

# The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

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"DEFEAT is a tonic to a brave man."

"THE Danish government pays three fourths of the expenses of all poor persons who desire to be treated for tuberculosis."

LEON MORANE, a French aviator, on the third of September, ascended to the height of 8,471 feet, the greatest height yet attained by aeroplanists.

"ROBERT BURNS sometimes had trouble in procuring paper and ink with which to write his letters, but one of them has just been sold in England for \$1,175."

"HE who respects his work so highly (and does it so reverently) that he cares little what the world thinks of it, is the man about whom the world comes at last to think a great deal."

THE English financier, Sir Ernest Cassel, has set apart one million dollars, the income of which is to be used for the benefit of poor Germans seeking work in Germany. The new foundation is to be in memory of the late King Edward.

THE revolutionists took possession of the capital of Nicaragua on the twentieth of August. Madriz, the deposed president, fled to Honduras. A new election will soon be held, and it is supposed that Estrada, the insurgent chief, will be elected president.

A GENEROUS catalogue of Emmanuel Missionary College has been received. Any young person in the Lake Union Conference wishing to attend a school of real merit near at hand, would do well to write the president, O. J. Graf, Berrien Springs, Michigan, for a catalogue.

"It is difficult to estimate the influence upon a life of the early formed habit of doing everything to a finish, not leaving it half done, or pretty nearly done, but completely done. Nature completes every little leaf, even every little rib, its edges and stem, as exactly and perfectly as though it were the only leaf to be made that year."

"A CASH register that announces the amount of a sale in human voice, as well as registering the figures, has been devised by a Minnesota inventor. When the keys are touched for a sale of, say, \$1.65, certain phonographic reproducers are released, and the machine sings out, 'One-sixty-five.' Such expressions as 'Thank you,' or 'I think you will find these goods satisfactory,' may be added to the announcement of the sale."

"IN a single New York block there are herded together, according to the last State census, more than six thousand persons. Thirteen blocks contain over three thousand persons each. A small portion of Manhattan Island, south of Fourteenth Street, houses a population of more than half a million. This exceeds that of any one of fourteen of our American States, and is denser than the densest parts of Calcutta or Bombay. The most interesting war waging at the present day is the war against overcrowding in disease- and vice-breeding tenements, here in New York, on the part of modern-day crusaders."

## The Wisdom of the Woodpecker

THE one thing in the chamber of commerce at San Diego that interested me most was an exhibit showing the wisdom of the woodpecker in providing for his future necessities. In a glass case was a piece of oak bark about twenty-four by forty inches. This piece of bark was filled with small holes made by Mr. Woodpecker. In many of these holes were acorns. It was noticeable that each acorn was placed with the point in, leaving the soft end out.

Accompanying this exhibit were explanations stating that it came from a forest near Escondido; and that the acorns were placed there in the fall when both the bark and the acorns were green. In due time a worm develops in, and feeds upon, the acorn. While the worm is working on the inside, the woodpecker runs his bill into the acorn, and partakes of the pre-digested acorn meat. Thus the worm eats the inside of the acorn, and the "early bird gets the worm."

D. D. FITCH.

## The Story of Buttons

THE Elizabethan era gave vogue to the button and buttonhole, two inventions which may fairly be regarded as important, since they did much to revolutionize dress. The original button was wholly a product of needlework, which was soon improved by the use of a wooden mold. The brass button is said to have been introduced by a Birmingham merchant in 1689. It took two hundred years to improve on the method of sewing the cloth upon the covered button. Then an ingenious Dane hit upon the idea of making the button in two parts, and clamping them together with the cloth between.

The most important branch of the button industry in the United States is the making of pearl buttons, the material for which is obtained from shells gathered along the Mississippi River. The industry has grown up within the last fifteen years or so. Its introduction was due entirely to a native of Germany, who learned the trade abroad. He saw that millions of dollars were going to waste in the shells known as "niggerheads," of which tons were piled up on the banks of the river.

Thousands of people are now employed in turning these shells into buttons, the small manufactories being found all the way from Minnesota to Missouri.  
— Selected.

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# The Youth's Instructor

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## The Hawaiian Islands

G. B. THOMPSON



A HAWAIIAN SUGAR MILL

In mid-Pacific, between  $18^{\circ} 56'$  and  $22^{\circ} 14'$  north latitude, and  $154^{\circ} 48'$  and  $160^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude, lies the beautiful group of the Hawaiian Islands, eight of which are habitable. On my way to Australia, our good ship, the "Makura," of the Canadian-Australian line, remained for the larger part of a day at the city of Honolulu, on the island of Oahu. This gave us an interesting visit in the city, and to near-by places of almost equal interest to the tourist.

Nowhere else perhaps can be found finer pictures

which offers so much to the tourist, either in health or pleasure, as this Eden of the Pacific."

The island of Hawaii is the largest of this archipelago. It is ninety by seventy-five miles, and contains an area of four thousand fifteen square miles. Here is found the mountain peak, Mauna Loa, thirteen thousand six hundred feet high, an intermittent, active crater. There are other volcanoes also, where eternal fires glow and throb. Midway of the coast of Hawaii is Kealahou Bay, where the noted navigator and explorer, Captain Cook, met his tragic death.

The other islands are Niihau, Oahu, Molokai, Maui, Lanai, Kauai, and Kahoolawe. The capital of the group is Honolulu, a beautiful city, well Americanized, containing a good street-car system, and many other improvements which make for the comfort of the citizens. As most all modern vessels plying the



THE CAPITOL — FORMERLY THE ROYAL PALACE

of sea and sky, bright sunshine, tempering breezes, and fragrant foliage, than here. The late Mark Twain has written the following concerning Hawaii:—

"No alien land in all the world has any deep, strong, charm for me but that one; no other land could so longingly and beseechingly haunt me sleeping and waking, through more than half a lifetime, as that one has done. Other things leave me, but it abides; other things change, but it remains the same. For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun; the pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ear; I can see its garlanded craigs, its leaping cascades, its plummy palms drowsing by the shore, its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud-rack; I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitudes; I can hear the plash of the brooks; in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished twenty years ago."

Hon. Oscar S. Straus, says:—

"I have seen much of the world. I am familiar with those places which are favored lands for tourists, and my eight days' stay here has convinced me that there is no land on the face of the earth, considering climate and population, and considering beauty and attractiveness of scenery and charms of hospitality,

Pacific call here, the city has been termed the "cross-roads of the Pacific." To the sightseer these islands, with their many natural wonders, are of great interest, and well worth visiting.

They contain a large area of rich, tillable land. The principal industry, capable perhaps of adding the most wealth to the population, is sugar manufacture.

The treaty of reciprocity negotiated in 1876 admitted Hawaiian sugar free to American markets. As a result of thus fostering this industry, more than a hundred million dollars are now invested in plantations and tributary enterprises, which employ thousands of men. The annual output exceeds 500,000 tons.



SCORCHING POSTAL CARDS OVER  
HOT LAVA CRACKS



The pineapple industry is also being developed. In 1909 there were six thousand acres, producing what are said to be the finest pineapples in the world. The largest exclusive fruit cannery in the world—at least it has that reputation—has been built up here to handle this fruit for the market. Oranges, limes, grapefruit, alligator-pears, mangoes, papayas, and bananas grow here in quantities, and can be placed on the markets in the East earlier than the fruit grown in California. Cotton and rice are being grown to some extent. The cultivation of coffee is also a prominent industry. In fact everything that grows in the tropics can be raised here.

On July 7, 1898, the Hawaiian group of islands was annexed to the United States as a Territory, with the general form of government of those already existing. On account of the great distance between the seat of the central government and the Territory, the legislative and executive powers are somewhat wider.



STATUE OF KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT, HONOLULU

counteract missionary teaching, and not a student leaves the University of Madras without receiving a package of infidel literature. The old religions of India, mighty as they are, are crumbling away before the progress of education, and many a student in passing through college loses all his religious belief. Then, when the soil should be ready for the Christian missionary, the infidel steps in and sows tares; and the great fight of the coming century will be not against belief, but unbelief. To pour in a flood of gospel literature is the only way of saving India to Christianity."

In another plea for Christian literature we find these words:—

"The total number of English-speaking people of India is at least three million; some authorities state that it is fully five million. Many of these men who are educated in Western science and philosophy are reading the works of European infidels. It is most essential that we place within their reach attractive



THE CITY OF HONOLULU, LOOKING ACROSS HARBOR TO THE MOUNTAINS

Should time continue, the natural resources of these islands would be developed beyond anything now thought of.

But on all are seen the marks of sin. Death and sorrow are here. Broken hearts and disappointed hopes chisel their furrows of care on faces here as elsewhere. Beyond all this a fairer land holds out its charms to the faithful traveler.

