

The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

Vol. LXII

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No. 9



READY FOR SERVICE

OF the 7,514 national banks, only six went into the hands of receivers in the year that ended with last October.

SECRETARY HOUSTON reports that the nation's combined cereal crop is one of the smallest in a decade, in spite of the largest wheat production on record.

AN Anglo-American exposition to celebrate the century of peace and progress in arts, sciences, and industries, is to be held in London from May to October, 1914.

AN ammonia bomb has been invented to be used in fighting forest fires. It is said that each well-exploded bomb will extinguish fire in a circle of about five yards diameter.

THE Nobel peace prize for 1912 has been awarded to Senator Elihu Root. This is the second time the peace prize has been awarded to an American, Colonel Roosevelt being the first.

THERE have been several riots in South Africa on the part of the Hindus, and it is feared that they may turn into a general revolt. The direct cause is said to be persecution by the Boers.

THE next Pan-American conference will meet at Santiago, Chile, in the summer of 1914. In connection with this meeting the international congress of South American students will be held.

ACCORDING to recent experiments in Europe, it appears that radium is instrumental in preventing diseases of plants. Results of the application of radium in agriculture are likely to be far-reaching.

MORE than one hundred tons of Australian and New Zealand butter has recently been placed on the market in San Francisco. Canada imported last year \$1,950,664 worth of butter from these two countries.

THERE are 30,000 idiots and feeble-minded persons in the State of New York who should be cared for in public institutions, but accommodations for only 4,000 are provided. This is a statement of the board of charities.

PRESS reports state that Falcon and Hope Islands, of the Tonga, or Friendly, group, in the South Pacific, have sunk in the sea, carrying with them several hundred natives and a few white men. Both islands were volcanic.

THE advance of a new vehicle of transportation, the wonderful "flying boat," has been so rapid as to attract no small degree of interest. Aviation has gone back to water in order to reduce to a minimum the element of danger.

GENERAL HUERTA is to hold office until July, 1914, when elections will be held, according to the decision of the Mexican congress, a decision subject, however, to revision, without notice, by Lapata, Villa, Caranza, and other rebel leaders.

THE sleeping sickness in Nyasaland is found to be not the same as that of the African West Coast, although it belongs to the same category. Sir David Bruce finds it to be more rapid and equally fatal, no cases having ever recovered.

SEVEN or eight great long-distance wireless stations are now under construction. These will form links in a world telegraphic circuit. One or two intervals where land is to be traversed will be covered by means of ordinary methods. The remaining intervals where enormous bodies of water lie between stations, will have long-distance wireless transmission.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has stirred South Americans in a manner that makes his visit to the republics in that part of the world one of the most important events in years. His visit is unique in the manner in which he was received, and from the results which the people expect in the way of having the good points of their land presented to the world at large through the eyes and the writings of the former President of the United States.

DR. HOLMES, director of the Bureau of Mines at Washington, has recently returned from Alaska. He predicts the development there within the next two years of two of the greatest low-grade ore gold mines in the world. He says that Alaska cost us only \$7,200,000, and it has contributed enough to the national wealth to cover the cost of the Panama Canal.

FIVE minutes was the time used in removing a steel bridge on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near Victor, New York, and replacing it with a new one. It had a span of 103 feet, and the main girders were ten feet high. The old bridge was rolled out in a minute and three quarters, and the new was rolled into place ready for traffic in three minutes.

THE Great Western Railway Company has put into service two experimental fireproof trains, each consisting of four cars. The cars are built entirely of steel, and they are lighted throughout electrically. Wood has been practically eliminated from these trains. The only wooden construction is the footboard on the outside.

SWITZERLAND, the cradle of the Red Cross Society, now offers its services as a common hospital for the European nations in case of war. The land of William Tell is to be made sacred and inviolable, and the wounded soldiers patients for the most skillful and well-equipped surgeons and nurses in the world.

FINANCIAL starvation, our railroads say, is the fate confronting them unless they are permitted to increase their freight rates; so acute, in fact, is the condition of our great transportation system, according to the testimony of railroad men, that the only alternative to increased rates is government ownership.

