

# The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

Vol. LXI

February 18, 1913

No. 7

## The Hindered Christ



The Lord Christ wanted a tongue one day  
To speak a word of cheer  
To a heart that was weary and worn and sad,  
And weighed with a mighty fear.  
He asked me for mine, but 'twas busy quite  
With my own affairs from morn till night.

The Lord Christ wanted a hand one day  
To do a loving deed;  
He wanted two feet, on an errand for him,  
To run with gladsome speed.  
But I had need of my own that day;  
To his gentle beseeching I answered, "Nay."

So all that day I used my tongue,  
My hands, and my feet as I chose;  
I said some hasty, bitter words  
That hurt one heart, God knows.  
I busied my hands with worthless play,  
And my wilful feet went a crooked way.

And the dear Lord Christ — was his work undone  
For lack of a willing heart?  
Only through men does he speak to men?  
Dumb must he be apart?  
I do not know, but I wish to-day  
I had let the Lord Christ have his way.

— Selected.

MONS. RAYMOND POINCARÉ was elected to the presidency of France on January 17.

THERE are 431,880 persons in the employ of the United States government.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR HENRY ROSTRON, of the "Carpathia," is to receive from Congress a medal in honor of his saving seven hundred four passengers from the ill-fated "Titanic."

ENGLISH horticulturists recently paid ten thousand dollars for a pure white orchid raised in America. The other members of this family of orchids are of a beautiful variegated purple.

OLIVER HUDSON KELLEY, founder of the grange, died in Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of Jan. 20, 1913. Mr. Kelley operated the first reaping-machine. He had for many years been connected with the Department of Agriculture.

THIS winter the legislature of California, after remaining in session a month for the introduction of bills, will adjourn for a month for the members to study the proposed legislation and consult with their constituents. Then in March it will reassemble to act on the bills.

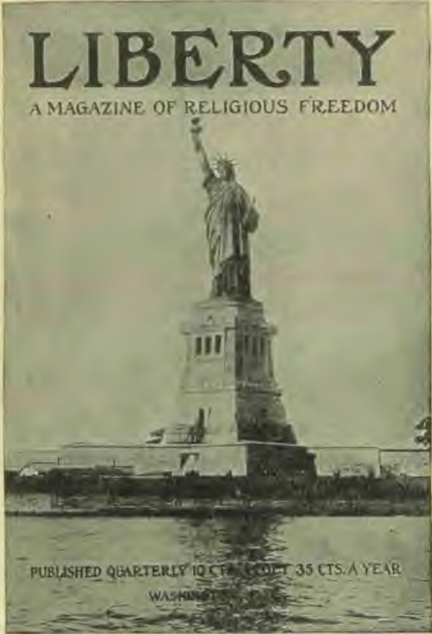
THE explorer Steffanson discovered a new tribe of Eskimos a thousand miles east of the Mackenzie River. To evangelize them, twelve native Eskimos, men and women, have started out under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. Fry of Bishop Stringer's diocese. Bishop Stringer labored in the Yukon for seventeen years without a convert. Some years ago nine were baptized, and the number has now risen to one hundred forty. The twelve volunteer missionaries are of this group.

THE Army Appropriation Bill, which was passed at the last session of Congress, contains the provision that any officer or enlisted man who shall be absent from duty on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors, or other misconduct, shall forfeit his pay for the period during which he is unable to perform his regular duties. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, accordingly the other day issued an order throughout the military service, requiring the enforcement of this new feature of the law. The War Department and especially the surgeon-general has been anxious to secure such legislation in order to reduce the amount of dissipation in the army.

THE disease known as infantile paralysis is not restricted to human beings, for it has been observed in horses, cats, pigs, chickens, and cows. In some instances circumstances seem to point to a connection between cases in animals and cases in human beings.

### Principal Contents

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES	PAGE
Washington and Westminster .....	3
The Talents .....	4
Don't Fear to Trust Him .....	4
Beirut, Syria .....	5
Robert E. Lee and the Dark Day .....	7
God's Numbering of the Stars .....	10
Jewels for the Youth (poetry) .....	13
SELECTED ARTICLES	
The Hindered Christ (poetry) .....	1
At the Cross-Roads (poetry) .....	3
Medical Missionary Shakes Devil-Worship in Korea ..	4
Some of the Happenings of 1912 .....	6
Watch and His Master .....	11
Little Miss Cloudy Face .....	12



## "Statue of Liberty" and "Sunday Labor" Number

### PARTIAL CONTENTS

**Frontispiece:** Cartoon "Religious Legislation Darkening the World"

- The Statue of Liberty — Its meaning
- Religious Liberty Survey of the World
- President Taft's "Religious Garb" Decision
- Cardinal O'Connell on Religious Liberty
- President Attends Fourth Pan-American Mass
- Menace of a National Religion
- How Rome Dictates to Catholic Voters
- Religious Liberty in Holland
- Sunday Labor on Catholic University
- Religious Liberty Prohibitionists in Pennsylvania
- Digest of Sunday Laws in all States
- Catholic Church and Sunday Observance
- The Post-Office Closing Proviso

**Center Photographs:** Two-page picture showing President elect and Vice-President elect and White House.

**A Good Seller** **Send 10 Cents for Sample Copy**

#### SPECIAL OFFER ON TEN, ONE YEAR

Ten copies, one year, to one address, or to ten separate addresses, only \$2.00, or 20 cents each. Sender may include his name as one of the ten. Every editor, attorney, clergyman, city and county official, and public-school teacher should read this magazine.

**ORDER THROUGH OUR NEAREST AGENCY, OR DESK "R"**

## LIBERTY MAGAZINE - Washington, D. C.

**PRICES, POST-PAID**

Yearly subscription - - - - -	\$ .35
Three years (or 3 subs. 1 year) - - - - -	.90
Four years (or 4 subs. 1 year) - - - - -	1.00
Ten years (or 10 subs. 1 year) - - - - -	2.00
Ten copies, one year, to one address or more	2.00
(Subscriptions for less than one year not accepted)	

NO EXTRA CHARGE ON FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS

# The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LXI

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1913

No. 7

## At the Cross-Roads

AN old man sat at the cross-roads  
On a stone by the village street.  
He was weary and worn and travel-stained  
And faint from the dust and heat,  
And his gray head drooped as he sat there  
With hunger and travel spent,  
While the noonday throng went hurrying by  
On their homeward journey bent.  
And I passed by with the others  
In that heedless current caught  
That recked nor cares for the stranger poor,  
Nor the homeless wanderer's lot.

But the picture left its image:  
I could not drive it away,  
And I thought of One who would surely have paused  
Had he been in the crowd that day;  
How his eye sought out the outcast,  
Who was barred from his fellow's door;  
How he gave his hand to the woman shamed,  
And bade her sin no more.  
I saw him kneel by the leper,  
As he shuddered, and cried, "Unclean!"  
And health and joy and manhood came  
At the touch of the Nazarene.

They are sitting there at the cross-roads,  
Weary and faint — alone;  
There are many bowed with a sinner's shame  
Or a shame that is not their own.  
It may be a friendless orphan,  
Or a slave in the thrall of drink —  
Your path may lead to a happy home,  
And his to the river's brink.  
The wretched, the weak, the burdened,  
The pilgrim with wayworn feet,  
They are sitting there as the old man sat  
At the place where the cross-roads meet.

O, linger a bit at the wayside!  
And let your heart be heard  
As it bids you pause by your brother man  
And give him a cheering word.  
For the life that loves is lovely,  
And the soul that gives expands,  
And the heart that warms to a brother's need  
Is like to the Son of man's.  
And the meed will be right royal,  
When he says to you and me,  
"Inasmuch as ye did for the least of these,  
Ye have done it unto me."

— F. C. Wellman, in the Christian Herald.

## Washington and Westminster

J. F. SANTEE



HIS month we celebrate the one hundred eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Washington. More than a century has elapsed since death claimed our first President; however, with the passing years his fame has not diminished. He is regarded as a hero, not only by our own nation, but by many. The world over, Washington is looked upon as the champion of popular rights. At his death, France went into mourning; when a toast was proposed to George III in the presence of Robert Burns, the great Scottish bard said, "Here's to George Washington, a better man!"

So much for other days. Now comes a committee of the leading men of Great Britain with a proposal which will seem to many a most surprising one. This proposal is nothing less than the erection of a monument to Washington in Westminster Abbey. Seldom has Britain accorded to an alien a memorial in that fane where repose her own illustrious dead. The thought of such a memorial grew out of the plans for the celebration of a century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The contemplated celebration would, of course, occur next year, as the treaty that concluded our second war with the mother country was signed in 1814. It is also proposed by the British committee that steps be taken to purchase Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washington family. It is suggested that the manor be maintained as a place of pilgrimage for the increasing number of American tourists in England.

Doubtless most of our countrymen are aware of the fact that Washington was of English descent. Some may have heard that a remote ancestor of his was a vassal of William the Conqueror who followed his

liege lord into England, receiving lands as a reward for his services; whence it is conjectured that some still more remote ancestor, or ancestors, must have followed the Norseman Rollo into France at the time that Charles the Simple was compelled to cede Normandy to the Norse rovers.

