would construe it to mean what they said. That is, there must be an emergency and the law must be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety.

"And the only possible ground for the setting forth of the reasons is that the people in making the constitution wanted the right and the opportunity to see if the reasons were such as to show them that the law was passed in an emergency—an exigency, and was necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace or safety. There is the unavoidable conclusion that it was required that these reasons should be there set forth for the purpose of having them laid before the people and the court in order to test their sufficiency.

"There is absolutely no relation whatever between any of the purposes stated in the title of the act and an emergency. A close study of the provisions of the act fails to discover any provision which would lead any one to think that it was being adopted as an emergency law to meet the necessities of a sudden or unexpected occasion or exigency for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace or safety, or that it was being passed to meet, as stated in the Zangerle case, a condition which is extraordinary and unforeseen.

"Surely it would seem to be clear that the legislature did not feel that the governmental machinery already provided and long in existence for the preservation of the public health, peace and safety was weak and inefficient, or that it was confronted with an emergency which necessitated a law for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety.

"Not only is there nothing in the entire body of the law to indicate that there is any emergency which makes necessary the passage of such an emergency law nor to indicate that the provisions of this particular law have any relation to such a subject, but the reasons for such necessity as set forth in Section 5 of the act utterly fail to disclose any such necessity or such emergency.

"The legislature has solemnly declared that because of the fact that it has proposed to adopt a comprehensive and revolutionary ripper bill, the efficiency of the state government has been affected and that the activities of the government are impeded while awaiting the accomplishment of the impending upheaval. It amounts to a declaration by the legislature that it has itself brought about a state of confusion which is hurtful and undesirable, but even then it does not disclose any relation to the public health, peace or safety or to the necessity that the provisions of this particular law should go into immediate effect for the preservation thereof.

"If the reorganization of the administrative departments of the government could be declared to be made in order to meet an emergency it would amount to holding that the initiative and referendum was a meaningless thing, worse than an ordinary plaything, because when this is played with it destroys the confidence of the people in their government.

"I commend the anxiety expressed in the majority opinion concerning the advance of anarchy, bolshevism and communism. The followers of those dangerous cults are all opposed to constitutional government. Each approaches the same destructive end, but along different lines. They all oppose property, contract rights and all the inalienable rights secured by the guarantees of our constitution. I know of no more disintegrating influences referred to than by creating the impression that by illegitimate and unconstitutional practices the strength and vitality of constitutional government is being undermined.

"A thing much to be regretted about this decision is that it comes at a time when the human race seems checked and appalled in the presence of chaotic conditions.

"The question in this case is not whether the referendum is wise or unwise, but whether a provision of the constitution regularly adopted and written in plain simple language may be ruthlessly swept aside.

"Suppose the courts of the country in the years since the establishment of the government had been less mindful of that duty, how different our history might have been. The best guaranty that the courts of last resort will fully meet their great responsibilities will be found in their firm and fearless adherence to the fundamental law. The value of their contribution to the success of constitutional government will be measured by the degree of public confidence which they inspire.

"I have felt it my duty to place this dissent upon the record in the hope that it might to some extent operate to check further tendency to disregard the plain provisions of our constitution, however vain and fanciful that hope may be."

COURTS

DOCKET ENTRIES

Abe Cohen vs. B. C. McIntyre et al., dissolution of partnership and appointment of receiver. Report of appraisers confirmed and sale ordered.

Susan Euga vs. Geo. Euga, action for divorce, custody of children. Plaintiff granted decree on ground of gross neglect; custody of minor children awarded to plaintiff; and plaintiff awarded premises; dower right of defendant cancelled.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Emareld F. Lilley and Elsie Sheppard, both of Lodi.

PROBATE COURT

Inventory filed in estate of E. A. Carlton, deceased.

Application filed to sell and transfer stocks in estate of H. P. Foskett, deceased.

Hearing had and will of Francis M. Sooy, deceased, admitted to probate.

Inventory filed in estate of Andrew G. Foskett, deceased.

Application filed to sell and transfer stocks in estate of N. P. Nichols, deceased.

Inventory filed in estate of Robert Fiscus, deceased.

Ruth Wright and Eleanor Wright appointed executrices of the will of Mary E. Wright, deceased.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

John F. April and wife to Joseph Weigel, 1.5 acres, Liverpool.

John H. and Flora Bart to W. H. Duerr and A. G. Wilsey, 4 acres, Litchfield.

Smre and Ethel Balogh to Mike and Lidia Torok, 49 82-160 acres, Brunswick.

Margery Carpenter to Carl and Bertha Crawford, 55 acres, Litchfield.

Addie J. Bauer Crile to Lynden H. Pettit, about 1-5 acre, Westfield.

Harry O. Ferguson et al., to Samuel N. Walker, lot 56, Medina village.

Don A. Goodwin et al., to Louise Hemmeter, lot 352, Medina village.

M. E. Huffman et al., to Philip Palmer et al., 87.67 acres, York.

Grant Hull to M. Hassin, lot 3, Spencer.

Evelyn L. Irwin et al., to Minnie P. Stiles, 6.48 acres, Montville.

Rollin H. Mills to A. F. Humel, 100 acres, Hinckley.

Helen K. and Irving S. Marks, lot 728, Wadsworth village.

Evan and Louisa McFrederick to John and Mary J. Shoemaker, lots 33 and 34, Seville.

Harry N. Sherbondy et al., to Edward Eberly, 14 acres, Sharon.

Albert T. and Nora Shaw to Rose M. Hamlin, 25.75 acres, Montville.