### Good Literature for India A Missionary Opportunity

THE following was clipped from an Indian journal:—

"India has one hundred ten weekly newspapers published in the vernacular, which have a distinct bias against Christianity and the settled order of Christian civilization. In Lucknow and Caunpore fifty presses are turning out tons of impure and antichristian literature every week. Buddhist priests translate Ingersoll's tracts to

Christian literature." Many times my heart has been stirred for this line of work as I see not only the great need of pure literature for this field, but also the

readiness and eagerness with which it is often read and circulated by those who receive it. Knowing that the disposition of the Indian mind is to inquire and study unobserved by others, I have been led to believe that this distribution of literature is one of the most successful ways of sowing the seed for a bountiful harvest in India. Many instances could be brought to prove this, but I will give a few in my own experience: I went to the home of a poor old lady whom I met in the bazaar, and to my surprise I found there an intelligent young man who spoke to me in English. He had a government position, but was at home very ill. I spoke to him about his soul, whereupon he informed me that he read a portion of one of our books which had fallen into his hands some



AVENUE OF ROYAL PALMS



time before, and since that time those words had followed him continually. In faith and confidence he then asked for prayer.

Another one begged me to send him a box of tracts, saying that he would gladly distribute all he could get. Still another asked for a complete catalogue of our literature, and also for leave to translate some into Urdu for the benefit of his people. To this one I gave the book, "Secret of Salvation," which is almost complete in Persian Urdu, the language which is spoken mostly throughout the Punjab and northern India.—*Lottie Jarvis.*

### Compromise With Sin

He pitched his tent toward Sodom,  
The shepherd-prince of old,  
And toward the fruitful valley  
Each night he made his fold.

A tent, a transient dwelling,  
The home of pilgrims here;  
Each night a new-made camp-fire,  
Mid flocks all folded near.

A tent, but pitched toward Sodom,  
With sin a compromise;  
A tent, but left behind him  
Where Sodom's walls arise.

A dwelling then in Sodom,  
A house secure and strong,  
Though day by day vexed sorely  
By all her deeds of wrong.

A captain of her army,  
Exalted, honored, great,  
The desert way forgotten,  
For Lot "sat in the gate."

But see two men at even  
With messages of woe,  
With faces set toward Sodom,  
To lay the city low.

Hear now their words of warning,  
The message that they cry:  
Destruction is determined;  
Haste to the mountains! fly!

And he who pitched toward Sodom  
Lost all his worldly gains,  
And fled for place of refuge  
Far from the fruitful plains.

Lost home and wife and children,  
Lost all that man could win,  
By pitching tent toward Sodom,  
By compromise with sin.

O turn not toward the evil,  
Though sweet may be the call!  
For compromise with error  
Is sacrifice of all.

MAX HILL.

### Satan's Rights

"SATAN'S rights! Surely he has none. I have heard of divine rights, and the rights of the state, and the rights of others; but who ever heard of Satan's rights? I do not believe he has any; I believe he is nothing more than a usurper." Not so fast in your conclusion, my young friend. That he has been conquered, that he is excluded from the councils of heaven because of the triumph of the Lord Jesus, that he is limited in all his operations, are comforting facts; yet there are things he is seeking to obtain as his own and over which he claims the right of control. In real estate transactions there are reserved rights. That is, if I own a forty-acre farm, and in selling it I reserve half an acre in the very center of it, that gives me the right to cross the new owner's farm in order

to reach my half acre. He may protest, and seek to prevent my crossing his land; but I simply appeal to the road commissioners, who will make a road for me. The mistake was made when the purchaser consented to the reservation; this gave me a right to cross his land.

When the prince of this world came to the Son of God, he found nothing in him. No reservation had been made by the Saviour. His surrender of himself to his Father was complete, absolute. Herein lay the secret of his triumphant life.

King Saul reserved a spirit of envy, and Satan, because of this, made a beaten path into his life. When the crisis was reached, and his loyalty to God tested, he failed dismally. Saul spared Agag, an added reservation to many another one, resulting in the loss of his kingdom and of his life.

There are many reservations which we may make, and they invariably end in disaster. The gaudy apparel, display of jewels, love of pleasure, novel reading, a desire to be honored of men, listlessness in the service of God, neglect of Sabbath-school and church services, unfaithfulness in stewardship, evil-speaking, a spirit of fear when called upon to rebuke wrong, impurity, a failure to study the Word of God,—when any of these things are indulged in, Satan claims a right to enter the heart. Robber that he is, he speedily adds to his territory, and if not cast out will soon control the life, deface the image of God, and exult over a ruined life. Complete and continuous surrender of everything to God is the secret of success in the service of God.

JOHN N. QUINN.

### The Best Sermon I Ever Heard

LAST fall I attended camp-meeting at —. One afternoon between meetings two other girls and myself sat talking in one corner of the camp-ground. The conduct of a brother who was on the grounds at the time became the subject of conversation. I knew nothing about the matter they were discussing, so began to ask questions. One of the girls explained the matter, and quite sharply criticized the brother. The other young woman replied, "I have a piece of poetry in my scrap-book which I would like to read to you girls." After getting her scrap-book, we walked down one of the quiet avenues in the outskirts of the city near the camp-ground, and she slowly read the following poem:—

#### "Hidden Gold"

"There's gold where it least is suspected,  
And treasures that never are known.  
There is good in the heart of all creatures,  
And riches that never are shown.  
We see but the rough that is outward,  
The surface that's hardened by sin;  
We look at the shell uninviting,  
And not at the storehouse within.

"How little we know of each other.  
How are we misjudged each by each.

How much that is highest and noblest  
Can find no expression in speech.  
How often we censure a brother,  
And leave a dark cloud on his name,  
When, could we but know, he's deserving  
Of charity rather than blame.

"In each, though the surface seems barren,  
The manner repellent and cold,  
Deep down in the bosom lies hidden  
The veins of the purest of gold.

"Judge not; for the trials and temptations,  
The motive and heart, are unknown.



Judge not; for unseen is the battle  
Fought out in the silence alone.  
We're prone to look out for the evil,  
And fail to distinguish the good.  
Our failures are seen, not our virtues,  
And thus we are misunderstood.

"Our brothers and sisters who struggle  
With circumstances, weakness, and fate,  
Why should we not lift through compassion,  
Not trample with censure and hate?  
For none are so low but a kindness  
May help them their love to retrieve;  
And all in their instincts are better  
Than others are prone to believe.

"There's gold where it is least suspected,  
Deep down in its fastness of stone.

In each is a storehouse of treasure,  
And 'love' is the magical key."

"I tell you, girls," she continued, "this poem is all too true. How little of the good in others is seen by us! Since reading this beautiful poem, I have not felt so much like criticizing. When tempted to judge our brothers and sisters, let us think of the 'hidden gold.'"

I sincerely hope that this poem will do the INSTRUCTOR readers as much good as it has done my friend and myself.

HAZEL FOSTER.

### The Girl Away From Home

#### Accepting Favors

THE girl who is traveling by herself needs to remember that she can not accept a favor without putting herself under an obligation. If the man across the aisle offers her the magazine he has finished reading, it may not seem to her out of the way to accept it. The trouble is that if ten minutes later he volunteers a remark, she finds it rather difficult to give an answer that will nip the attempt to enter into a conversation, when she is enjoying his magazine. It is not necessary to wither him by a look. His intention in offering the magazine may be perfectly proper and deserving of a polite response. If you say with decision, "Thank you, I don't care to read," or, "I have reading-matter enough," and take it for granted that the incident is closed, you will be on the safe side.

It is, of course, unfortunate for a girl to start on a trip taking it for granted that all the fellow passengers are wolves in sheep's clothing. That would be grossly unfair to the majority of Americans. But no young girl is capable of telling which one of a company of strangers is undeserving of her trust. And if there are no more serious results, the girl who allows herself to be drawn into a conversation with young men whom she does not know, is likely to be misjudged.

Do not, by accepting favors, put yourself in a position where it is difficult to check the advances of forward fellow passengers. If you want your window raised, ask the porter to do it for you. If you wish information, make your inquiries of the conductor. Many a girl, by accepting favors, puts herself in a false position, and exposes herself to the censure of those who do not understand how innocent her motives are.

#### Losing and Finding

The girl away from home occasionally loses some of her possessions, and the loss may be an inconvenience so slight as hardly to be noticeable, or it may be very serious. It goes without saying that in traveling alone a girl should not carry with her articles of value, like expensive jewelry, unless they are concealed in a bag about her neck, or pinned to some part of her cloth-

ing. In her purse she should have only such money as is necessary to supply her needs on the journey, with a sufficient reserve in her money-bag. Never put money in a grip or a hand satchel. Women have left small fortunes in a train in this way, and some of them have been poor the remainder of their lives in consequence.