It seems that the Washingtons first made their English home in Lancashire. Later they removed to Northamptonshire. Here, in the central part of merry England, among the deep woods and broad fields, generations of them dwelt. Some were knights and some were dignitaries of the church; most were country gentlemen, as they call well-to-do farmers in England. In the village of Little Brington stands an old sandstone church, where many of the Washingtons of the olden days found sepulture. And near by stands the sandstone cottage of Lawrence Washington, son of Robert Washington of Sulgrave. Over the door of the cottage this inscription is carved:—

The Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away.  
Blessed be the name of the Lord.  
Constructa. 1606.

Sir John Washington was the second son of Lawrence Washington, and immigrated to Virginia in 1657. For some years before his immigration, Sir John lived at his manor, South Cave, near Hull, in Yorkshire. This explains why we are usually told that George Washington's ancestors came from the north of England. They did — just at the last.

Englishmen and Americans alike unite in honoring to-day Sir John's illustrious descendant — the man whose more than kingly courage, as evidenced in striving for the oppressed and in the refusal of the proffered crown, still animates the hearts of men in the struggle for the advancement of their kind.

### The Talents

WHAT is a talent? A talent is an intellectual ability, skill in accomplishing a thing, as in art or the like.

Has every one a talent?—Yes; every one has a talent of some kind. All persons have not the same talents. One may have a talent in music, in singing, and in talking; some have one kind of talent, and some another.

What are we to do with our talents? Are we to sit down with folded hands and wait for some miracle to show us our talents or to get us to use them? We are told in God's Word that whatsoever we do, we are to do all to the glory of God. If we just sit around and do nothing, do you think it is pleasing to God? It certainly is not. He gave us our talents to make use of; and does he want us to make ill use of them?—No, he wants us to use our talents to help those around us.

He commissioned us, saying, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations." This does not mean that if we can not go, we have no need of improving our talents. There are plenty of things waiting right at our door. If we should watch, we should be doing some poor soul good all the time.

One should be so full of the grace of God that his very being is overflowing to the brim; and if this were so, there would be more happiness in this sinnedarkened world. If we should do little acts of kindness, little deeds of love for those around us, it would not only make others happy, but we ourselves should be happier. Those who do acts of kindness by using their talents in helping others are not only helping others, but Christ, too, as is told us in Matt. 25:40.

Those who will not enter into the service of God show that they hate him. The more we improve our talents here, the greater will be our capability for enjoying the life to come.

Those who do not improve their talents will lose them. Life and its opportunities for doing good will be taken from them. It will be a joy in the world to come, to know that we have done good in this life. But he who does not good in this life can never enter into the joy of his Lord. The "Well done" can never be spoken to him.

There will be no excuse for those who do not improve their talents for good. O that each one of us may have said unto him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord"! FERN CARTER.

Lodi, California.

### Medical Missionary Shakes Devil-Worship in Korea

DR. RILEY RUSSELL, a graduate of George Washington University, who has been a medical missionary for the Seventh-day Adventist denomination in Korea for several years, has sent an interesting letter from Soonan in which he describes how he has treated twenty thousand natives in a twenty-dollar building. Dr. Russell went to Korea soon after his graduation, and not only has he been successful in relieving the sufferings of the body, but has won a number of the natives to Christianity.

Dr. Russell's home city is Strasburg, Illinois, while his wife, who was Miss Margaret Ella Camp, is from Roseburg, Oregon. In his letter Dr. Russell says:—

"A little over four years ago we came from the

United States to Soonan, Korea, where we are now. We have a small Korean house which cost twenty dollars gold, or forty yen, also one small house where women and children may wait.

"In the four years during which we have been here we have seen over twenty thousand patients. The people know nothing of infection, but in the old heathen mind all disease is wind in the bones or some other part of the anatomy, and it must be let out. This is generally accomplished by means of the *chim*, needles of various sizes and all possible degrees of uncleanliness.

"One woman sent for us whom we found to have been stuck nearly three hundred times in the face to let out the bad blood and wind, and it was only by diligent effort on our part that her life was saved, so severe was the infection.

"We are constantly impressed with the similarity between conditions here and those in the time of Christ's ministry on earth. Leprosy is common in the south, cholera is present every summer, and the pest (Asiatic plague) is always in hearing distance. The infant mortality is so high that the population is hardly holding its own with time.

"The medical-evangelical work gives prestige to the missionary, and the rankest devil-worshiper will call the Christian physician when death faces him or his family. Only two weeks ago, while returning home from a hundred-mile horseback ride, I was called to see a woman about nineteen years old, who could not possibly have lived more than a few hours; but the diagnosis was easy, and the treatment simple, and from my saddle-bags I was able to give her almost instant relief. She and her mother walked twenty miles to see me last week.

"One woman, who had a felon, which left the finger bone protruding, came to the dispensary after suffering for three months. A little cocain and ten minutes' work fixed it up. In ten days she was well, and her hold on devil-worship was badly shaken.

"The schools are changing conditions. The Union Medical School in Seoul, also the Japanese medical schools, are training young men in better methods. The change in government has also brought many much-needed hygienic reforms; but Korea's great need is only touched on the edges."—*Washington Post*.

### Don't Fear to Trust Him

A COMPANY of promoters developing the mining prospects of the Gold Coast Spanish Colony needed improvements in their power plant. They sent a representative to inspect the high-power turbine motors made by an American firm, whose favorable report was followed by the placing of an order for a specially built machine. The agreement provided that an expert should be sent to superintend the installation of the new machine. In due course of time the vessel arrived, and was met by members of the firm and many men with mule teams. The heavy boxes were checked and signed for; and after seeing them started for the interior, the Spanish business men sought the expert erector. During the unloading of the boxes a young man had stood by, watching closely every motion, and by vigorous signs had insisted on careful handling and on the "this-side-up" sign being on top, rather than beneath, as the natives had it.

Stepping forward, the young man displayed a letter which was eagerly grasped by the man whose name it

bore. It was a note of introduction, stating that the bearer was the promised expert and was competent to attend to the setting up of the machinery. A look of surprise and disappointment came over the faces of those mining men, which their natural politeness failed to hide.

A day's journey inland brought them to the mines, and on the following day the young American donned overalls and sought the camp interpreter to aid him in giving orders. He was told that he would not be permitted to touch the boxes until an expected cablegram was received.

The manager of the mining company had sized up the American and cabled the firm that had sent him: "We want an expert man; you have sent a boy." The answer came back: "Don't fear to trust him; he built the machine."

That settled it. The one who knew enough to build the machine was certainly competent to put it together and start it running. The mine owners did trust him, and in a few weeks were rewarded by seeing a splendid new machine meeting all their expectations.

God committed to his Son the work of man's creation. To him has also been committed the work of man's redemption. Faith in Christ's creative power leads to faith in his redemptive power. Then do not fear to trust him, for he who has made us is able also to save us. His noble creation, which was marred by the sin of Eden, will be restored in the sinlessness of paradise, and fallen man will be restored to his original glory. Then it will be seen that we have not trusted Christ in vain, for by his creative power he will have re-created us in his own image.

S. W. VAN TRUMP.

Interesting Anniversaries

JANUARY

Benjamin Franklin's birthday ..... 17  
 Robert E. Lee's birthday ..... 19  
 Stonewall Jackson's birthday ..... 21  
 William McKinley's birthday ..... 29

FEBRUARY

Ground-hog day ..... 2  
 First day of Lent, Ash Wednesday ..... 5  
 Abraham Lincoln's birthday ..... 14  
 St. Valentine's day ..... 14  
 Battle-ship "Maine" destroyed ..... 15  
 George Washington's birthday ..... 22

MARCH

Inauguration day ..... 4  
 Andrew Jackson's birthday ..... 15  
 Palm Sunday ..... 16  
 St. Patrick's day ..... 17  
 Good Friday, first day of spring ..... 21  
 Easter ..... 23

APRIL

All Fool's day ..... 1  
 Peary discovered north pole ..... 6  
 Thos. Jefferson's birthday ..... 13  
 Patriots' day ..... 19  
 William Shakespeare's birthday ..... 23  
 Ulysses S. Grant's birthday ..... 27

MAY

Dewey's victory at Manila, 1898 ..... 1  
 Mothers' day ..... 11  
 Peace day ..... 18  
 Memorial day ..... 30

JUNE

Jefferson Davis's birthday ..... 3  
 Flag day ..... 14  
 Bunker Hill day ..... 17  
 Longest day of the year ..... 21  
 Summer begins ..... 22

JULY

Independence day ..... 4  
 Orangeman's day ..... 12

AUGUST

Battle of Bennington, Vermont ..... 16

SEPTEMBER

Labor day ..... 1  
 Jewish new year ..... 12  
 First day of autumn ..... 23

OCTOBER

Discovery of America, 1492 ..... 12  
 Hallowe'en ..... 31

NOVEMBER

Thanksgiving day ..... 27

DECEMBER

First day of winter, shortest day of year ..... 22  
 Christmas ..... 25

— White and Wyckoff Calendar.

