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"THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME."

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SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1919.



THE AMERICAN'S CREED.

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic, a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

DID JESUS ARISE FROM THE DEAD?

(An Easter Editorial by Rev. Charles Stetle.)

THERE is more evidence to prove that Jesus arose from the dead than that Julius Caesar ever lived," once said a famous historian.

And perhaps the most fascinating part of that evidence is that which is commonly called "circumstantial"—the little incidents in the story which make it more real and human.

It will be a worth-while exercise on Easter Sunday for you to read again those sections of the four gospels in the new testament which tell about Jesus' resurrection—going over it as a lawyer or a judge would review the testimony of witnesses.

Here is a narrative which means more to the world than any other fact in history, for if Jesus did not rise from the dead, then the whole fabric of Christianity falls to pieces, and Christians the world over are "of all men most miserable"—to quote the Apostle Paul.

For your guidance in this reading, may I point out several important considerations:

First, note that the four "witnesses"—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John—seem to disagree in some minor details. Now if their stories were "made up," they would have got together and compared notes, so that there would be no differences. But each man wrote just as he saw the facts about Jesus' resurrection, regardless of what any other man wrote. They just put down the things that impressed each of them.

Second, in the main there is absolute agreement. They were all persuaded that Jesus arose from the dead—and you will observe that the testimony is given by men who never expected that Jesus would return to them. They had all gone back to their old occupations, believing that Jesus was actually dead, and that He was mistaken about His mission, and particularly about His resurrection, which He had foretold.

Third, there are little touches in the story which no writer of fiction would ever think of introducing.

For example: The three women who were first told about Jesus' resurrection said nothing about it, for "they were frightened."

When Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene she went and told his disciples, but they refused to believe her. Thomas said until he "had seen in His hands the print of the nails" would he believe.

Peter and John ran to the tomb together, and John, the younger, naturally outran Peter, coming first to the sepulchre, but—as one would expect of John—he reverently hesitated, merely stooping and looking in, but Peter—bold and impetuous always—brushed John aside and entered the tomb.

"Tell me where they have laid Him, and I will take

Him away," weepingly said Mary Magdalene to one who she supposed was the guard. Imagine a frail woman carrying the body of a full-grown man—but wasn't this just like a grateful woman who had been so greatly helped by Jesus?

—And wasn't it natural that she should linger at the sepulchre after the men—the disciples—had gone home?

"Touch me not," said Jesus to Mary when He appeared to her. Nobody has ever found out why He said it. Maybe we'll know—some day. But it was put down on the record because it happened.

Blindly, two disciples walked with Jesus on the road to Emmaus, and only as they sat down to eat did they recognize Him—by the way that He blessed the bread and broke it.

One more outstanding fact: After these disciples were convinced of Jesus' resurrection they were converted from timid, denying, swearing men into fearless champions of Christianity, all of them finally becoming martyrs for their convictions—and men do not ordinarily become martyrs for a Cause unless there isn't the slightest doubt in their minds about its reality and genuineness.

ANOTHER EFFORT.

THE country has it on the assurance of some one in Washington that President Wilson has ordered the Industrial board of the Department of Commerce and the Railroad administration to open discussions of price stabilization and "endeavor to find a common ground on which they can agree."

There would be more popular confidence that the outcome of the new effort will prove successful if it were certain that when Mr. Wilson communicated with Mr. Hines about this matter he has a few caustic words to say about the necessity for team work at a time like the present.

Until Hines took the stand he did regarding the steel prices, and it became apparent that he did not mean to keep the spirit of his promises with regard to the matter of railroad fuel, every one who had a hand in the labor of the Industrial board realized that the primary, perhaps the sole purpose, of the organization was to settle for the remainder of this year at least the price question on a plane that did not endanger existing wage scales. When Hines came into the effort he speedily made it apparent that the only thing he was thinking about was the Railroad administration's balance sheet, and the reconstruction could take care of itself as far as he was concerned. As a railroad lawyer he is ranked among the brightest in the country, but he did not have the ordinary business sense to realize that the railroad plant simply cannot make a favorable showing for him or for any one else until prosperity returns to the industrial side of our national life.

The country will watch with considerable interest, but not a great deal of confidence, the progress of the new negotiation by the Industrial board. Here in West Virginia where the matter of the policy which the railroads are to adopt eventually with regard to the purchase of fuel, it will be followed with considerable anxiety. A great deal of valuable time has already been lost. The longer the effort to start the wheels moving is delayed the harder it will be to start them.