As a rule, however, the things a girl is most in danger of losing are the less essential possessions, such as her umbrella or rubbers, and while this is not as serious as it might be, these losses may be a decided inconvenience. When you leave home, you should know definitely just how many articles you are carrying, and with every change of cars, you should satisfy yourself that the number is good.

If, after you leave the train, you miss an article of value, immediately acquaint some of the officials with your predicament. Frequently a telegram will be sent to intercept, at the next stopping place, the train you have left. If lost articles fall into the hands of honest persons, they are turned over to the train officials, and by them to the Lost and Found department, or else notification is given so that the loser need only prove property to secure it. If some dishonest finder gets possession of it, your only hope is in offering a reward sufficient to make its return an inducement.

In case the tables are turned, and you are the finder instead of the loser, do not meekly turn your "find" over to the first person who lays claim to it. A young girl in a waiting-room of a city railway station picked up a roll of bills. She saw at once that the sum was considerable, but without counting it she went to one and then another of the few people in the waiting-room, asking if they had lost any money. All of them replied in the negative. She was starting to speak to the agent, and ask him what to do, when one of the women to whom she had spoken, approached her and said, "I find that I have lost some money after all." There was nothing in her manner indicative of the natural disturbance of one who has lost a considerable sum; but without any attempt to make her prove property by naming the amount, or giving the denominations of the bills, the girl handed it over; and without doubt one dishonest person was so much the richer. The better course for a young traveler to follow is to put the property she has found into the hands of the proper officials, and let them shift the pretensions of the claimants.—*Girls' Companion*.

### Practical Mission Effort

JOSIAH STRONG is making some very practical suggestions about foreign mission work. He recommends that Christian young men from our colleges or from business circles be enrolled and sent out as foreign missionaries; but that instead of going as clergymen, they go as ordinary business men, entering into the service of corporations, opening up the manifold advantages of undeveloped countries, being paid for their work by the corporations, and yet by entering into touch with the ordinary life of the people among whom they work, come to know them, win sympathy, obtain a hearing, and preach Christianity as the ordinary clergyman often can not, especially in anti-christian lands. Laymen can become such missionaries; it would solve the question of financial support; corporations would not be loath to employ well-trained engineers and clerks who have also good moral habits.—*Baptist Standard*.



### Felicia Dorothea Hemans

SEPTEMBER is the natal month of one of the sweetest and sanest poets that ever dealt with the English language.

Mrs. Hemans was the author of large numbers of poems which won the respect and love of our race. She especially endeared herself to Americans, by her noble lyric, "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers."



She was born in Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1793, and carried in her veins the blood of three races,—the German, the Irish, and the Italian. Her life was almost entirely spent in Wales, among the hills and beside the ocean. While her environment was a peaceful and tranquil one, it lacked the variety and incident that most authors seek and obtain, between their days and nights of contemplation; and the outside material of which her poems are constructed, came more from reading than from observation: but she had within her mind and soul, a world of thought and feeling which constantly sought and obtained expression in her poems.

Some of the most famous of her lyrics will be remembered by our readers, as "Casabianca," "The Graves of a Household," "The Treasures of the Deep," "The Better Land," "The Homes of England," "The Lost Pleiade," and by no means least, the above-mentioned "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers."

Mrs. Hemans's father was a merchant in Liverpool, England, named George Browne, of Irish descent. He seems to have had more imagination than financial ability, and failed in business in 1800, when his little daughter Felicia was seven years old.

Her mother had the noted German surname of Wagner, and was of mingled German and Italian blood. Her father was for some time the Austrian consul at Liverpool, and a man of ability.

When the crash came in Mr. Browne's affairs, he moved his family of seven children to a little town a few miles southwest of Liverpool, in the corner of Wales. The place was named Gwrych, and was near Abergele, not a particularly large town itself. Many "globe-trotters" even now make excursions from Liverpool or Chester to the secluded place into which the little seven-year old poetess was taken.

It may have been providential, and a fortunate thing for the world, that the little girl's father did not become a wealthy man; we might then have had, instead of an author whose rich strains of thought and feeling went vibrating throughout the world, a fashionable lady, "educated" in some exclusive boarding-school, where studied efforts were made to erase every vestige of originality that could be detected upon or within her. She then might have grown up into a literary dilettante, or perhaps abandoned the "art creative" altogether.

The "schooling" of this bright and beautiful little maiden, seems to have been chiefly automatic. The discipline of the process no doubt came largely from the other members of the family, for there were seven children in the little "romantic old house" which the Brownes invaded. She seems somehow to have got hold of all sorts of books, and to have read history, poetry, romance, and everything else that she could find. She was also somewhat of a musician, and could sing Welsh and Spanish songs with delicacy and feeling, accompanying herself on the harp and piano.

Upon the whole, she must have been a very winsome and attractive maiden when Captain Hemans courted

her and asked her to be his wife. She was handsome, accomplished, and intelligent; she had already published two books of poems, which had begun to attract public attention; and we may believe from her writings, and from what we can learn of her character and disposition in those days, that she possessed a peculiarly sweet and loving nature.

The captain had been with the British army in Spain, and in his showy uniform no doubt was able somewhat to dazzle the eyes of the country maiden. He never seems to have accomplished anything worthy of note, except winning a young lady who was one day to be a goddess of literature. Like Milton's first wife, he married better than he knew.

But the young lady who was the wife of the great never-to-be-forgotten "bard of Sheol," never suspected that she had married an immortal; she died long before it was decided that he should be one.

Captain Hemans, however, if he possessed any sensibility at all, must have known that his wife was destined some day to be world-famous, and he does not seem to have been quite equal to officiate merely as his wife's husband. He soon became ill, made his home with the poetess's widowed mother, and after some years decided that his health required that he live in Rome. There does not seem to have been health enough in Rome for the rest of the family, and he lived there apart from them the remainder of his life.

Mrs. Hemans's strength also began to decline, and she seems to have been afflicted with what would now be called heart-disease. But she kept bravely on with her literary career, and wrote many poems that will never be forgotten. She seldom went from home, but whenever she did, she was received with the greatest of cordiality and admiration by the best literary people.

One of the most memorable and beautiful of these occasions, was when she, with her little family of boys, paid a visit to Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford. This daily and intimate association with the great and genial "wizard of the North" must have been to her one of the grandest events of her life. It was also, evidently, a joy to him, for when at last they parted, he paid her this compliment, which she always remembered with a pleasure-sparkling of her eyes:—

"There are some whom we meet, and should like ever after to claim as kith and kin; and you are one of those."—*Will Carleton.*

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"WHO reads  
Incessantly, and to his reading brings not  
A spirit and judgment equal or superior,  
Uncertain and unsettled still remains,  
Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself."

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### How to Win

BELVEDERE BROOKS, the general manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, gives this advice to young business men:—

"To the young man seeking success and happiness in life, I have one suggestion to make. It is the one I have given my four sons, and it is the only rule, I think, a man need follow to win his way: *Always give of the best that is in you.* Feel your responsibility toward yourself and your work. Never be content with a compromise with work. Give your employer the best that you have in you to give. And always remember that if you play fair, you are bound to win."





### The Eskimo and the Telephone



AN amusing story is related by Prof. D. B. McMillan, of the Peary north pole expedition, regarding the efforts of an Eskimo to construct a telephone line.

The Eskimo came into possession of a piece of wire of considerable length, and never having seen wire before, he asked Professor McMillan what it was and what it was for. He was told that the white man strung it on poles stuck in the ground, and that a voice talking to an instrument at one end could be heard at the other end. After some search the next morning, the Eskimo was found engaged in telephone-construction work of his own. He stuck some sticks into the ground, and hung his wire on them. He held one end of the wire to his mouth, and talked to it at the top of his voice. Then he ran as fast as he could to the other end, and held the wire to his ear, with the expectation of hearing his own words repeated.

When he failed to hear any sounds, the expression on his face revealed his opinion of his white friend.  
— *Popular Electricity*.

### Curiosities of the Mississippi

THE longest voyage possible from New York to any European port by one body of water, the Atlantic Ocean, is less than four thousand miles. But an American may make a longer voyage by one body of water and never leave the interior of his own country. For the length of our great Mississippi River, including the Missouri River, which geographers now consider really the main stream, is four thousand two hundred miles.

It is a wasteful river; enough good soil is ejected annually from its mouth to make a great many farms. If it were possible to collect and compress this sediment, it would make a block two hundred sixty feet high and one mile square at the base. Or, think of it as being a quantity of rich silt sufficient to plaster six inches deep, three hundred farms of one thousand acres each.