Beirut, Syria

IN these times of trouble I have conversed with a number of persons who have long known our teachings, but who are taking a special interest in them just



BAPTISM IN THE BROOK CHERITH, PALESTINE

now, in view of the present situation; for it becomes more and more evident to them that Turkey seems to be bound to become the prey of the other powers. While this is the case with some of the more intelligent persons, as I have found, others become more indifferent, and their minds seem to be absorbed by the present restless condition. It takes much labor to bring them to an intelligent knowledge of the truth, and even if they do seem to understand it, some time is required to lead them to obey it, as they have all their lives been seeking material advantage, having been trained in churches taking religious matters easily. The power of the Spirit of God is needed in a special manner in laboring with this people.

The accompanying photographs may be of interest. Number one is a baptismal scene in the "brook Cherith," where Elijah remained, and while its water lasted was fed by ravens, before being sent to the widow of Sarepta. Number two is the cave in Haifa.

at the foot of Mount Carmel, where Elijah is said to have had his school of prophets. Within a mile of this place we pitched our gospel tent. This cave is in



CAVE AT FOOT OF MOUNT CARMEL

the hands of Mohammedans, but held in high esteem by both Christians and Jews. The latter have the right to keep some sacred curtain there with an inscription, opposite the Mohammedan. Mrs. Ising is at the right. Number three is a monument about one hour's drive from Sidon, which I visited recently.

This is supposed to be the place where the fish cast out Jonah; others say it is his burial-place. Number four is a mountain scene at the Dog River, near Beirut, the river flowing through the gorge and supplying Beirut with excellent water. The source is on Mount Sennin, Lebanon, which is some nine thousand feet high. Near this place at the mouth can still be seen part of the old mutilated road hewn into the rocks under Marcus Aurelius (161-180 A. D.). This gorge has been an important place since the fourteenth century before Christ. A number of old mutilated inscriptions are still seen, which are hewn into the living rock. One refers to Rameses II, one to Shalmaneser II, and another to Esarhaddon. The ancient Egyptians and Assyrians passed through these regions, and have left the traces of their conquests.

W. C. ISING.

### Some of the Happenings of 1912

THEY whose duty it is to make the newspapers which chronicle the world's doings from day to day have set down much notable history in the twelvemonth which has just passed.

This year marks the installation of a republic in China and the inauguration of its first president.

Next to it in world-wide significance was the revolt of the Balkan States against the Turkish Empire, and their swift amputation of the sultan's ancient supremacy in Europe.

The sudden rise of the Balkan allies early in October was antecedent to the signing of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Italy. Before the Turks had time to recover from the whipping which Italy had administered, the Bulgars, Greeks, Servians, and Montenegrins were upon them.

On the American continent the most important political events were the disruption of the Republican

party which culminated at the national convention at Chicago in June, followed by the birth of the Progressive party at a convention in August, and the consequent election of a Democratic president for the first time in twenty years.

It has been made evident by the conventions and elections of 1912 that the majority of the American voters are progressive, the minority are conservative, under what banner they may rally.

As a mark of the progressive spirit it can not be overlooked that the number of women who voted for President in 1912 was twice that of any preceding presidential election, and that four more States granted suffrage to women at the November elections.

The number of stars in the flag became forty-eight by the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood.

Among achievements in the realms of science, the greatest progress was made in the line of surgical triumphs. The Nobel prize was awarded to an American surgeon of French birth, Dr. Alexis Carrell, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The discovery of the south pole was announced in March by the Danish explorer, Captain Roald Amundsen, as having taken place in the preceding December.

The art of flying in air enlisted hundreds of daring aviators whose demonstrations broke many records,

and, unfortunately, caused the loss of many noble lives. The actual progress of aviation seems inconsequential in light of the heavy toll which was paid.

In the fraternity of sport the most historic event was the winning of the Olympic games at Stockholm by the American athletes, who took not only more prizes than any other nation, but more important prizes than all athletes of other nations combined. Two of the winning contestants

were from Los Angeles, California.

The most grievous occurrence of the year and one of the most appalling calamities of this century was the sinking of the White Star steamship "Titanic" on the high seas by collision with an iceberg, April 15.

The loss of this greatest of ocean liners was tragic-



MONUMENT NEAR SIDON



SCENE NEAR BEIRUT, SYRIA

ally attended with the loss of 1,519 lives, the saving of 705: Among those who went down with the ship were men of national fame: William T. Stead, Col. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Jacques Futrelle, Major Archibald C. Butt, Benjamin Guggenheim, George B. Widener, Henry B. Harris, Walter Clark, and others.

The death roll of the year is starred with many deathless names: Rear-Admiral Robley D. ("Fighting Bob") Evans; the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, ambassador to England for many years; Henry Labouchere, diplomat and founder of London *Truth*; Vice-Pres. James Schoolcraft Sherman; Gen. Frederick Dent Grant; Wilbur Wright, inventor of the aeroplane; United States Senator George S. Nixon; Gen. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army; Lieut.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, of the United States Army; Baron von Rodowitz; Dr. Jules Constantine; Rear-Admiral Lucien Young.

A peculiarly tragic event was the double suicide of Count Nogi, general commanding the Japanese army, and his wife, the countess, in accord with the ancient Japanese custom, upon the day of the funeral of the Japanese emperor Mutsuhito.

The crimes of the world were many and some few conspicuous. Assassins sought the lives of Theodore Roosevelt, the king of Italy, the president of the Hungarian parliament, and succeeded in their foul purpose in killing Senor Don Jose Canalejas, prime minister, and Cincinnatus Leconte, president of Spain's Haiti.

One of the most sensational crimes of the year was the murder of Herman Rosenthal in the lobby of the Hotel Metropole, in New York City, which was followed by the arrest of Police-Lieutenant Becker and four gunmen, their trial, conviction, and sentence to be electrocuted.

Retribution swiftly fell upon the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, of Boston, who was electrocuted in May for the murder by poison of his former sweetheart, Avis Linnell.

The Allen band of outlaws who defied a court of law by shooting judge and court officers at Hillsville, Virginia, was run to ground and killed or punished.

Pardon was exercised in the case of Charles W. Morse by President Taft, of Alfred Patrick by Governor Dix, and of several murderers in California by acting Governor Wallace.

Senator Lorimer and J. Bruce Ismay retired to private life.

The year also saw the conclusion of the long-drawn-out trial of the Camorrist leaders in Italy and their sentence for thirty years.

The hulk of the battle-ship "Maine" was raised from the Havana harbor, and buried deep at sea with impressive ceremonies.

England suffered from a succession of strikes and the violent activities of suffragettes.

That country entered a protest against the United States regulation of Panama Canal tolls.

Marauding and murdering bands of bandits under the banner of revolution kept Mexico in a state of turmoil throughout the year. A threat of intervention by the United States was of no avail.—*Los Angeles Evening Herald*.

### Robert E. Lee and the Dark Day

AN event which now is inseparably connected with a prominent sign of the second advent of Christ, was the attempt of some members of the Connecticut (New England) Legislature to adjourn because of the awe and consternation created by the sign. Gen. Robert E. Lee refers to it in a letter to his son. The entire letter will be of interest, not only because of its reference to New England's "dark day," but also because of its good advice to all young men, no matter how lowly or exalted their parentage:—

"You must study to be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on all occasions and take it for granted that you mean to do the right. If a friend asks a favor, you should grant it if it is reasonable; if not, tell him plainly why you can not; you would wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or to keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly with all your classmates; you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, no others, of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act, and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but the path to peace and honor.

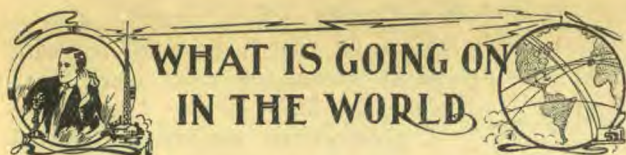
"In regard to duty, let me in conclusion of this letter inform you that nearly one hundred years ago there was a remarkable gloom and darkness,—still known as 'the dark day,'—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished as if by an eclipse. The legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on, they shared in general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Puritan legislator, Davenport, of Stamford, and said that if the last day had come, he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and therefore moved that candles be brought in, so that the House could proceed with its duty.

"There was quietness in that man's mind, the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty. 'Duty,' then, is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puritan. You can not do more; you should never wish to do less. Never let your mother nor me wear one gray hair for any lack of duty on your part."

We honor the legislator, who, in the presence of apparent disaster, stood at his place of duty and service. Each Seventh-day Adventist young person is face to face with a condition more threatening than that in Connecticut a century ago. The forces of evil are in solid phalanx, determined to sweep us into the world's current of pleasure and self-pleasing, and it requires courage born from above that we may prove true to the higher and nobler forces. God's eternal Rock, Jesus Christ, is the place of safety. Christ is unalterable and enduring, and when we are in him, duty becomes a joy. The world's waves break at the feet of the believer standing unflinchingly for Christ and his service.

JOHN N. QUINN.

THERE are many things we can possess that are of infinitely greater value than money or any other earthly possession.