THE Calosoma beetle is being imported as a natural enemy of the gypsy moth, and is showing signs of being a success in the moth-infested territory of Massachusetts. There are about a dozen other species of insects that are being used in the moth campaign, and the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

GEORGE AUSSEN, of Thiensville, Wisconsin, is working for the United States school attendance record, which is held by an Eastern girl. He has not been absent or tardy in ten years. If he keeps it up this year, he will have tied the eleven-year record. He is fifteen years old.

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The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LXII

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 3, 1914

No. 9

Talk Happiness

GRUMBLE?—No; what's the good?
If it availed, I would;
But it doesn't a bit—
Not it.

Love?—Yes; unceasingly,
Ever increasingly.
Friends' burdens bearing,
Their sorrows sharing,

Laugh?—Yes; why not?
'Tis better than crying, a lot;
We were made to be glad,
Not sad.

Sing?—Why, yes, to be sure;
We shall better endure
If the heart's full of song
All day long.
Their happiness making;
For pattern taking
The One above,
Who is love.

—Joan Somerset.

What Children Have Done in Soul Winning



WIRELESS operators claim that the work of the 50,000 amateur operators along our coast, most of whom are boys, drown out the long-distance messages to such an extent that long-distance work cannot be really counted on until after midnight, when the boys have gone to bed. But sometimes the boys perform a real service to the country, for recently one of them picked up a distress message from a ship at sea that the large stations had missed.

So it is in religious matters. Often boys and young people, with their abundant physical and mental energy, interfere with the legitimate religious work that is attempted by older people; but again there are many instances on record where a child has been able to send a message to a sinful heart that turned it to the true Source of help and comfort, where older persons had been unable to influence it for good.

Such instances are interesting, instructive, and encouraging to both young and old. Examples where a word fitly spoken by children has borne fruit to the glory of God follow. These were compiled by Harold F. Sayles:—

Fathers Won by Their Children

An unsaved husband, whose wife was a Christian and conducted family worship, was won by his little girl, who pleaded with him to kneel with them in prayer.

A dying child said to his infidel father, "Father, I am very happy; I am going to heaven. Will you meet me there?" The appeal was too much for him to resist, and he became a Christian.

A boy from a London school where the Bible was used as a textbook, read aloud his lessons in the home, and his mother and father, who were Roman Catholics, were led to accept Christ as their Saviour.

A Sunday school boy in Spain was compelled against his will by his wicked father to go to a bullfight. The child said, "I will go, but I will shut my eyes." The reply conquered the father, who afterward was saved.

A profane man, while shaving, inflicted a slight wound. He ejaculated the single word "God." His little girl came to him and said: "Papa, is Dod here?" The question of the child smote his conscience and resulted in his conversion.

A drunkard returned home as his child was going to bed. The little one prayed at her mother's knee, clos-

ing with the words, "O God, spare my dear papa." The father's heart was so touched that he fell on his knees by the side of his child and found Christ.

A little girl noticed the agitation of her father, and believing that he was troubled on account of his sins, said, "Papa, if you were thirsty, wouldn't you go and get a drink of water?" The father was startled by the question, and was led to drink of the water of life, and was saved.

A mother was reading to her little children about the sheep and the goats in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. A little boy said, "Mamma, will papa be among the goats?" The drunken father, who heard the words, was so troubled that he abandoned his drink for the Christian life.

A little boy asked his ungodly father, "Dear pa, why don't you do as Uncle Isaac does?" "How does your Uncle Isaac do, my son?" The reply was, "He prays in his family." This simple remark went with power to the father's heart, and he began to call on the Lord to have mercy on him.

A gambler hid his bottle of brandy in his haymow. It was found by his little boy, who brought it to him and told him where he had discovered it, saying that he supposed some vagabond had left it there. That comparison was a home thrust, and from that date the man sought an interest in Christ.

A little girl looked anxiously into the face of her backsliding father and said, with quivering lips, "Pa, is God dead?" "No, my child; why do you ask that?" "Why, pa, you never talk to him now as you used to," she replied. These words haunted the father until he was mercifully reclaimed.

"Mother, I believe I shall not go to Sabbath school any more," said a little girl. "Why?" asked the mother. "Because I feel so ashamed when our friends pass by with me and see papa drunk." The father, who was present and heard the words, was so deeply impressed that he was led to turn to Christ, and was saved from drink.