And water! Stand on the levee bank at flood time anywhere below the mouth of the Ohio, and for every pulse-beat of your wrist there passes before you fourteen million cubic feet of water; eight hundred forty million every minute.

Curiously enough, this vast mass of water flows uphill to the gulf. For it has been found that the mouth of the river is much farther from the center of the earth than its source. It is the so-called "centrifugal force," or inertia, produced by the rotation of the earth, that keeps the stream moving toward the equator. The water is acted upon somewhat as it is when you rapidly swing a pail of it about your head. If the old earth should stop rotating, the Mississippi would flow north; as it is, inertia throws it southward.

That is not the only curious effect for which the rotation of the earth is responsible. Another most queer thing is that the right bank wears more than the left one, owing to a westward inertia produced by the earth's motion eastward.

Any one who has ever had to lie in bed in one place for a long time knows how tiresome it gets, and what a

relief it is to make a change. Perhaps this is why old "father of waters," as the Indians called it, shifts so restlessly; for it has been lying in its bed a long time. As it lies there upon its back, with its arms outstretched across great States, it shifts and tosses very uneasily. Sometimes it grows fretful from very weariness, no doubt, of lying in one place; and then it flings itself right out of bed, for its banks are low.

These wriggles are tremendously relieving to the old stream, but they bring disaster and dismay to farmers near by. The farmers feel deeply aggrieved, not to say annoyed, when the old father squirms out of bed. They would like him to lie quietly. For this reason the banks, or sides of the bed, have been raised by "levees," just as the sides of your bed were built up high when you were very little and prone to toss about. The tendency of the stream to make "cut-offs" across its multitudinous crooked tangle of bends is productive of curious results. For many of these necks are long and narrow, fifteen or twenty miles around, and only two or three miles across. At time of flood the river has a tendency to take the shortest cut. It often rushes across these narrow necks, establishing new and shorter channels.

Then a town which was a "river town" when the sun set, will find itself at sunrise far in the country, miles away from the river. Sometimes a planter goes to sleep upon his farm in one State, and wakes to find himself in another State and his farm transferred to the domain of another.

"My father left me thousands of rich acres," said an old lady to me down in Greenville, Mississippi. "I never transferred them; the Mississippi did it for me. There they lie, across the river now, owned and cultivated and enjoyed by my neighbor in another State."

In all the world there is no stream that traverses such a variety of climates as the Mississippi. I have left its upper reaches near St. Cloud, Minnesota, when they were fast bound in ice and snow, and, traveling by train to Louisiana, have stood on its banks again, two days later, and watched its waves lap lazily against grassy levees in the warm sunshine—levees that lead through green forests of magnolia and live-oak, scented gardens, and orange groves.

The area drained by the father of waters is over one million two hundred forty-five thousand square miles. Or, think of it another way; think of it as an extent of land that is not only the heart of the country, but is almost the country itself, for it is only a trifle less than three fourths of it.

From the view-point of the farmer it comes near being the whole thing, for twenty-eight States and Territories from which the Mississippi Valley claims tribute of drainage contain ninety per cent of all the improved farm land in the United States.— *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

### Cancer

SIXTY years ago the death-rate from cancer was nine out of every thousand persons; at the present time the rate is just five times as great. Dr. Gaylord, who is at the head of the New York State cancer laboratory, says one woman in every eight, past the age of forty-five, dies of cancer.

Scientists are earnestly endeavoring to find the cause of cancer, and the means of man's infection. It is believed that it is a germ disease; and since fishes are so often found to be infected with it, the cancer study is being directed largely to the study of fishes.



Congress has been asked by President Taft to devote fifty thousand dollars to this research study.

The chief reasons for directing the study to fishes are given by the *Washington Post*, as follows:—

"In the first place, certain forms of cancer in fishes so closely resemble cancer in human beings that there is no discernible difference. Even an expert can not distinguish one from the other under the microscope.

"Secondly, it is the domesticated—that is, the artificially reared and captive fish that develops cancer. Only very rarely does the disease occur in wild fishes. This seems to point to the conclusion that the malady in fishes is attributable to infection by some kind of germ.

"Thirdly, there is, says Dr. Gaylord, a marked geographical relation between cancer in human beings and cancer in fishes—more especially the trout. Both are most prevalent in wooded, well-watered, and mountainous districts.

"Fourthly, just as cancer in man is increasing at an alarming rate, so in like manner cancer in fishes (particularly trout) has spread amazingly within the past few years; so much so, indeed, as to threaten very seriously the future existence of trout hatcheries. At the present time there is not a single government, State, or private trout hatchery plant that is not infected with cancer.

"Cancer in fishes begins with a swelling of the thyroid gland in the throat—that is to say, with a goiter. This tumor later on becomes cancerous. The character of the malady is not open to question. A piece of the tumor, examined under the microscope, is indistinguishable from the tissue of a common and malignant type of cancer in man."

#### Importance of Studying Hygiene

INVESTIGATION has shown that in the United States there are about eight million cases of sickness and about six hundred thousand deaths every year. Think of all the pain and suffering and expense thus caused. Students of hygiene tell us that at least one fourth of these deaths and almost half of the cases of serious illness might be averted if the people lived hygienically.

Prior to Washington's time, the insane were thought to be incurable, and were cast into filthy dungeons or turned loose into the woods. Some thought such persons were possessed of evil spirits, and would treat them most inhumanly, to get, as they said, "the devils out." But now, since men have come to understand the body more thoroughly, they find that often this mental trouble may be cured, and the persons be restored to their loved ones.

Smallpox was at one time one of the most malignant of diseases. Once it came into a community it never ceased its ravages until a considerable number of the inhabitants succumbed as its victims. In 1721 Boston, with its eleven thousand people, reported 5,989 cases, many of which ended fatally. In the two years 1708-09 eighteen thousand deaths occurred in Iceland. During the eighteenth century sixty millions of Europe's population died from smallpox.

About the year 1800, Dr. Jenner, of England, discovered vaccination, and by the use of this valuable discovery the disease has almost become extinct.

Sickness is largely the result of ignorance. If people knew what sunshine, fresh air, and temperate living would do for them, and would put their knowledge into practise, there would be fewer cases of sickness. A knowledge of hygienic principles might

bring health to the two million people who are suffering with the "hookworm disease." For a hundred years the people of the Southern States have been suffering from a little worm which lives in their intestines. These little parasites make small holes in the lining of the bowels, and allow the loss of much blood. Sometimes the wound continues to bleed for twenty-four hours. All the nourishment from the food is of little value to the body, for it is so soon lost by bleeding. The victims habitually feel weak and tired, and we often hear them say, "I can not work, for me blood's all gone." Poor people! And yet a single dose of thymol and epsom salts, given under the direction of a physician, would have cured them. But this they did not know. We are glad that Mr. Rockefeller has given a million dollars to help fight the disease, and so help these people to become valuable citizens.

The United States census and health report shows that fifty thousand children under five years died from the use of unclean milk during the years 1900-04. Had the mothers of these children had a better understanding of the danger of using unclean milk, such a large mortality would never have occurred.

No one likes to be sick. Sickness makes us unhappy, and is expensive. To learn how to keep well should be one of our chief studies. E. C. JAEGER.

#### Where Gravity Decreases

A MAN falling from a three-story building in New Orleans will not fall as fast as he would if he were in New York City. In fact, in hardly any two places will he fall with the same speed. This is because as we go toward the equator the force of gravity gets less and less, and consequently the acceleration of a falling body becomes less, and the force of impact is therefore less.

While it does not make very much difference in the injury to a person falling from a height, it does make a difference in other things. Take a rifle and fire it exactly horizontally, and, if the gun is sixteen feet above the ground, say at New York, the bullet fired from such a rifle will strike the ground in exactly one second after it leaves the rifle. If the bullet has a horizontal velocity of a thousand feet per second, it will strike the earth exactly one thousand feet away. Let us take the same rifle to a place where the force of gravity is not the same as at New York, but a good deal smaller, say two thirds smaller. We find that, if the gun is placed sixteen feet above the ground as before, and absolutely horizontal, the bullet will not fall sixteen feet in one second, but will take over one and one-half seconds to fall, thus enabling the bullet to be in the air during that length of time. Therefore it will strike the ground about one thousand six hundred feet away. Thus it is seen that the range of a rifle is increased as it is taken toward the equator.

Of course there is no place on the earth where the force of gravity is two thirds smaller than at New York, but there are many places where the difference is considerable enough to affect slightly the range of rifles.—*Harper's Weekly*.