### Friendly to Parcel-Post

**W** M. BARRETT, president of the Adams Express Company, has issued to the officers, agents, and employees of that corporation a statement setting forth the attitude which it shall assume toward the parcel-post service. Mr. Barrett's communication reads:—

Because of many inquiries from employees and others, it is deemed proper to state the attitude and policy of the Adams Express Company toward the parcel-post inaugurated on the first instant:—

The company appreciates that the parcel-post has been established in response to a wide-spread and persistent demand, and anticipates it has come to stay. The company's policy will be to devote its energies to rendering a service even more efficient and satisfactory than in the past, and all officers and employees are directed to exert every effort to that end. The company does not wish any of its employees to adopt a policy of faultfinding toward the parcel-post, but expects them by their efficiency to demonstrate to its patrons the necessity for the express company's distinctive service.

### An Interesting Letter

MAYOR GAYNOR, of New York City, is said by the *New York Times* to have written the following letter to one who had written him in behalf of more strict Sunday observance:—

Nov. 15, 1912.

DEAR MADAM: I have just received your second letter to me about Sabbath observance, by which you mean Sunday observance. I agree with you about observing the day of rest. But we must be fair and charitable to others. The Christians do not observe the Sabbath day—namely, the seventh day—established by God according to the fourth commandment, or the third, as some number it. The Christians abandoned that day and adopted Sunday, which is the first day of the week. It is all right for us to observe Sunday, but let us have no miserable little prejudice against the Jews because they stick to the Sabbath. Some Christian sects also adhere to the Sabbath, stoutly maintaining that no one had the right to change the day of rest ordained of God from the seventh to the first day of the week.

Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

### The First Balkan War

In the wide, low, marshy plain of Philippi, one of the most momentous battles in all history was fought. Here the republicans of Rome, under Cassius and Brutus, met the imperialists, marshaled by Octavius Cæsar and Mark Antony. Here the republicans lost the battle. A page of Roman history was turned, and the monarchy, with all its strength and might, but also with all its corruption, lust, and cruelty, was established.

There on that field Cassius was killed with his own sword and at his own command by his slave Pindarus, while he exclaimed: "Cæsar, thou art revenged, even with the sword that killed thee."

In order that the army might not be overwhelmed by the news of the death of their great leader, his body was secretly sent off to the island of Thasos while the battle was still raging. On that same field of Philippi, Brutus killed himself by running upon his sword. "Brutus, the noblest Roman of them all!" as Antony said of him.

When the news of the disastrous battle of Philippi reached Portia, the wife of Brutus, in her island home at Nisida, near Pozzuoli, where afterward Paul landed

on his way to Rome, she killed herself by the most horrible of all suicidal methods, swallowing live coals of fire. Such were some of the tragedies connected with the bloody field of Philippi.—*The Christian Herald*.

### Cuba's New Train

CUBA has the honor of having the first Edison storage-battery train in the world. Its three cars were all good-sized passenger-cars, each seating forty persons. The train was equipped with a unique system of multiple-unit control, and was driven by electricity stored in two hundred ten battery cells. Besides there were twenty cells in each car for lighting it and energizing the master-control. After the first storage-battery train in the world had been tested on the Erie, it was sent on a fifty-two-mile spin from New York to Long Beach, Long Island, and return, over the Pennsylvania's Long Island branch line.

The motor equipment of the train consisted of four 200-volt, 37½-ampere motors connected by bar and pinion with the hubs of the driving-wheels. The cars, each of which weighs thirty-seven thousand pounds, are vestibuled, and are built of wood on an underframing of steel. The twenty-six-mile run to Long Beach was made in exactly fifty-two minutes. The speed at times exceeded thirty miles an hour.

According to Mr. Edison and others interested in the storage-battery car, this type of car is destined in time to supplant the trolley and the third-rail system of traction in this country. The steam railway will also have to give way in part to the cheaper but effective storage-battery car.

### Congress on School Hygiene

THE United States will be the meeting-place of the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene. The preceding congresses have all been held abroad, the first at Nuremburg in 1904, the second at London in 1907, and the third at Paris in 1910. The 1913 congress will be held at Buffalo, New York, August 25-30.

It is the object of the congress to bring together men and women interested in the health of school-children, and to assemble a scientific exhibit representative of the most notable achievements in school hygiene. It is believed that the present wide-spread public interest in health education will make the exhibit a particularly attractive feature of the congress.

Twenty-five nations have membership on the permanent international committee of the congress, and it is expected that all will have delegates at Buffalo. The Secretary of State has officially invited foreign governments to participate. Invitations have also been issued to the various State and municipal authorities, and to educational, scientific, medical, and hygienic institutions and organizations.

### Coatesville's Odium

GOVERNOR TENER, of Pennsylvania, makes it clear in his annual message that he does not propose that the blight of the unpunished Coatesville lynching shall remain. Having failed to obtain from Coatesville a diligent prosecution of the lawless mob that burned a Negro at the stake, he says in his message to the legislature:—

People of the borough of Coatesville, by fomenting murder and consorting with murderers, have not only violated the



laws and obstructed the administration of justice, but, in my judgment, have forfeited the high privilege of further acting as a governmental agency of the State. I recommend the enactment of appropriate legislation providing for the dissolution of boroughs to the end that State agencies like the borough of Coatesville, which set the law at defiance and outrage the dignity of the commonwealth, may be obliterated from among her orderly municipalities.

Coatesville is up in arms against this denunciation by the governor. Coatesville, however, has only itself to blame. If the borough loses its charter it will be fair warning to other communities that they must not tolerate lawbreakers, no matter how high their local standing.— *Selected.*

**A Turkish Officer's Appreciation**

A FRENCH instructor in the Constantinople college was crossing the Bosphorus one day when the panic among Europeans was at its height, and she saw an Armenian boy in great fear, as he had just been reading a French paper which foretold massacres and carnage for the Christians of Constantinople. She sat down by the boy and told him that he need not fear the Turkish people, that she had found them to be possessed of great nobility of character, and that the government was maintaining perfect order in Constantinople. She had not noticed that three Turkish officers were sitting near her and listening to the conversation. On reaching Scutari one of them stepped up to her and saluted her in the Turkish fashion, saying: "I wish to thank you, mademoiselle, for your kind words for the Turkish people. From your appearance I should judge you to be a member of the faculty of the American College Scutari." On being assured that such was the case, he added: "I wish to thank you on behalf of our nation for your noble sentiments of sympathy and confidence in the Turkish nation, and also to thank all the faculty of the college for what they are doing for our people."— *The Independent.*

**School Credit for Home Duties**

How teachers in Oregon bring school and home closer together by giving school credit for industrial work at home is told with compelling interest by Hon. L. R. Alderman, State superintendent of public instruction in Oregon, in a pamphlet which the United States Bureau of Education is sending free at the request of teachers.

Building fires; milking a cow; cleaning the barn; splitting and carrying in wood; turning cream separator; cleaning house; gathering eggs; feeding farm animals; churning butter; preparing breakfast; sweeping and scrubbing floors; dusting furniture; making beds; sewing, washing and ironing the child's own clothes; bathing; arriving at school with clean hands and face and with hair combed; practising music lesson; going to bed by nine o'clock every night; bathing and dressing the baby; sleeping with window boards in bedroom,— these are a few of the duties for which the teacher at Spring Valley, Oregon, allows credit in connection with regular school work.

The work is definitely measured and allowed for. The child desiring credit for home tasks brings to school a slip, signed by the parent, testifying to what has been done. Ten per cent is added to the final examination results of all pupils (except eighth graders) who enter and continue in the voluntary contest to see which can obtain the most of such credits; a certain number of accumulated credits entitles the pupil to a holiday, at the discretion of the teacher.

Observers of the work that is done in Oregon agree that the effect on both school and home has been un-failingly good. The children take more pride in their homes, give eager assistance in the household to their frequently overworked mothers, live cleaner, healthier lives than before; yet they by no means neglect their school work in their awakened zeal for home interests.

**One-Man Commission Government**

FORT KENT is a little town in Maine which three years ago found itself twenty-one thousand dollars in debt. As the town raised only about twenty-five thousand dollars a year in taxes it was felt that something was wrong, as this deficit had been created within a few years. One Jean O. Michaud was asked to take the chairmanship of the board of selectmen and try to get the town out of debt. He, however, refused to take it unless they would elect him as well to the position of road commissioner, overseer of the poor, school commissioner, and whatever other administrative offices the town charter called for. His proposition was accepted, and he was elected to these various offices, the only other officers of importance in the town being two selectmen who worked with him. At the end of two years' time the town was entirely out of debt, and this year it expects to have some surplus money to put into permanent improvements, this all being done without raising any more taxes than formerly. The success was due to wiser management and supervision of expenditures.— *The Independent.*

**Generous Giving**

GIFTS aggregating nearly \$300,000,000 were made during 1912 by eminent men and women for the betterment of mankind. Some of the donors and beneficiaries are given herewith:—