Milo E. and Alma Swinehart to Margaret V. and Wm. Blackie, 50 acres, Granger.

Andrew and Katie Turchuk to Paul and Mary Kaufman, 25 acres, Brunswick.

John Urban et al., to Joseph F. Vittel, lot 445, Medina village.

Charles F. Warren to Mary A. Warren, lot 109, Medina village.

W. H. and Sarah A. Wearstler to Hazel M. and Edward Bird, 91.90 acres, Sharon.

Geo. H. and Emma P. Wuchter to The First National Bank, lot 160, Wadsworth.

IT MAY BE HERE

West Salem is planning for a big Fourth of July celebration.

Robbers entered the B. & O. depots at Lodi and Homer one night last week, but took little of value. They also stole operator De Lorn's speeder at Homer.

Hay making is well under way in the county, but only a fair crop is reported.

County and state boards of health have been conducting a thorough investigation of sanitary conditions in Berea, the report of which is expected to be anything but commendable.

A number of the Farm Bureau men are soliciting money for Copley schools. If they are able to raise \$3000 the Copley schools will be opened this year, but they will be put back to a second grade school, as the school does not have the means to put the extra teachers in the high school that the law requires for a first grade school.

On Tuesday evening, June 21, the York Farm Bureau members and families had a most enjoyable time. A large number took part in the program of songs, readings and talks, after which ice cream and cake were served free to all.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 3

THE EARLY LIFE OF SAUL.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 13:3; Deut. 6:4-9; cf. II Tim. 3:14, 15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.—Heb. 3:7, 8.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Deut. 4:8, 10; 5:29-35; Josh. 4:20-24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Saul Was a Boy.—Acts 23:3; Deut. 6:4-9.

JUNIOR TOPIC—When Timothy Was a Boy.—II Tim. 3:14-15.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jewish Boy Life, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Saul's Early Training and Education.

We are now entering a six months' study of the life and teachings of one of the greatest men who ever lived.

I. Saul's Birth (Acts 21:39).

His parents belonged to the tribe of Benjamin and were "Hebrews of the Hebrews," that is, Jews who have not become contaminated in their ancestry through intermarriage with the Gentiles (Phil. 3:5).

1. Time of. It is impossible to determine the exact year of his birth, but the probability is that it was practically the same as that of Jesus. He was a "young man" when Stephen was stoned (Acts 7:58). "Young man" may mean any age from twenty to thirty. About 60 A. D. in the Roman prison he calls himself "Paul the aged" (Phil. 1:12). This distinction would hardly be appropriate for a man under sixty.

2. Place of (v. 39). Tarsus, the capital of the Province of Cilicia. Representative business men came here from all parts of the world. It was a self-governing city which made citizenship therein honorable. Besides, it was one of the three great educational centers of the Roman empire. God's providence ordered that the apostle to the Gentiles should be born in a city where he would encounter men of every class and nation, making him broad in his sympathy and tolerant in his dealings with others.

II. Saul's Home Training (Deut. 6:4-9; cf. II Tim. 3:14, 15).

He was brought up in a pious home (Phil. 3:5). In the passages cited above is given the responsibility of a Jew in the training of his children.

1. Central truths to be taught (vv. 4, 5). (1) Unity of God. "The Lord our God is one Lord." This was a testimony against the polytheism existing among the Gentiles of that day. He is God alone, therefore to worship another is sin. The word translated "God" is plural in form, giving room for the doctrine of the Trinity—Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The great need of the world is a recognition of the fundamental doctrine of the unity and trinity of the Godhead. There can be no established order until God is given His rightful place; neither can there be any moral health. (2) Man's supreme obligation (v. 5). God should be loved with all the heart, soul and might, because He is God alone and supreme. This being the first and great commandment, we know what is man's supreme duty.

2. How these truths are to be kept alive (vv. 6-9). The place for God's Word is in the heart. In order that it may be in the heart (1) "teach it diligently to thy children" (v. 7). The most important part of a child's education is that given by parents in the Word of God. (2) Talk of them in the home (v. 7). How blessed is that home where God's Word is the topic of conversation. (3) Talk of them when retiring for the night (v. 7). The last thing upon which the mind should rest before going to sleep should be God and His truth. (4) Talk of them when rising in the morning (v. 7). How fitting that God should speak to us the first thing when we awake! (5) Bind them upon thine hand (v. 8). This was literally done by the Jews, even to the wearing of little boxes between their eyes. (6) Write them upon the posts of the houses and on the gates (v. 9).

Doubtless Timothy's home training was similar to Saul's (II Tim. 3:14, 15). From a child Timothy was taught the Holy Scriptures (II Tim. 1:5). This was done in the home by his mother.

III. Saul's Education (Acts 22:3).

1. In college at Jerusalem. A Jewish child became a child of the law at the age of thirteen. Most likely at this age he went to Jerusalem to enter upon his course of study. Here he sat at the feet of Gamaliel, one of the most eminent teachers that ever blessed Israel. The course of study here was restricted to the Holy Scriptures.

2. A trade at Tarsus. Perhaps after finishing his college course at Jerusalem he returned to Tarsus and learned a trade. One rabbi said, "He that teacheth not his son a trade doeth the same as if he had taught him to steal." The trade he learned was tent making. This came in very good in his later life, enabling him to support himself while preaching the gospel.

A Handful With Quietness.

Better is a handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of spirit.—Ecclesiastes 4:6.

Meet Each Other.

Who can measure the difference between the great sun and that little blade of grass? Yet the grass has all the sun it can need or hold. In waiting on God His greatness and your littleness suit and meet each other most wonderfully.—Rev. Andrew Murray.