"CIRCUMSTANCES have rarely favored great men. A lowly beginning is no bar to a great career. The boy who works his way through college may have a hard time of it, but he will learn how to work his way in life."





Children of China.



Indian Child,  
Central America.



The Little Helper,  
Japan.



Two Little Girls in New Guinea.

# CHILDREN'S PAGE

## If Words Were Birds

If words were birds  
And swiftly flew  
From tips of lips  
Owned, dear, by you,  
Would they, to-day,  
Be hawks and crows,  
Or blue, and true,  
And sweet? Who knows?

Let's play to-day  
We choose the best;  
Birds blue and true,  
With dove-like breast.  
'Tis queer, my dear,  
We never knew  
That words, like birds,  
Had wings, and flew.

—Selected.

## That Handsome Does

**E**MILY came home from school one afternoon with a high color, and tears in her eyes. She threw her books on the living-room table, and herself into an arm-chair, and indulged in a good cry.

As she was sitting there, Aunt Marion, who was making the family a visit, came in. On first seeing the sobbing girl, she started to withdraw. Then she changed her mind, and coming up to Emily, put her hand on her shoulder, and said lovingly:—

"Emily, dear, what's the matter?"

"O auntie," replied Emily, sitting up and wiping her eyes; "I'm ashamed of myself for crying, but I'm so homely!"

Her red hair, tortured with puffs and rats and a stiff, bright blue bow, was all awry; her small, pale eyes were swollen with weeping, and her wide mouth quivered dolefully.

"What earthly use can I ever be?" she went on. "I'm never liked, I'm never popular or asked to be in anything, and because I'm good at my studies makes no difference. I can't make any social impression. The girls either let me see what they think of my looks, or take pains not to let me see, which is just as bad. If I go to a party, the boys don't care to show me any attention, and some pretty girl has all the chances. There's just no use trying any more," and again Emily crumpled up in a heap, and dissolved in tears.

Aunt Marion sat down quietly with her sewing, and when Emily was composed again, she said: "Dear child, I know just how you feel. I went through it all myself when I was your age, so I believe I can help you if you'll let me."

"You, auntie! Why, you always look perfectly lovely; what can you mean?"

Aunt Marion laughed.

"Thank you for the compliment, dear," said the aunt, "but did you ever think to analyze my 'loveliness'? I'm not a bit pretty, you know, and I never was."

"Well," declared Emily, astonished, and, seeming to examine her aunt critically for the first time,

"you're something just as good, then, for everybody always says you're just lovely."

"O Emily child, you flatter me; but if you will begin now to cultivate it, you can have 'something just as good,' too."

Emily looked entirely skeptical, but interested.

"What am I to do?" said she. "Where am I to begin?"

"Usually loveliness must grow from within outward, Emily. It's the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, you know, but this time we'll reverse the process. To make the outward change will take only a short time, and then when I come back for my next visit, a year from now, I shall find the inner change accomplished as well. Now come up to my room, and let's begin the transformation."

"Your hair is not a pretty red, but it's thick and long and fine, and, above all, wavy," said Aunt Marion when she had placed Emily in a chair before the mirror. "Now see what I can do with it."

Out came the rats, down came the tight braids and puffs, off came the blue ribbon. Soon a soft, wavy pompadour crinkled about the straight forehead and pretty ears, and her hair falling in soft half curls nearly to her waist was tied at the nape of the neck with a wide soft black taffeta ribbon.

"Dutch collars aren't becoming to you, Emily; try one of my high embroidered ones, with just two stock pins to fasten it, and this little white jabot. Now as soon as you learn to belt your waists down trim, and let your skirts down to a becoming instead of an awkward length, presto!—what a different looking maiden!"

"Why, auntie," laughed Emily, "I didn't know the hair could make such a difference!"

"More than any other one thing, my dear. Now if you will learn to walk gracefully, and if you will control and manage that sweet voice you have, you will have gone far already; and never mind what other girls do or say in these ways. You must achieve difference and distinction, and a new and charming Emily will emerge."

"But the inner loveliness, auntie?"

"Ah, that will take longer, but you have a good share of it to begin with, dear girl. The one great recipe is, *forget yourself and think of others*. Real self-forgetfulness, a certain spontaneous outgoing to others, is always an irresistible charm. Then cultivate a good and varied vocabulary, and let the smiles just light up your face all the time. Say to yourself: 'I can never be pretty, so what I must aim at and achieve is charm and grace,—grace of style, grace of body, grace of mind, grace of heart. It will take time and thought and independence and determination, but it will result in that womanly charm which is an open sesame everywhere you go. Try it and see.'"

Emily tried it, and saw, and every one else saw too; and when Aunt Marion returned next year, she found a happy, popular, successful little niece.—*Winifred B. Blake, in the Junior Herald.*



## Little Things Bring Great Results

**U**ST a wrong date; but it was enough to delay for many months the work of raising the "Maine" in the Havana harbor, for which an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars had been made by Congress. This first appropriation was pronounced insufficient, so another bill, asking for an equal amount, passed Congress. The second bill stated that the appropriation was to be used for raising the wreck of the "Maine," "in accordance with the provisions of the act approved May 10, 1910." It should have read May 9. Because of this small error, the War Department is still waiting for the decision of the Attorney General to see whether this last appropriation can be legally used. If he gives a negative decision, many more months of waiting until Congress can pass another bill, are inevitable.

The quest for Australian gold led to the flocking to that country of people of many nationalities, the sport-loving Englishman with the rest. In 1862 two rabbits were taken to Australia to satisfy the desire of these sportsmen, with the result that within ten years after their introduction the destructiveness of their descendants had caused the loss of a thousand million dollars to the country. The government has expended millions of dollars in bounties, but the pest still lives, and the pasturage annually destroyed by it is appalling, since five rabbits will devour the rations of one sheep.

The Crimean War, with all its pain and suffering, is attributed to a miserable quarrel arising over the question whether a Greek or a Latin priest should keep the key of the door of the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem.

Some time ago the papers had much to say about the "hissing" incident that occurred in connection with the last convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held at the capital city. President Taft was hissed by some of the women during his address. He reproved the women, and they apologized through their president. But it was an embarrassing time for both the President and the suffragists. A very innocent thing was the occasion of the serious affair. Somebody said "sh-sh" to her whispering neighbors, and "the irreverent spirits that always inhabit the fringes of a great audience misinterpreted the sound," and took it up, and by the time it reached the platform, it was an unmistakable hiss coming from the fair audience to the President of the United States, who was doubly honoring them by his presence and his address.

It may seem but a little thing for Mr. Burbank to produce a spineless cactus, but the bigness of the task appears when one thousand dollars was paid by a man for one cutting from the original plant, together with the right to sell cuttings in the southern hemisphere.

It may seem a small thing, too, for one to misspell a word in a letter, and perhaps to write illegibly; but when a doctor of philosophy, because of these things, loses a desirable position, and it is given to one with not one tenth of the native ability of the losing applicant and with inferior scholastic attainments, then these things assume a significance not altogether small.

Prof. Emmanuel Herman, of Vienna, did not realize the full worth of his simple suggestion when he advocated, in an article, the adoption by Austria of the post-card. As a result of his proposition, post-cards are now used by twenty-two governments. Germany alone uses annually one billion five hundred million.

The power required to run an ordinary watch is estimated to be equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump, and only one tenth of a drop of oil is required to lubricate this little machine on its thirty-five-hundred-mile yearly run. How incomparably great is the value of the watch when compared with these little things upon which its usefulness depends!

A fly-speck which to the eye of the clerks converted a figure one into a six caused days of wearisome toil and perplexity over the accounts. It was not until the keen eye of a boy discovered the offending speck that the accounts were made to balance.

A station agent picked up the wrong paper from the many in his desk, and gave it to the conductor of a passing train. As a result a collision with a freight occurred, twenty-three persons were killed, others injured, and thousands of dollars lost by the railway company.

It was only a black bug, but it found its way into the office of the electric car company, and began to buzz around the face of the clerk. Mildly he swept it aside, but the bug persisted in its friendship for the clerk. He seized a broom, and in his attempt to kill it broke the fire-alarm box, causing the fire department and the police department to respond. Only a bug, yet it caused the city of Washington last week to lose one hundred twenty dollars.

"At the time of the terrible accident a year or two ago at the coal mines near Scranton, Pennsylvania," writes *Our Young Folks*, "several men were buried for three days, and all efforts to rescue them proved unsuccessful.

"The majority of the miners were Germans. They were in a state of intense excitement, caused by sympathy for the wives and children of the buried men and despair at their own balked efforts.