Mrs. Emma Carol Woerishoffer, of New York, to Bryn Mawr .....	\$ 750,000
Col. Francis E. Leland, of New York, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art .....	1,000,000
Edward R. Jackson estate, San Angelo, Texas, to the American Catholic Church .....	350,000
James J. Hill, for a library in St. Paul .....	350,000
Francis R. Bartlett, of Boston, to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts .....	1,481,000
Andrew Carnegie, to the Pittsburgh technical schools .....	2,000,000
P. A. B. Widener, deed of trust, Widener Memorial School for Crippled Children .....	4,000,000
John S. Lyle, of New York, to Presbyterian Church missions and other philanthropies .....	425,000
George Eastman, of Rochester, to the Rochester University .....	500,000
Thomas F. Ryan, to the Catholic Church .....	1,000,000
J. Pierpont Morgan, to Trinity College .....	200,000
George F. Baker, to the New York Hospital and Cornell Medical School .....	1,000,000
Mrs. John S. Kennedy, of New York, to the Hartford School of Missions and Religious Pedagogy .....	600,000
Mrs. John S. Kennedy, to the East Side Mission House .....	400,000
Mrs. Russell Sage, to various institutions .....	1,000,000
Miss Helen M. Gould, for the Railroad Y. M. C. A. .....	100,000
Miss Helen M. Gould, for the Y. W. C. A. Home .....	200,000

"A JAPANESE colonel was captured within the Russian lines and condemned to be shot as a spy. He took from his pocket a large roll of bills, and asked that they might be given to the Russian Red Cross Society, saying, 'I am a Christian, and I wish thus to follow Christ in forgiving his enemies.' Not many of us are asked to 'show . . . the Father' by giving up our lives, as Christ did, but we are all asked to show him through our devotion to his Word, consecration in his service, and complete abandonment in simple, trusting prayer."



### God's Numbering of the Stars



**A**FTER God had called Abraham out from his native land, he came to Abraham and said: "Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them: and he said unto him, So shall thy seed be." Gen. 15:5.

That Abraham could see many more stars than we can to-day with the naked eye is probable; for we find from other texts of Scripture that it was as impossible for him to count the stars that he could see as it was to number the dust of the earth, or the sand that is on the seashore. Read for yourselves Gen. 13:16; 22:17; also Heb. 11:12.

We have only to compare the eyesight generally of people to-day with that of our own grandfathers to note the change for the worse that is continually taking place. Glasses of some kind must now be worn by many more persons, and at a much earlier age, than was the case a few years ago. And to the extent that our eyes are growing more dim for seeing objects on the earth, just so much are the wonderful works of God in the heavens being shut away from our view, and artificial means must be provided to supply the lack. It is said that the astronomer William Herschel, who lived only one hundred years ago (1738-1822), could see with his unaided eye many stars that now can not be detected without an instrument.

So Abraham in the land of Canaan must have viewed myriads of heavenly bodies, to reveal which to our vision requires a large telescope. And yet Abraham, even with his clearer vision, could not number them. The prophet Jeremiah tells us that this is an impossibility for man: "The host of heaven can not be numbered, neither the sand of the sea measured." Jer. 33:22.

The reason for this is not far to see when we study the extent of the universe as revealed in such passages as Job 26:13, 14: "By his Spirit he hath garnished the heavens. . . . Lo, these are parts of his ways: but how little a portion is heard of him? but the thunder of his power who can understand?"

Take the American Standard Revised Version and see how verse 14 reads: "Lo, these are but the outskirts of his ways: and how small a whisper do we hear of him! but the thunder of his power who can understand?" Other translations render it, "Lo, these are but the outlying borders of his work. How faint a whisper we have heard of him!"

If, as we have seen in previous studies, men from this earth can see in God's wonderful garnishing of the heavens hundreds of millions of stars, and these are only the "outskirts," the "outlying borders," of the Lord's works, a faint whisper to be heard of him, how vastly beyond our comprehension must be "the thunder of his power"! By speaking in a faint whisper, did you ever try to make yourself heard in a pealing thunder-storm?

But even though human beings can see only a very small portion of this great universe, God's power is in no wise limited: "He telleth the number of the stars; he calleth them all by their names. Great is our Lord, and of great power: his understanding is infinite."

Ps. 147:4, 5. "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth." Isa. 40:26.

In amazement we can not but exclaim with the psalmist, "When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained; what is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?" Ps. 8:3.

But listen again to what the Lord says through the prophet Isaiah: "Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of his understanding. He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall: but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Isa. 40:28-31. God's power unlimited is freely given to strengthen even the feeblest human worker in his daily toil.

When we ponder the greatness of God's might in numbering, naming, and upholding even the "outskirts" of his works, which alone can be viewed from our little earth; when we try to grasp the "whisper" of his word, which is all that we can hear, our hearts fail us at thought of the magnitude of his full garnishment of the heavens by the "thunder of his power." And yet "he shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom, and shall gently lead those that are with young." Isa. 40:11.

Thanks be to God that his love is as strong as his power; and by accepting the sacrifice of his Son, each one of us can be of that unnumbered throng which the patriarch Abraham saw by faith from the plains of Hebron; for "if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise." Gal. 3:29.

In prophetic vision, John the revelator describes this company as "a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, . . . before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands." They are "before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple: and he that sitteth on the throne shall dwell among them." Rev. 7:9, 15.

CLAUDE CONARD.

### Aluminum Hats for Women

ALUMINUM hats as a solution of the high cost of living are advocated by John F. Benyon, Boston writer and publisher. He says they would save \$400,000,000 a year in this country.

He proposes to introduce a bill making compulsory the wearing of aluminum hats, which would be supplied without charge by the State to every young woman when she attains the age of millinery indiscretion. With a simple turn of the wrist they could be bent into the shape prescribed by the latest dictates of fashion and would last a lifetime.—*Washington Post*.

"KNOWLEDGE is boundless, human capacity limited."

# CHILDREN'S PAGE



## Watch and His Master



At the exclamation, "What a knowing-looking dog you have!" the boy thus addressed said proudly:—

"He's a lot knowin'er'n he looks, lady. Why, he knows everything folks say to him. Don't you, Watch?"

"There, he says, 'Yes,' all right," continued the boy gleefully, as the dog wagged his bushy tail and reached out his right paw for a hand-shake. "Why, he knows more'n lots o' folks."

"I don't question that in the least," was the laughing retort, "for his face bears you out in that statement; but isn't he a very valuable dog?"

The speaker did not voice her thought so far as to say, "for an ill-clothed boy like you to have," however, but he was evidently a mind-reader, for he hastened to say:—

"Yes, he's worth so much I never could a-owned him if he hadn't been giv to me."

"Given to you!" exclaimed the woman, who had many times before seen both boy and dog, and noted the devotion of the beautiful creature to his ordinary-looking companion. "I can not understand how one could give away such a treasure as he must be. I am sure money would not buy him if he were mine."

"That's just as I feel!" rejoined the boy, with dancing eyes. "My pa was drowned over at San Pedro before I can remember; an' so ma has to work awful hard, an' folks tell me I ought to sell Watch. I could, too, for big money, for lots o' people want to buy him. But I promised Dr. Mason—his master till he fell to me—that I'd keep him always. 'Sides, I'd starve 'fore I'd sell him. I guess you'll think 'tain't no wonder, either, when I tell you he saved my life once. Want to hear 'bout it?"

"Surely!" was the hearty answer of the woman, who seated herself upon a curbing; "for I am becoming really interested in Watch, as well as his master."

"Well, this was the way of it," said the boy, who sank upon the sand and drew his dog down beside him. "Dr. Mason lived in a fine house fronting the ocean, an' we lived in a little house on the alley; an' I s'pose he'd noticed that I really liked his dog, for I never bothered him like some boys,—an' so one day Dr. Mason said:—

"'We're away a good deal, an' I wish you'd keep an eye on Watch an' see that no one makes off with him. If, after school any time, you find him shut into the back yard you have leave to let him loose for a frolic."

"So one night," continued the excited boy, "I took Watch down to the beach an' threw sticks into the ocean for him to swim in after, until he was so dead tired that he wouldn't go any more, but just laid down on the beach an' panted; an' so I went in for a swim, as I was in the habit o' doing most every night after school. I never had any trouble before, but I s'pose it was all owin' to havin' played with Watch so long. Anyhow, cramps took me so bad, after I'd been swimmin' a little while, that when I tried to come ashore I couldn't swim a stroke, an' just as a breaker near carried me off I screamed, 'Watch!' an' then —"

But before he had time to finish what he was about to say, the dog lifted up his head and howled so dismally that his master, as he threw one arm lovingly about him, cried:—

"There! didn't I tell you he knows what folks say? Why, he knows as well as I do that I'm tellin' you of the time when he heard my danger-signal cry an' reached me when I was as limp as a rag. Saved my life, didn't you? 'Course you did, an' money couldn't buy you, dear old fellow!"

"No wonder you are devoted to the noble creature!" here remarked the interested listener. "But I am

still puzzled to understand how his former master came to part with him."

"O, I'll tell you, if you have time to hear me through," was the ready answer. "As I was tellin' you, I had leave to play Watch was mine when his folks was gone, an' he seemed to understand the 'rangement, too, for he'd stick right by me, though none of the other boys could ever coax him to follow them."

"Another proof of his wisdom," was the laughing comment, "for I judge that he had found you to be a friend, indeed, while the other boys delighted to tease him."