Richard V. Oulahan, representative of the New York Times in Paris and an experienced reporter who knows full well the significance of the statement, cables that in well informed quarters there it is said that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George have satisfied the French demand for additional protection against the danger of German aggression by agreeing to an arrangement whereby in the event of action by Germany the President will lay the matter before the American congress with the recommendation that the German course "shall be considered a cause of war calling for the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States to resist the Teutonic invasion of French territory." This may be pure fancy, but if it is not it constitutes a clear case of such an entangling alliance as Washington warned against, and it will be interesting to watch how the folks who opposed the League of Nations proposal will react to it. It is an interesting and perhaps significant fact that some of those who oppose the League of Nations would not have been half so hostile to a straight treaty with France. They know what a treaty is, and in spite of the fact that such a course is directly opposed to the tradition of our diplomacy, they prefer it to a league which they do not understand and therefore instinctively fear.

New York brewers yesterday began to place on the market the new so-called non-intoxicating beer which contains two and three-quarters per cent alcohol, and because the internal revenue representatives would not sell them revenue stamps the stuff went out in stamp-legal kegs. The announced purpose of this move is to get up a court decision in the matter, and the quality of their sincerity on this point will be determined by whether or not they seek to take advantage of legal delays when the government does begin to act. That the government will act soon without saying Commissioner of Internal Revenue Roper may not be keen to fight the booze interests, but the Department of Justice has no option.

They have not yet settled the fate of the former kaiser at the Peace conference and there is a possibility now that the Allies will simply agree to send him off to some isolated spot without the formality of trial just as was done in the case of Napoleon. But what will the Netherlands government do if such a course of action is decided upon? Punishing the kaiser is a more difficult job than it seemed to some people at first, but it ought to be comparatively easy to make it hot for the field marshals, the general staff members and the officers in active command of troops for the terrible crimes the German armies were guilty of. Germany herself should be compelled to organize courts for the trial and proper punishment of these beasts. It could be done without the slightest doubt of a miscarriage of justice.

the names of the Confederate states, to meet and confer with any person or persons authorized by the government of Virginia, being furnished with like power and authority, and with him or them to agree, treat, consult and negotiate, and to conclude a treaty or treaties, and to conclude a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premises; transmitting the same to the President of the Confederate states for his final ratification by and with the advice and consent of the Congress of the Confederate states.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the Confederate states to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Montgomery, this nineteenth day of April, A. D. 1861.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, By the President: ROBERT TOOMBS, Secretary of State.

Editorial Comment on Current Subjects

VICTORY LOAN PROSPECTS.

From the New York Times.
The combination of sense and sentiment in Secretary Glass's rebuke to pessimists about the victory of the Victory Loan is convincing and inspiring. He can send his own spirit down through the ranks of his assistants, and twenty or thirty millions who have learned the merits of national bonds, there will remain only formalities before circulation the customary oversubscription. The country is better able to take care of the last loan than it was to take the first one. The series of loans have rather enriched than drained the national resources. By as much as the Treasury is debtor the bondholders are creditor on the bond account. The interest burden on the Treasury is distributed throughout the land as evenly as the taxes are collected. The thirty billions the war has cost both stimulated war trade and offset the increase in capacity of production in peace. It is true that the cost of Government in taxes has been trebled, but there is nothing in the figures to frighten citizens of this billion-dollar country. Great as our financial burdens are they are the smallest but not among the Allies. In proportion to the debt of Japan is also less than ours about in the proportion of 4 percent to 8, whereas the other Allies' debts run to half their national wealth, or more, in the various cases. Some think our condition with that when we were engaged in a great war, there is everything in favor of the present. The civil war cost about four billions less than one-seventh of the amount we spent in one-third the time of the civil war. But our growth of population and wealth is phenomenal.

It is not surprising that the greatness of our burden is better to think of in comparative lightness. For instance, if we had contributed men in the proportion of England, our army would have numbered ten millions, and the money burden would have risen correspondingly. England's soldiers and sailors totaled five millions, more than double ours for less than half our population. The money burden is no more favorable to England and yet she faced stout-heartedly. The reason for making this comparison is to bring out the fact that the war has strengthened us as much as it has weakened England. As Secretary Glass remarks our bank reserves have risen with our own expenses and are now over 51 per cent. They are the greatest in the world and are backed by almost too much gold. At the time of the world's greatest need for credit and the incapacity of the world's greatest previous bankers of credit and the greatest prospective capacity. We are not crippled by loss of foreign lending, like France. We have not been turned from a creditor nation into a debtor nation, like England. The case is reversed. England for a time cannot lend abroad as she used to, and therefore cannot sell abroad in accustomed volume. The world will suffer unless we supply our productive capacity in that

"Wolfhead" Undergarments — Loveliest of the Year.
Courtneys' Store
Honest Values 108-110 Main St.
"Futurist" Woman's Modern Undergarment See Them

The Balmy Days of This Spring Are Yet to Come and Imbue You With the Spirit of the Beautiful Springtime Apparel!