"A great mob of ignorant men and women assembled at the mouth of the mine on the evening of the third day in a condition of high nervous tension which fitted them for any mad act. A sullen murmur arose that it was folly to dig farther—that the men were dead. And this was followed by cries of rage at the rich mine owners.

"A hasty word or gesture might have produced an outbreak of fury. Standing near was a little German girl, perhaps eleven years old. Her pale face and frightened glances from side to side showed that she fully understood the danger of the moment. Suddenly, with a great effort, she began to sing in a hoarse whisper which could not be heard. Then she gained courage, and her sweet, childish voice rang out in Luther's grand old hymn, familiar to every German from his cradle.

"There was silence like death. Then one voice joined the girl's, and presently another, and another, until from the entire multitude rose the solemn cry:—

A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; for want of a horse the rider was lost, slain by an enemy, all for want of care about a horseshoe nail.

— Benjamin Franklin.



"With force of arms we nothing can,  
Full soon are we o'erridden.  
But for us fights the godly Man,  
Whom God himself hath bidden.  
Ask ye his name?  
Christ Jesus is his name."

"A great quiet seemed to fall upon their hearts. They resumed their work with fresh zeal, and before morning the joyful cry came up from the pit that the men were found — alive!"

The recent serious mine disaster in Illinois would have been prevented, it is said, if the repairing of the electric light cable had not been neglected by the president, for then the dangerous torches that the miners declare were responsible for the disaster would not have been in use.

The American Automobile Company, which sent over to England a large consignment of ugly, red cars, learned that such a little thing as a color can make or unmake dollars; for they could not dispose of their machines until they had substituted a plain coach-finished black for the flaming red.

The apparently inoffensive fly is now held responsible for more sickness and death, especially among children, than any other single agent — wars, accidents, floods, and earthquakes not excepted.

The governor of Iowa has proposed that the width of the roads of that State be cut down from sixty to forty feet, and that the land thus saved be given to the farmers to cultivate. It is estimated that eight million five hundred thousand bushels of corn can thus be added to Iowa's crop, and three dollars per capita added to her wealth.

A great controversy, reaching even to the House of Commons, has recently been waging in England over the appearance of a comma after the word "done" in the Lord's prayer in a new edition of the

"Book of Common Prayer." It threatens to become a court matter before the controversy is settled; and in the meantime, probably many unkind and bitter words will be spoken, and lifelong friendships dissolved.

One writer puts the truth taught by the foregoing illustrations, in the following terse paragraphs:—

"While it takes every one of the three hundred sixty degrees to complete a circle; while ninety-nine cents won't make a dollar; while a wheel is made up of many spokes; there are no small things.

"While a battle may be lost for a moment's delay; while a minute will catch an important train; while a finger-mark will discover a criminal; while a two-cent postage-stamp will take a letter to one five thousand miles away; there are no little things.

"While a battle may be lost for a moment's delay; while a man may starve for a morsel of food, or famish for a glass of water; there are no small things."

The Apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus tells us that "he that despiseth small things shall fall by little and little." Our own observation shows this to be true; for it is he who yields habitually to small temptations as inconsequential that finally fills an unhonored grave. The accumulated evidence that far-reaching results come from small things is so manifest that to-day none but the hopelessly unwise and unobserving scorn the general assumption of the greatness of the little act. But the point that is difficult for us all to apprehend is that our own small deed is destined to produce large results, either for good or evil, according to the character of the act. But the revelations of the judgment will cause us to know that our lives, too, are governed by the inexorable law that there are no small things.

F. D. C.

## A Missionary Volunteer's Soliloquy

**Here Are Some of My Reasons for Enrolling in the Senior Missionary Volunteer Reading Course:—**

THE books have been carefully selected.

They contain information on important subjects, of which I can not afford to be ignorant.

The spirit of prophecy says that "mental culture is what we as a people need."

I wish to know how the men and women in "Successful Careers" met their discouragements and seized their opportunities. This will help me in my daily life.

I want to catch some of John G. Paton's enthusiasm, and learn from him how to be a better missionary.

Each time I read "Christ's Object Lessons," it grows more precious to me; and I know that a systematic reading will help me to know better how to improve the talents God gives me.

Reading these books as outlined will teach me a good lesson in perseverance and thoroughness; and without these, I can never hope to succeed.

I can not afford to miss this rare opportunity for self-improvement, so I am determined to be one of the two thousand young people who shall be found in the reading circle this fall and winter.

**Now Let Me Tell You How I Shall Find Time for This Reading:—**

By careful planning, I can do my work in less time.

I have set apart twenty minutes each evening for this reading.

I shall do less fancy work, and not give so much time to the daily paper.

I shall place this book, with my Bible, in a convenient place, so that when a spare moment comes unexpectedly, I can improve it.

**And This Is How I Plan to Do Thorough Work:—**

I will read prayerfully. Luther said, "Prayer is the better half of study."

I will read with a dictionary at my elbow, and I will look up every word whose meaning is not clear.

I will read with a note-book and pencil at hand, so as to jot down things that are especially helpful.

I will try to give the gist of each chapter immediately after reading.

I will answer the test questions in the INSTRUCTOR. From each chapter, I will draw some personal lesson.

Then occasionally, as I go about my work, I will think over what I have read.

THE Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses begin in the next issue of this paper. Be sure to have the first book on hand. Set apart a little time each day for the weekly assignment. Remember that "Successful Careers" is the first book in the Senior Reading Course. "How the World Is Clothed" is the first book in the Junior Course. Both of these books should be ordered from the Review and Herald, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. Their prices, respectively, are seventy-five cents and sixty cents.



### My Creed

GOD made me. He gave me life and health, a strong mind, a beautiful body, kind parents, and loving friends. To show my appreciation of all these gifts I will take the best possible care of my body, learn of its needs, and never weaken it with too much food or filthy habits. I will use my mind to think only of the good, the true, and the beautiful. I will study to be a friend to all, to feed pure love, and be the cup of strength to weary sufferers. Each day I will study Christ's life of kindness, and ever seek to do as he would do.

E. C. JAEGER.

### Cost of the British Crown

OUR government pays President Taft seventy-five thousand dollars a year. That is twenty-five thousand dollars more than any other president has received. This sum is supposed to cover the needs of his entire family, while the British government makes provision for each member of the royal family. The following extract from the *Washington Post* gives some interesting figures on the cost to England of her royal family; the sums, being expressed in pounds, will need to be multiplied by five to reduce them to dollars:—

"A select committee on the civil list—that is, on the appropriation for the royal family of Great Britain—recently brought in a report recommending that the grant to be made for that purpose should be fixed at £634,000 a year. To this amount, however, there were certain contingent additions to be made, for the committee recommended an annuity of £10,000 to each of the king's younger sons on attaining his majority, with an additional annuity of £15,000 on marriage, and an annuity of £6,000 to each daughter on attaining her majority or marrying. As there are four younger sons and one daughter, the possible amount to be added is therefore £66,000. Should the Prince of Wales marry, a further sum of £10,000 a year is to be given to his wife. The bill as it passed the House of Commons carried £470,000, but it did not include several fixed charges.

"There are, for instance, the revenues from the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall to be taken into consideration. The former duchy produced £64,000 in 1909 and the latter £87,000. The Lancaster income goes to the king, and the Cornwall income to his eldest son, the present Prince of Wales, for whom no further provision is made. In the last report, therefore, the royal family stands to cost the British nation the huge total of £861,000 per annum.

"Under the new arrangement Queen Alexandra gets £70,000 a year. Similar provision is to be made for Queen Mary, in the event of her surviving King George. The Duke of Connaught, the late king's brother, continues to receive £25,000 a year; £18,000 a year goes, as before, to the late king's daughters; £3,000 a year to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and £6,000 a year each to the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, to the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; to the Duchess of Edinburgh, to the Duchess of Albany, and to Princess Henry of Battenberg.

"Some interesting tables, giving details of expenditure, are appended to the report. Among other items, we find that in 1909 the royal laundry bill amounted to £3,036, the royal yacht expenses to £2,925, and the royal cellars' outlay to £7,411."



M. E. KERN

MATILDA ERICKSON

Secretary

Corresponding Secretary

### Society Studies in Bible Doctrines

#### XXXVI—The Coming of Christ

**SYNOPSIS.**—In the last night before his crucifixion, Jesus told his disciples—among other things—that he was going away to prepare a place for them, and that he would return to take them to himself. After he was raised from the dead and had spent a few weeks among them giving instruction, one day while talking with them, he was taken up and ascended to heaven in a cloud. The angels told these wondering disciples that he would come again in the same manner they had seen him go. When he returns, a great cloud of angels will attend him, and his coming will be seen by all. His voice will raise the righteous dead, who will be gathered together from all parts of the earth by the attending angels. The wicked will not be looking for Christ, hence his advent will be to them a great surprise, and they will be destroyed by the glory of his coming. The righteous are not so overtaken, for they are looking for him, having been warned by all the prophets since the time of Enoch. They look up with rejoicing to greet the Lord for whom they are waiting.