"Well," said the story-teller, "one night on my way home from school I met a big covered wagon, an' as it passed me, I heard a bark that reminded me of Watch, and made me hurry all the faster to reach the spot where I s'posed him to be; but when I got to Dr. Mason's—I knew he'd gone to Los Angeles with the machine for the day, an' left Watch shut up in the back yard—I found the gate open an' no dog about, an' then I thought o' that gipsy wagon I'd met, for I knew 'twould be just like such folks to steal when they got a chance, an' so I gave 'em a chase.

"But I didn't want 'em to know I was after 'em," continued the excited boy, "an' I kept so far behind that I could jus' see the cloth-covered wagon. My!



but it seemed to me that I'd walked miles when it stopped; an' then I ran cross lots an' brought up 'side o' the wagon, but behind a clump o' trees, so's they couldn't see me. An' there I stayed an' watched 'em for quite a spell, but I tell you I could hardly keep from screamin' 'Watch!' when I saw that horrid man drag him from the wagon with a rope an' tie him to a tree. He didn't give him anything to eat, either, an' kicked him into the bargain, didn't he, Watch?"

Again the dog gave evidence of almost human understanding, for his head had dropped, as the story of his finding proceeded, and when the foregoing question was put, he howled more dismally than before.

"Poor doggie! that horrid man kicked you, an' nearly carried you off, but Jack got after 'em, didn't he?"

"And now for the rest of your story," urged the woman, who joined in caressing the knowing dog. "I am anxious to hear it, and time is passing."

"I'll get a hustle on!" was the good-natured rejoinder. "Let me see, where was I? O! yes, that thief had got so far as kickin' Watch. Well, then he got into the wagon again, an' I could see him an' two women a-eatin'; an' then they all drank out of a bottle, an' pretty soon everything harked, an' I knew my time had come. So I crept toward Watch, an' as soon as he saw me, he wagged his tail."

"But didn't he bark and awaken his captors?" was the eager query of the now excited listener.

"Of course not!" retorted Jack, with an air of disdain. "Any fool dog would have spoiled everything by yelpin'; but Watch kept as still as a mouse while I was untyin' him, an' then he just licked my hands, to thank me, an' flew for home, an' me after him."

"And what did his master say when you told him the story?"

"O, he praised me more'n I deserved!" was the modest reply, "an' he said I'd earned a share in Watch. But not long after, Dr. Mason started on a trip 'round the world, an' said, seein' he mightn't ever come back here, that I could have Watch all my own."

"A generous gift, surely," commented the woman, who loves dogs.

"I should say so!" was the emphatic reply, "but Dr. Mason said he would have lost him but for me, an' so he thought I had earned him. Anyhow, he left him with me, an' you may be sure I was the proudest youngster in town, to own such a dog."

"And you are equally satisfied with your new master, aren't you, doggie?" exclaimed the listener of the story, as she gave the intelligent animal a loving pat, to which he made answer by barking as joyously as he had howled dismally.—*Helena H. Thomas, in Lutheran Boys and Girls.*

### Little Miss Cloudy Face

LITTLE MISS CLOUDY FACE stood by the window gazing sadly out into the wet road, while the tears rolled down her fat cheeks and splashed on the window casing. One big tear took a different way, and went scampering down to the very tip of her nose and jumped off plump against the glass. If it had not been such an awful time, little Miss Cloudy Face would certainly have laughed at that daring, mischievous tear, but as it was she only kept on crying.

"It's just awful," she sobbed, watching the rain pour down. "I don't believe it's ever going to stop,

and I can't go to Hilda's party, nor wear my new dress, nor —"

The more little Miss Cloudy Face thought about it, the worse it seemed. "O, I must stop crying!" she argued, "because I don't want mother or any of the others to see me. O, no, not for anything!"

"Well," said mother, "I don't believe I was ever so glad to see such a nice rain. The cistern has been empty for a week or more, and the well is low. I don't see how we could have stood it much longer."

"I guess everybody will be pleased," spoke up grandmother. "The dust in the road must have been two or three inches deep, and the leaves were falling off the trees too soon. O, it's surely a fine rain, if it only keeps at it long enough!" she added, looking out of the west window at the clouds.

"It will make fine late grass for old Bossy," said mother, "and start the creek in the pasture, so that father's poor back will get a rest. It was a hard job to carry water so far for her."

"See!" exclaimed grandmother, pointing through the south window. "There's old Bossy now, standing right out in this blessed rain. How she does enjoy it!"

Little Miss Cloudy Face dashed the tears from her eyes with the back of her hand, and turned just enough to see Bossy.

"I tell you," sang out father in his big, hearty voice, as he came into the house, "this is a grand rain! I don't know when we've needed rain so badly. It's fine for the cattle. In fact, it is fine for everything. We'll all feel better, I'm sure. It will wash the creeks out clean, and clear the air, and stop some of the fever around, I hope. And it will give the winter wheat a good start, too. It's a great rain! Everybody I met on my way home from town was wearing a broad smile. Uncle Zeke Campbell was plodding along with no umbrella, singing at the top of his voice."

Little Miss Cloudy Face was still gazing out of the window, but the tears were all gone. There was not one in her eyes, nor on her cheeks, nor on the tip of her nose, waiting to jump.

"Well, well, it's too bad about the party, child," said grandmother. "I am afraid it's too wet for parties to-day."

"Why, this is Hilda's birthday, to be sure!" said mother. "I was so excited about the rain that I forgot all about it."

"Hilda sent word that it was postponed until the first nice day," said father. "I was thinking about the rain, and forgot her message. Come, girly," went on father, "put on your rain-coat, and we'll go out to the barn until dinner-time. I want to sort over some corn, and you can romp in the haymow with Towser."

Little Miss Cloudy Face turned around to get ready, and what do you think? It wasn't little Miss Cloudy Face at all—it was little Miss Sunny Smile.—*Anne Porter Johnson, in Sunday School Times.*

A MAN who has spotted and soiled his garments in youth, though he may seek to make them white again, can never wholly do it, even were he to wash them with his tears. When a young man leaves his father's house, with the blessing of his mother's tears still wet upon his forehead, if he once loses that early purity of character, it is a loss that he can never make whole again. Such is the consequence of crime. Its effects can not be eradicated; they can only be forgiven.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

### Jewels for the Youth

WHAT gems for all the youth  
Who know and love the truth!  
Secure to God's word tie,  
For man's is oft a lie.

The Scriptures search with care  
For hidden treasures rare.  
Prayer is the only key  
Which opes the treasury.

If you the key will use,  
And daily thus peruse,  
The wisdom so obtained  
For gold can not be gained;<sup>1</sup>

Nor rubies will compare  
With wisdom's jewels rare,  
Which, stored in mind and heart,  
Eternal life impart.<sup>2</sup>

Then, when you meditate,  
'Twill be as honey sweet,  
And your reward shall be  
A blest eternity.<sup>3</sup>

When sought these jewels rare  
And found with earnest prayer,  
The angels this record,  
Reporting to the Lord.

Then, early search and late,  
And watch at wisdom's gate;  
Wait at her doors till she  
Her treasures yield to thee.<sup>4</sup>

ELIZABETH MACHUGH.

### He Was Sour

A YOUNG man took a course in a business college, and secured a position where the pay was small, but where there was an opportunity to work up. After a few months he was discharged, not because he was unable to perform the necessary office work, but because of his unfortunate disposition.

A friend of the young man's father who had helped to get him the position, inquired why he had been discharged. The reply was, "I wanted to keep him to oblige you, but he seemed to think he wasn't getting pay enough, and that the work wasn't good enough for him, and he always looked discontented and talked sour. If there was a press of work, and I was rushed off my feet, it seemed to make him uglier. He got so wretchedly sour I couldn't stand having him around me any longer."

The young man is at present doing factory work, and is discontented with the whole factory system, dislikes his companions, and despises the town he is in. He has no chance of advancing, for, while he is competent and skilful, his look and tone keep even charitably disposed persons away from him.

It is easy to scowl and whine at present conditions. But to do so will never better the conditions, and will certainly injure the complainer and hinder his usefulness.

Even from the most selfish motives each person owes it to himself to keep sweet and charitable in his thoughts and manner. Should he meet with disappointments, he can achieve sturdy manliness by rising superior to them. No one steers altogether clear of disappointments; and the higher one's ideals the more numerous will the disappointments be. But the victory is to him who will keep sweet to the end.— *Selected.*

"A MAN in passion rides a horse that runs away with him."

<sup>1</sup> Job 28: 12-19.

<sup>2</sup> Prov. 24: 13, 14.

<sup>3</sup> Prov. 3: 13-18.

<sup>4</sup> Prov. 8: 34.



M. E. KERN  
MEADE MACGUIRE  
MATILDA ERICKSON

Secretary  
Field Secretary  
Corresponding Secretary

### Society Study for Sabbath, March 1

1. OPENING Exercises (fifteen minutes).
2. Mission Study (fifteen minutes).
3. Bible Study (fifteen minutes).
4. Social Meeting (fifteen minutes).