Beautiful, Refreshing Dresses and Just the Smartest of Suits, Capes, Dolmans and Coats

Here in Profusion to Gladden the Hearts of Many! And after viewing the stunning array in proud parade on Easter Sunday, there will indeed be many Fairmont women who will decide that the last year's garments will NOT do.

Then Come to Courtneys'—Where You Will Find Unsurpassed Assortments—and Values That Loom Big By Comparison!

VISIT OUR MAIN SUIT SECTION—You will wonder at the smart models that we offer at These Four Remarkable Prices.

\$25.00, \$28.50, \$35.00, \$39.50

Our Rose Room Display—Features Suits that are Individually Distinctive!

Fascinating Modes—These New Capes and Dolmans, surprisingly Moderate in Price. Capes—\$15.00 to \$49.50 Dolmans—\$22.50 to \$45.

Charming Dresses—Come to Grace this Victory Spring—but why specify here, when our apparel dept. tells the tale so much more interestingly and convincingly!

We should add, though, that you will like the prices, just as you will love the dresses—\$14.75 to \$55

To do justice to the customer—and ourselves—we must perform the store duties with scrupulous care leaving no stone unturned which might obstruct our path along the right road.

Conscience—that's it! The moral sense, which distinguishes right from wrong.

Equally Attractive for Rain or Shine—shown in attractive colors with the Smartest Novelty Handles we have ever seen—notice the Ring Handles, with tips to match; Stunning Lather Handles, with leather Wrist Straps—and many other smart, stylish features too numerous to mention here.

Other Service Umbrellas in Black "Gloria" Silk at \$1.75 to \$5.00

Truthful Advertising Courtneys' Store Dependable Merchandise

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE (BY CONDO)



RUFF STUFF

Begins to look as if the Weather man would not provide any alibis for the guys who stay away from church tomorrow.

What to do with Old Bill Hohenzollern is again troubling the bunch at Paris.

If they want to soak him good they might just put him on a desert island with his son, the Clown Prince, for sole companion.

Better turn up at the court house tonight and try to get one of those souvenir Teut in hats.

That kind of military is going to be feared across before many years go by and they will be prized as keepsakes.

Don't get excited about that "non-intoxicating" beer the New Yorkers

EDDIE IN STATE HISTORY

By E. E. McPherson

On April 19, 1861, President Lincoln issued a proclamation to the effect that after sixty days "West Virginia should be one of the United States of America; admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever."

On the same date Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate states gave this commission to Alexander H. Stephens, to treat with Virginia as representative of the Confederacy. To all whom these presents shall concern, greeting:

Know ye, that for the purpose of establishing friendly relations between the Confederate states of America and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and removing special trusts and confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of Alexander H. Stephens, vice president of the Confederate states of America, appointed special commissioner of the Confederate states to the Commonwealth of Virginia, I have invested him with full and all manner of power, and authority for, and in

STRANGE.

She—My sister is a character woman in the movies. She always takes the part of the village gossip. He—In the silent drama?—Film Fun.

Business Opportunities

Large corporation wants live district sales manager for wonderful new rapid selling auto necessity. Government purchases this device by thousands. Excellent opportunity to make big money. Enormous success, no competition, sells to every car, truck, tractor, garage. \$500 to \$1000 capital necessary. Scott Corporation, 33 W. 42nd street, N. Y.

We Buy Live Cattle, Veal and Poultry

CHICAGO DAIRY & SANITARY MARKET
309 Madison Street—Phone 578

An Argument In Favor of "Building Now"

Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, recently stated, "with the lack of building activities many of our returned soldiers who are skilled in various building trades are in danger of finding themselves out of employment on their return to this country."

Every loyal American citizen should do his utmost to place employment within the reach of our returning heroes. BUILD NOW!

GLEN ELK LUMBER CO.

COMPLETE BUILDING SERVICE
"Including the Plans"
TELEPHONE 454 CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
OFFICE AND YARDS 709-711 W. PIKE STREET

Advantage of Co-operation

The advantage of co-operation is being emphasized at present in all lines of business.

An account with us gives us an opportunity to become acquainted with you and your wishes. It will be beneficial to both.

There are many ways in which our service will be useful to you.

The Peoples National Bank of Fairmont

Capital \$206,000