#### Questions

1. Just before his crucifixion, what did Jesus say about his departure and return? **John 14:1-3.**
2. In what manner did he go away? **Acts 1:9.**
3. How will he return? **Verses 10, 11.**
4. When he thus comes in the cloud, how many will see him? **Rev. 1:7.**
5. How far will the brightness of his coming penetrate? **Matt. 24:27.**
6. Who will attend him? **Matt. 25:31.**
7. What work is done by the angels at this time? **Matt. 24:31.**
8. What remarkable manifestation of power will then take place? **1 Thess. 4:16.**
9. How will the righteous living be affected by the Saviour's coming? **Verse 17.**
10. How will it affect the wicked? **2 Thess. 2:8.**
11. How will this event come upon the wicked? **1 Thess. 5:2, 3.**
12. In what respect will it come differently to the righteous? **1 Thess. 5:4.**
13. To whom alone of those living at that time is the promise of salvation? **Heb. 9:28.**
14. With what words of rejoicing will they meet the Lord? **Isa. 25:8, 9.**

#### Note

8. "It was at midnight that God chose to deliver his people. As the wicked were mocking around them, suddenly the sun appeared, shining in his strength, and the moon stood still. The wicked looked upon the scene with amazement, while the saints beheld with solemn joy the token of their deliverance. Signs and wonders followed in quick succession. Everything seemed turned out of its natural course. The streams ceased to flow. Dark, heavy clouds came up, and clashed against each other. But there was one clear place of settled glory, whence came the voice of God like many waters, shaking the heavens and the earth. There was a mighty earthquake. The graves were opened, and those who had died in faith under the third angel's message, keeping the Sabbath, came forth from their dusty beds, glorified, to hear the covenant of peace that God was to make with those who had kept his law."—*"Early Writings,"* tenth edition, page 285.





## II — Jesus Betrayed and Arrested; Brought Before Annas

(October 8)

LESSON SCRIPTURES: John 18:2-14, 19-24; Matt. 26:47-56; Mark 4:43-52; Luke 22:47-54.

MEMORY VERSE: "He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief." Isa. 53:3.

### The Lesson Story

1. "And Judas, also, which betrayed him, knew the place" where Jesus had gone to pray in the garden of Gethsemane, "for Jesus oftentimes resorted thither with his disciples." When Judas made the bargain to betray his Lord for thirty pieces of silver, it was arranged that Jesus should be taken in one of the places where he often went to pray.

2. Judas thought Jesus would not allow himself to fall into the hands of the priests. He had seen them try to stone and kill him, but he had always escaped. No doubt he thought that if Jesus would only save himself at this time, and he himself could get money from the priests for betraying him, it would be a good bargain.

3. While the disciples in the garden had slept, Judas had been wide-awake. Satan can cause us to sleep when we should be doing good, and keep us wide-awake when doing his work. Judas hurried on the evil men who wished to capture Jesus, and "having received a band of men and officers from the chief priests and Pharisees, cometh thither [to the garden] with lanterns and torches and weapons." With the soldiers there was a multitude of people carrying swords and staves as if in pursuit of some dangerous criminal. Judas led the way, going before them, and "was guide to them that took Jesus."

4. "Jesus therefore, knowing all things that should come upon him, went forth, and said unto them, Whom seek ye? They answered him, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus saith unto them, I am he. And Judas also, which betrayed him, stood with them." At other times Judas had stood with his Lord and with his brethren. Now he stood with the enemies of Jesus. It means much what company we keep, and with whom we stand.

5. "As soon then as he had said unto them, I am he, they went backward, and fell to the ground. Then asked he them again, Whom seek ye? And they said, Jesus of Nazareth. Jesus answered, I have told you that I am he: if therefore ye seek me, let these go their way: that the saying might be fulfilled, which he spake, Of them which thou gavest me have I lost none."

6. Judas began to fear that Jesus might yet escape, and to make those with him bold, he acted his part, for "he that betrayed him gave them a sign, saying, Whomsoever I shall kiss, that same is he: hold him fast. And forthwith he came to Jesus, and said, Hail, Master; and kissed him. And Jesus said unto him, Friend, wherefore art thou come?" "Judas, betrayest thou the Son of man with a kiss?"

7. "When they which were about him saw what would follow, they said unto him, Lord, shall we smite with the sword?" "Then Simon Peter having a sword drew it, and smote the high priest's servant, and

cut off his right ear. The servant's name was Malchus." "And Jesus answered and said, Suffer ye thus far. And he touched his ear, and healed him." Jesus then said to Peter, "Put up again thy sword into his place: for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword. Thinkest thou that I can not now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? But how then shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?"

8. "Then Jesus said unto the chief priests, and captains of the temple, and the elders, which were come to him, Be ye come out, as against a thief, with swords and staves? When I was daily with you in the temple, ye stretched forth no hand against me: but this is your hour, and the power of darkness." "Then the band and the captain and officers of the Jews took Jesus, and bound him." "Then all the disciples forsook him, and fled."

9. The soldiers hurried Jesus while closely bound as a prisoner, over the Kedron, and through the silent streets of Jerusalem, "and led him away to Annas first; for he was father-in-law to Caiaphas, which was the high priest that same year. Now Caiaphas was he, which gave counsel to the Jews, that it was expedient that one man should die for the people." Annas was crafty and cunning, and in deference to his age, the people revered him as the head of the priesthood. It was before him that Jesus had his first examination in the night, for his enemies feared the people would try to rescue him in the morning if they heard of his arrest. They wished to condemn him, and hand him over to the Roman authorities, before their purposes became known.

10. "The high priest then asked Jesus of his disciples, and of his doctrine. Jesus answered him, I spake openly in the world; I ever taught in the synagogue, and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing. Why askest thou me? ask them which heard me, what I have said unto them: behold, they know what I said." Jesus did not work in secret as did his enemies. During his ministry, spies had followed him to find fault with what he said, and to tell the priests what he did. All knew that he had done nothing for which he could be justly condemned.

11. "And when he had thus spoken, one of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand, saying, Answerest thou the high priest so? Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil: but if well, why smitest thou me?" After this Jesus was taken to the house of Caiaphas.

### Questions

1. How did Judas know where to find Jesus? What bargain had he made? How much money did he get for betraying the Lord? Where was he to be captured?

2. What did Judas think Jesus would not allow? What had he seen him do, when his enemies tried to kill him? What did he doubtless think?

3. Who had been awake while the disciples slept in the garden? When does Satan wish us to sleep? When does he keep us awake? What did Judas receive from the priests? When they went to arrest Jesus, what did they take with them? Were all these things necessary? Who went with the soldiers? Who led the way as guide?

4. What did Jesus know at this time? In what way did he show his courage? What question did he ask? What reply was given? What did Jesus then say? With whom was Judas standing? Where had



he often stood before? What may we learn from this?

5. As soon as Jesus told who he was, how were his enemies affected? What question did he again ask? What was their reply? What did Jesus then say? Of whose safety was he thinking? What saying was thus fulfilled?

6. What did Judas begin to fear? How did he make the soldiers bold? What sign had he given them? What did he tell them to do? With what words did he greet Jesus? Then what did he do? What questions did Jesus ask him?

7. When the disciples saw what would follow, what question did they ask? What did Peter do? What was the wounded servant's name? What did Jesus say and do? What did he say to Peter? In what way might he have obtained help? What would have been given him in answer to prayer? Why would he not ask help for himself?

8. What question did Jesus then ask the priests and captains? When had they not attempted to take him? Whose hour had now come? What was then done to Jesus? How did the disciples show their cowardice? When was this foretold?—See memory verse.

9. What did the soldiers do with Jesus? To whom was he first taken? How was Annas related to Caiaphas? Who was high priest? What counsel had he given concerning Jesus? What kind of a man was Annas? How did the people regard him? When and where did Jesus have his first examination? Why was it so held? What did the priests wish to do?

10. Of what did the high priest ask Jesus? What reply did Jesus make? Whom did he tell them to ask concerning his teaching? In what way did Jesus work differently from his enemies? What did they all know?

11. As Jesus spoke, what did an officer do? What did he say? What reply did Jesus make? After this, where was the Saviour taken?

did the mob say? What answer did Jesus make? Verses 7-9.