#### Suggestions for the Program

1. Review Morning Watch texts; prayer; minutes; special music; report of work; review mission studies for February.
2. Prepare one or more brief papers on Africa, presenting its nations, history, religions, needs, etc. Of course the character of the material presented will depend upon the library to which you have access, but doubtless some one in every society can get something of interest if the necessary effort is made. "Price of Africa" and "Daybreak in the Dark Continent," both in past Reading Courses, give the needed help.
3. Bible study on our duty as stewards to join with God in sacrificing to give the gospel to the perishing. Study tithes *only* in this lesson, as offerings will follow next week. The study may be based on Lev. 27: 30-32; Mal. 3: 10; Matt. 23: 23, etc. "Christ's Object Lessons," pages 296-306, contains some very helpful thoughts for this study. When we realize our position in the work, can we fail to recognize our duty?
4. It might be well to review briefly the experiences of the first two months of 1913 to note where selfishness and indifference have caused failure, and where consecration and prayer have brought success, and then renew our consecration and invite the unconverted to join us.

### Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses

#### Senior No. 6 — Lesson 20: "Patriarchs and Prophets," Chapters 52-56

1. GIVE an account of the annual feasts. What was their significance? What is emphasized in the amount of time devoted to them?
2. Wherein did Israel fail to fulfil the object for which they were placed in Canaan? What were the results? How was God's mercy still manifested?
3. Sketch the account of Gideon, noting its lessons.
4. From the time of Gideon's death until the rule of Jephthah, what conditions prevailed? Then what conquest was made? What warning is given in the manner in which apostasy again came in?
5. What directions were given for Samson's early training? Sketch his life, designating how we may benefit by it.
6. Mention some lessons illustrated in the story of the child Samuel.
7. What mistake did Eli make in the discipline of his sons? What was their consequent course? What reproof came? What was the effect of Eli's example? Of all sinners, which are the most guilty?

#### Junior No. 5 — Lesson 20: "Pilgrim's Progress," Pages 241-257

1. BEFORE leaving, what sights were shown the guests? Give an account of what occurred from then until they left the Porter's lodge.
2. Follow the journey to the Valley of Humiliation. What was learned there of the reason for Christian's encounter with Apollyon? what of the fruitfulness of the valley? its desirability to pilgrims? its most dangerous part? What evidences were seen of Christian's terrible battle?

3. Tell of the dangers met in the Shadow of Death, and of how these were conquered.

4. Upon what had Mr. Great-heart placed his reliance in his fight with Giant Maul? Give an account of the meeting with Honesty, and of the conversation held with him.

#### Missionary Volunteer Notes

P. C. CARRINGTON, Missionary Volunteer secretary of the South Caribbean Conference, in a note concerning the work there during the second quarter of 1912, says: "We have held one Missionary Volunteer convention, one general missionary campaign, and four temperance meetings, at which about twenty dollars has been raised for church buildings."

The Missionary Volunteers in Ontario are sending yearly subscriptions to some of our magazines to hospitals.

The typewriter sent to China a short time ago was presented to that field by the young people of Alberta.

New Mexico reports thirty-three Reading Course members. Eleven of the young people are taking both courses.

The young people in New Orleans, Louisiana, recently raised one hundred twenty-five dollars to help pay for their new church.

The Spokane (Washington) Missionary Volunteers raised \$56.83, of which \$29.22 was paid on the church organ, and \$7.20 was paid for new song-books to replace those destroyed by the recent fire in the church.

One society in Montana has organized a Sabbath-school in a neighboring village.

Our Missionary Volunteers in West Virginia are rejoicing over the victory for State-wide prohibition. The 35,000 copies of the Temperance INSTRUCTOR that the young people helped to distribute, proved to be very useful weapons in the temperance campaign.

In the Southern New England Conference one society supplies the leading men of the city with *Liberty*, and isolated Sabbath-keepers with Sabbath-school Lesson Quarterlies.

#### Perseverance Wins

How many of you young people attended the camp-meeting of your conference during the past season? I hope you did not miss it for any trivial cause. A young brother, La Verne Henry, sixteen years of age, attended the camp-meeting at Delta, Colorado, riding horseback across the mountains for a distance of one hundred seventy-five miles, a total of three hundred fifty for the round trip.

He spent as much time on the way as his stay on the camp-grounds amounted to, on account of the inclement weather encountered while crossing the mountains at that time of year at the high altitude of ten thousand feet.

We know that he enjoyed the blessing of God while in Delta, and is now counting the sacrifice as naught, for Jesus' sake, who suffered many hardships for him and us.

Let this brother's example be remembered, and let us overcome all obstacles to attending the next camp-meeting. May our 1913 meetings bring blessings unspeakable to more young people of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination than ever before.

LA VESTA BEULAH BLAKE.

"YOUTH lives on hope, old age on memory."



#### IX — The Flood

(March 1)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Genesis 7.

MEMORY VERSE: "The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil." Ps. 121:7.

#### Questions

1. What work besides building the ark was given Noah? 2 Peter 2:5; note 1.
2. Did the people believe the message from God? 1 Peter 3:20.
3. When the ark was finished, what did God say to Noah? What had he seen in Noah? Gen. 7:1.
4. What instruction was given concerning the beasts and birds? Verses 2, 3. What is meant by clean and unclean animals? Leviticus 11.
5. How long before the flood came was this instruction given? How long did the Lord say it would rain? What did he say he would destroy? Gen. 7:4.
6. What is said of the faithfulness of Noah? How old was he when the flood came? Verses 5, 6.
7. Who went into the ark with Noah? Verses 7-9, 15, 16; note 2.
8. How was the door of the ark closed? Verse 16, last clause; note 3.
9. How long after this did rain begin to fall? Verse 10.
10. How did the water that covered the earth come? How long did it rain? Verses 11, 12; note 4.
11. Where was the ark at this time? Verse 17. Who was its captain? How was it preserved? Note 5.
12. How were the waters increased on the earth? Verses 18-20.
13. What was the fate of those outside of the ark? Verses 21-23.
14. How long did the waters prevail? Verse 24.
15. How is the time in which we are living like that before the flood? Note 6. What are scoffers even now saying? 2 Peter 3:3, 4. Of what are they willfully ignorant? Verses 5, 6.

#### Notes

1. While Noah built the ark he also preached to the people, telling them that the flood was coming and beseeching them to repent of their sins.

"While Noah was giving his warning message to the world, his works testified of his sincerity. . . . He gave the world an example of believing just what God says. All that he possessed, he invested in the ark. As he began to construct that immense boat on dry ground, multitudes came from every direction to see the strange sight, and to hear the earnest, fervent words of the singular preacher. Every blow struck upon the ark was a witness to the people."—"Patriarchs and Prophets," page 95.

2. "Noah had faithfully followed the instructions which he had received from God. The ark was finished in every part as the Lord had directed, and was stored with food for man and beast. And now the servant of God made his last solemn appeal to the people. With an agony of desire that words can not express, he entreated them to seek a refuge while it might be found. Again they rejected his words, and raised their voices in jest and scoffing. Suddenly a silence fell upon the mocking throng. Beasts of every description, the fiercest as well as the most gentle, were seen coming from mountain and forest, and quietly making their way toward the ark. A noise as of a rushing wind was heard, and lo, birds were

flocking from all directions, their numbers darkening the heavens, and in perfect order they passed to the ark. Animals obeyed the command of God, while men were disobedient. Guided by holy angels, 'they went in, two and two, unto Noah into the ark,' and the clean beasts by sevens."

3. "Mercy had ceased its pleadings for the guilty race. The beasts of the field and the birds of the air had entered the place of refuge. Noah and his household were within the ark; 'and the Lord shut him in.' A flash of dazzling light was seen, and a cloud of glory, more vivid than the lightning, descended from heaven, and hovered before the entrance of the ark. The massive door, which it was impossible for those within to close, was slowly swung to its place by unseen hands. Noah was shut in, and the rejecters of God's mercy were shut out."—*Id.*, page 98.

4. "But upon the eighth day, dark clouds overspread the heavens. There followed the muttering of thunder and the flash of lightning. Soon large drops of rain began to fall. The world had never witnessed anything like this, and the hearts of men were struck with fear. All were secretly inquiring, 'Can it be that Noah was in the right, and that the world is doomed to destruction?' Darker and darker grew the heavens, and faster came the falling rain. . . . Then 'the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened.' Water appeared to come from the clouds in mighty cataracts. Rivers broke away from their boundaries, and overflowed the valleys. Jets of water burst from the earth with indescribable force, throwing massive rocks hundreds of feet into the air, and these, in falling, buried themselves deep in the ground. . . . As the violence of the storm increased, trees, buildings, rocks, and earth were hurled in every direction. The terror of man and beast was beyond description. Above the roar of the tempest was heard the wailing of a people that had despised the authority of God."

5. "Many of the people, like Satan, blasphemed God, and had they been able, they would have torn him from the throne of power. Others were frantic with fear, stretching their hands toward the ark, and pleading for admittance. But their entreaties were in vain. . . . Some in their desperation endeavored to break into the ark; but the firm-made structure withstood their efforts. Some clung to the ark till they were borne away by the surging waters, or their hold was broken by collision with rocks and trees. The massive ark trembled in every fiber as it was beaten by the merciless winds, and flung from billow to billow. The cries of the beasts within expressed their fear and pain. But amid the warring elements it continued to ride safely. Angels that excel in strength were commissioned to preserve it."—*Id.*, page 100.