7. What sign of betrayal had been arranged between Judas and his band? Matt. 26:48.

8. As Judas kissed the Saviour, what gentle rebuke did Jesus give him? Verses 49, 50; Luke 22:48; note 2.

9. What did the soldiers then do? Matt. 26:50.

10. What question did some of his disciples ask? Before Christ gave answer, what did Peter do? Luke 22:49; John 18:10.

11. How did our Lord heal the wound made by his impetuous disciple? Luke 22:51. What rebuke did he give to Peter? Matt. 26:52; John 18:11.

12. What assurance did he have of the Father's care? Matt. 26:53, 54.

13. What rebuke did he give those who apprehended him? Matt. 26:55, 56. What did Jesus say of that time? Luke 22:53; note 3.

14. What did the soldiers then do? What course did the disciples take? John 18:12; Mark 14:50.

15. What befell a young man who followed Jesus? Verses 51, 52; note 4.

16. Where did the soldiers take Jesus? What counsel had Caiaphas given? John 18:12-14; note 5.

17. What question was asked Jesus? What was his reply? Verses 19-21.

18. What indignity was shown Jesus by one of the officers? What was his response? Verses 22, 23.

19. Where did Annas send Jesus? Who followed him? How? Verse 24; Luke 22:54.

#### Notes

1. "As these words [I am he] were spoken, the angel who had lately ministered to Jesus, moved between him and the mob. Divine light illuminated the Saviour's face, and a dove-like form overshadowed him. In the presence of this divine glory, the murderous throng could not stand for a moment. They staggered back. Priests, elders, soldiers, and even Judas, fell as dead men to the ground.

"The angel withdrew, and the light faded away. Jesus had opportunity to escape, but he remained, calm and self-possessed. As one glorified he stood in the midst of that hardened band, now prostrate and helpless at his feet. The disciples looked on, silent with wonder and awe."—*Desire of Ages*, page 694.

2. In view of all that Judas had witnessed of Christ's miraculous power and ability to read hearts, it seems strange indeed that he should attempt thus to betray him. His act shows the blinding, hardening power of sin, and how false teachers will come up to the very judgment bar of God, and say, "Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works?" Yet Christ had never known them. They were workers of iniquity. Matt. 7:21-23.

3. "This is your hour, and the power of darkness." Recall Luke 4:13, A. R. V.: "When the devil had completed every temptation, he departed from him for a season." At that time Jesus was in the hands of the prince of darkness to be tempted as only the devil could tempt. Now, in the close of his earthly ministry, he is again in the hands of the power of darkness. His time has now come; now he is "delivered up" to that awful period which ends only with his death and resurrection.

4. "A certain young man." The incident is related only by Mark, whose mother lived in Jerusalem. Acts 12:12. It has been conjectured that Mark was the "young man." "When the soldiers had come to seek Jesus in the upper chamber of his home, Mark, roused from sleep, had hastily cast about him the loose linen garment, or wrapper, that lay by his bedside, and followed the armed band to see what would come of it. He now lingered in the rear, and followed as they led away Jesus, never imagining that they would attempt to lay hold on him, since he had not been with the disciples, nor yet in the garden. But they, perhaps the Jewish servants of the high priest, had noticed him. They attempted to lay hold on him, when, disengaging himself from their grasp, he left his upper garment in their hands, and fled."—*Edersheim, "Life and Times of Jesus," Vol. II, page 545.*

5. They took him to Annas, the ex-high priest, who had been deposed by Valerius Gratus, and Joseph (Caiaphas), son-in-law to Annas, appointed in his stead. The Jews seemed still to recognize Annas as rightly holding the office.

## THE YOUTH'S LESSON

### II — Jesus Betrayed and Arrested; Brought Before Annas

(October 8)

LESSON SCRIPTURES: John 18:2-14, 19-24; Matt. 26:47-56; Mark 14:43-52; Luke 22:47-54.

LESSON HELPS: "Spirit of Prophecy," Vol. III, pages 105, 106; "Desire of Ages," chapter 75 (first part); *Sabbath School Worker*.

MEMORY VERSE: Isa. 53:3.

#### Questions

1. While Jesus and his disciples were still in the garden of Gethsemane, who came to him? Who was with Judas? From whom had the multitude come? Matt. 26:47.

2. What led Judas to seek Jesus in the garden? John 18:2.

3. From whom did Judas obtain his soldiers? Verse 3.

4. What question did Jesus ask those who were seeking him? What was their reply? Verses 4, 5.

5. When Jesus said, "I am he," what occurred? Verse 6; note 1.

6. What further question did Jesus ask? What



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## Captivated by Christ

ONE of the most remarkable converts and preachers that India has produced was Nilakautha Goreh,—Nehemiah Goreh, as he was called after his baptism,—a high-caste Hindu pundit, deeply versed in all the Hindu philosophical systems. He despised Christianity, thinking it was a religion fit only for ignorant outcasts, and set himself to undertake its refutation. With the object of proving it false, he began to study the Bible, with the result that he yielded to the simple fascination of Christ. Just why and how he became a Christian, he could never quite explain. "I was caught as in a net, and I could not get away from Christ," he said. "Christ is so pure," was one of his expressions. His was a very similar experience to that of Pastor Hsi, of China, who, though a scholar and a man of influence, was yet an opium slave. He read and became enamored of the New Testament, and became conscious of the overpowering presence of Christ. Suddenly, in a moment of glorious faith, he exclaimed, "Christ has enthralled me, and I am his forever." It was Nehemiah Goreh who had the high privilege of helping Pandita Ramabai, the child-widow's friend, on her way to Christ.—*The Bible in the World*.

## The Verdict in the Fisheries Dispute

THE Hague verdict in the fisheries dispute between the United States and Canada will, after being rationally considered, impress the fair-minded American as being a reasonable settlement of a controversy which has been the cause of difficulty for a century. The United States wins five points, and England two. Naturally, we are satisfied with the five decisions in our favor. Surely we can not raise much objection to the decision on the first point against us, by which American fishermen are made subject to "reasonable" regulation. We can not consistently ask greater rights in Newfoundland waters than any one else. By accepting this decision we simply put ourselves on an even footing with others. It is understood, also, that Newfoundland will take advantage of this ruling to adopt measures for the conservation of the fisheries and for the prevention of their waste or destruction. It is plain that we should be as much interested in such a policy as Great Britain.

The second point on which the United States loses is that concerning the three-mile limit. Our contention

was that the three-mile line should follow the coast line, in the ocean and in and out of bays and sounds. The Hague Tribunal holds that it shall follow the coast line in the ocean, but that when it reaches bays and sounds it shall extend from headland to headland. This will make bays and sounds territorial waters regardless of their width. If our contention had been sustained, those portions of the bays and sounds beyond an imaginary line three miles from shore would have been high seas. In other words, the middle of bays and sounds more than six miles wide would have been outside the jurisdiction of Newfoundland. As it stands, all of the bays and sounds will be Newfoundland waters. Many small arms of the ocean indent the coast of Newfoundland, and they are the haunts of thousands of fishermen. In future, these waters and the people who fish in them will be subject to absolute control by the adjacent country.

It does not necessarily follow that the decision on this point will work out to the disadvantage of Americans. It will have to be tested by experience before we can reach a conclusion as to its effects on American interests. It will, however, probably hasten a final international agreement on the status of bays and sounds, and for this reason may be favorably accepted by the United States. At present there is no settled policy or rule among nations on this issue.—*Washington Times*.

## Women as Legislators

As women have the right to hold office in Finland as well as to vote, they are being tested both as legislators and as citizens. Among those elected to the Finnish parliament there was a factory inspector, a principal of a girls' school, a historical writer, two doctors of philosophy, a lecturer on political questions, a clergyman's widow, a public-school teacher, a peasant's wife, five seamstresses, a former servant girl, and a hoopier's wife. Most of them were over forty years of age. There are three cases where both husband and wife were elected to membership in the lawmaking body of the country. They are appointed to committees, and serve without any distinction being made because of their sex. They are keenly awake to every act which is of special interest to women, and compare favorably with the men in forceful debate and in sound judgment on the general issues which are tried out in legislative assemblies. It is the opinion of those who have studied the experiment at close range that the franchise for women has proved a distinct gain for Finland from every point of view.—*Service*.

## Arrow Points

"WRITE it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year."

A GOOD deal of the trouble of this world arises from the fact that some folks like to have gardens, while others prefer to keep hens.—*Nixon Waterman*.

PRECEPT freezes, while example warms. Precept addresses us: example lays hold on us. Precept is a marble statue: example glows with life—a thing of flesh and blood.—*W. E. Gladstone*.

THE world needs leadership, which is not the quality that seeks to be a boss, but is the quality that is strong enough and true enough to decide to do right without waiting to see what others will do; the quality that decides to be true alone with God, if need be.—*Howard A. Johnston*.