6. "As the time of their probation was closing, the antediluvians gave themselves up to exciting amusements and festivities. Those who possessed influence and power were bent on keeping the minds of the people engrossed with mirth and pleasure, lest any should be impressed by the last solemn warning. Do we not see the same repeated in our day? While God's servants are giving the message that the end of all things is at hand, the world is absorbed in amusements and pleasure-seeking. There is a constant round of excitement that causes indifference to God, and prevents the people from being impressed by the truths which alone can save them from the coming destruction."—*Id.*, page 103.

## IX — The Gospel in Type and in Reality

(March 1)

### Questions

1. OF what was the earthly sanctuary a copy? Heb. 8:4, 5, R. V.
2. What was the sanctuary which was made with hands said to be? Heb. 9:24.
3. What were offered in the earthly sanctuary? Heb. 9:9.
4. On account of what were these gifts and sacrifices offered? Heb. 5:1.
5. What is said concerning the efficacy of these offerings? Heb. 10:11; note 1.
6. Who was represented by all these offerings? John 1:36.
7. What is accomplished through the sacrifice of Christ? Heb. 9:25, 26; note 2.
8. How exactly did Jesus fulfil the type? Heb. 13:11, 12; note 3.
9. What comparison is drawn between the virtue of the blood of animals and the blood of Christ? Heb. 9:13, 14.
10. What is the great central truth of the gospel? 1 Cor. 15:3.

11. What was accomplished by the death of Christ, and what is accomplished by his life? Rom. 5:10.

12. What priesthood has taken the place of the earthly priesthood in the earthly sanctuary? Heb. 8:1, 2.

13. What work has Jesus undertaken in behalf of sinners? Heb. 7:25.

14. What results follow the gift of Jesus in the flesh? Heb. 2:14, 15.

15. In his more excellent ministry what has Jesus become? Heb. 8:6.

16. What are the "better promises" of the "better covenant"? Verse 10; note 4.

17. What experience results from having the law of God in the heart? Ps. 37:31; 119:11.

18. In what language is this whole experience clearly set forth? Rom. 8:2-4.

### Notes

1. In Heb. 5:1 we are told that ancient gifts and sacrifices were offered for sins; and yet in Heb. 10:11 we are told that they could never take away sins. These two texts might seem to present a contradiction. But not so, for the sacrifices were merely the acknowledgment of sin. The one who offered them thus confessed his sin, and looked to the Lamb of God "slain from the foundation of the world" for remission of his sin.

2. All the services of the earthly sanctuary had reference to the law of God, which was in the ark under the mercy-seat. The work of Christ as a priest in the heavenly sanctuary, which was foreshadowed in the earthly sanctuary and its services, was to "make reconciliation for the sins of the people," and "sin is the transgression of the law." By his death on the cross Jesus became the *propitiation* for the sins of the whole world, and "through faith in his blood" remission of sins is obtained. Jesus is also the *mediator* of the new covenant, and through his ministry as the great high priest in the heavenly sanctuary the *law of God is written in the heart*, and the repentant sinner is enabled to *live a life in obedience to that law*. Thus the work of Christ is not to set aside the law, but to bring the life of the believer into harmony with it. This is the real gospel.

3. "That he might sanctify the people with his own blood," Christ 'suffered without the gate.' For transgression of the law of God, Adam and Eve were banished from Eden. Christ, our substitute, was to suffer without the boundaries of Jerusalem. He died outside the gate, where felons and murderers were executed."

4. The covenant was not the law of God, but it "was simply an arrangement for bringing men again into harmony with the divine will, placing them where they could obey God's law."

### Our Father Pleads

HELEN KELLER'S mother used to hang over little Helen's cradle, where Helen was all entombed in her little body that weighed fifty pounds, and her ears were deaf, saying: "O, Helen, Helen, how I love you! O, Helen, what your father and I would do for you! We would work our fingers to the very bone if you could only understand." The mother sobbed her love over little Helen, the dumb and blind girl, and there were not many things in the world so heart-breaking as that mother as she held this little girl to her bosom. And yet, all the time Helen Keller was saying to herself: "O, if mother would only speak to me!" O, why are mothers giving only the whisperings of their love? Ever little Helen would say: "I wonder if I have a father and a mother, and, if I have, why clouds and darkness are round about them." When she was seven years of age she began to think that fathers and mothers were only seen through a glass, darkly; and yet her father and mother were breaking their hearts trying to reveal themselves to Helen. O, piteous symbol of the heart-broken God leaning over the battlements of his heaven, speaking to us through all the summers, unrolling his will through all the processions of the seasons, giving to us his music in all the solemnity of sweet sounds.—*Newell Dwight Hillis.*

# The Youth's Instructor

ISSUED TUESDAYS BY THE

REVIEW AND HERALD PUBLISHING ASSN.,

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FANNIE DICKERSON CHASE

EDITOR

## Subscription Rates

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION	- - - -	\$1.00
SIX MONTHS	- - - -	.50
CLUB RATES		
5 or more copies to one address, one year, each	- - -	\$.75
5 or more copies to one address, six months, each	- - -	.40
5 or more copies to one address, three months, each	- - -	.20

Entered as second-class matter, August 14, 1903, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## Flossy's Way

OUR little Flossy, through one term of school. Observed, without a single break, the rule Forbidding her to whisper.

"O," said she,

In speaking of it afterward to me,

"It seemed at first I never could succeed—

A whole long term! It did look hard indeed.

But when I came to think about it, I

Saw all I had to do was just to try

One minute at a time to keep on guard,

And after that it wasn't very hard."

I think that Flossy's reasoning would be,

For all of us, a good philosophy.

—John E. Dolsen, in *St. Nicholas Magazine*.

## A Smile

NOTHING on earth can smile but man. Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared to an eye flash and a mirth flash? Flowers can not smile; this is a charm that even they can not claim. It is the prerogative of man; it is the color which love wears, and cheerfulness and joy, these three. It is a light in the windows of the face, by which the heart signifies it is at home and waiting. A face that can not smile is like a bud that can not blossom, and dries up on the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both, more bewitching than either.—Henry Ward Beecher.

## My Purpose

I PURPOSE to live a clean, temperate, industrious, and economical life.

I purpose to take the same religion into politics that I take into church.

I purpose to hate cant and to love frankness and bravery.

I purpose to sing as sweetly at home as I do in the prayer-meeting.

I purpose to pray more for the approval of God than for the compliments of men.

I purpose not to talk about the inconsistencies of Christians until I am very sure that I am nearer the standard of Jesus Christ than they are.

I purpose to hate with the same intensity and to treat with the same contempt all snapping, snarling, and growling in the biped as in the quadruped.

I purpose to open my mouth when I believe I do most good by so doing; to shut it on other occasions.

I purpose to pay my grocer before I make any great display over the contribution-box.

I purpose to bear the disgrace of my own mistakes without trying to throw it on some one else.

I expect to make mistakes and failures enough to give people a chance to say many hateful things; but whatever they say, I purpose to go straight forward in faith, hope, and love.

So help me God!—N. B. Sargent, in the *Congregationalist*.

## Does Not Plant Himself

THE man who gives God the management of his life does not plant *himself*. He does not say, "I want to live in England," or "I want to live in Africa." He does not say, "I want to follow this profession," or "I want to follow that profession." He says, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Father, deal with thy child just as thou wiltest." And then the *Lord* takes him up and plants him. . . .

And so, when we are planted by God, the soul has perfect satisfaction. No fear of hunger now, for the soil where God has planted us is rich and sappy. No fear of thirst now, for the roots go down to the river, and are bathed with "the water of the river of life." No fear of deterioration now, for he who planted will prune. No fear of destruction now, for "I the Lord do keep it; . . . night and day."—George H. C. Macgregor.

## You and Harriman

ONE of the greatest examples showing what can be accomplished by the training of a mind is the story of E. H. Harriman. At the age of thirty years Mr. Harriman was a Wall Street broker making his living from the commission of the speculations of other men, looked upon by his customers as a fair specimen of the straight, honest broker, but otherwise attracting very little attention.

Nevertheless, Harriman had his ideals. All his spare time was spent in cultivating his mind; for he saw that the broker was but a spoke in the wheel of industry, and he had decided to *make* industry. So he cultivated his mind—he studied railroads: he learned how a locomotive is constructed; how track is laid; and, in fact, he learned railroading in its every detail. By constant study he developed the greatest railroad mind the world has ever known. The result was that when Mr. Harriman felt satisfied that he was fully equipped he became an owner, and the roads under his control were models for the other men to follow.

Harriman knew what he needed in order to *make* industry in the railroad world. He got it. You know what you need to *make* you a success in the line of work you have chosen. Are you carrying out your plans.—*Ambition*.

## Sign a Declaration of Independence

SIGN a declaration of independence at the beginning of 1913. Determine to be independent of any false standards you may have been using, and to be your own true, noblest self. No matter what others do, be brave and independent enough to do right. A thousand bad examples will be set you before the first of January comes again. In the strength of your own independence, reenforced by dependence upon Jesus Christ, refuse to follow them. Let the new year be one of "perfect freedom."—J. R. Miller.