"God is nowhere," was the motto which an infidel lawyer nailed up in his office. One day his little daughter spelled out the words, "God—is—now—here." Her father corrected her, but she soon read it wrong again. The trifling circumstance impressed the man so much that he finally abandoned his infidelity, and became a Christian.

A father who was a professed infidel observed his little son intently reading the Bible. "What book are you reading?" he said, sternly. The boy looked up, and said, with eyes swimming in tears, "Father, they

crucified Him!" The professed unbeliever stood still. It was a word in season. God had spoken to him through the lips of his child.

A little girl was lying on her deathbed. She called her father, and, putting her arms around his neck, said, "Father, what shall I tell Jesus is the reason why you will not love him?" The poor father's heart was broken; and after a few minutes he said, "O! my child, tell him that I do love him." And there and then he surrendered himself to Christ.

Recently a little girl bowed with an older sister at the altar of prayer. Her father, a highly respected lawyer, sat in his pew. After a brief prayer, the child rose from her knees, went to the father, put her arms about his neck, and whispered, "Papa, I can't stay there without you." The father was deeply moved, and permitted his little one to lead him forward. He accepted Christ.

A meeting was held at the house of a man who was addicted to swearing, and the minister took occasion to reprove this and other vices. The little daughter of the profane man began crying, and he asked her the cause of this. She told him she feared he would be lost on account of his swearing. This unexpected reproof received from his daughter led him into the Christian life.

An infidel lawyer who had resisted all attempts to lead him to accept Christ, was one evening greeted by his six-year-old daughter: "Papa, why don't you love Jesus? He was so kind to die for us, how can you help loving him?" When she was about to retire, she begged her father to let her kneel down and pray with him. This was too much for even his proud heart. He became an earnest worker.

A very wicked father had a little girl who had learned some religious songs. Her mother sent her to the barn to call her father to dinner. The little girl called, "Papa, dinner is ready," and then sang, "Ye must be born again." Each time she would call her father, she would follow the invitation with this song. The Spirit sealed the words on the heart of the father, and he soon became a converted man.

A father, coming home, heard his little girl praying for him. It brought him under great conviction for sin. He went downstairs, and, telling his wife, asked if there was a Bible in the house. It was found, and the wife read the fifty-third psalm. Then he asked her to pray for him, but she could not, and little Mary was called to pray. As the results of her prayer, both her father and her mother were brought to Christ.

A little boy asked his father at the dinner table, "Papa, why don't you read the Bible?" The father was a passionate man, and was about to drive the boy out of his presence, but his anger made the little fellow weep. That brought tears to the mother's eyes, and then the father followed suit. The boy's tears moved him, and the question struck his heart; and father and mother, up to that hour unconverted, were soon on their way to the prayer meeting, where they found Jesus.

A little Indian girl was wasting away with consumption. One afternoon she begged that her father take her to the brook once more. He did so, and sat down in the shade, where the child could see the water. Turning away her wasted face, she said, earnestly, "Pray, father." "O! I can't, my darling," he said, hastily. "Father," she said, "I am going to heaven soon; and I want to tell Jesus that my father prays." While the child's belief was hardly orthodox, yet her words wrought for good. The strong man's head was

bowed, and there went up such a prayer of repentance and confession as must have thrilled with joy the courts of heaven.

Two sisters and their brother were returning from a meeting, when one of them said, "I wish we could get father to go to the meetings." "I'll tell you," said the boy, "we'll all pray for him. You go into the parlor, and I will go to the barn." The father came in from the field, and started to pass through the parlor; but as he opened the door quietly, he heard the prayer, turned and went to the barn, and there heard his boy's voice in prayer. As the little fellow slid down from the mow, his father put his hand upon the lad's head, and said, "I will go to the meeting;" and what is better, he came to Jesus.

Drunkards Won

A little boy heard a drunkard swearing at his horses, and asked, "Is that the way you pray?" It was the means of the conversion of the drunkard.

Years ago a little girl induced a man to go to a Sabbath school. At the time he was ignorant and drunken; when he came to the door, he refused to enter, but the dear girl persevered, and it was not long before he was converted to Christ.

A Mother Won by Her Child

A little girl went to her mother, and said, "Mamma, are you a Christian?" "No, Fannie, I am not." She turned and went away, and the mother heard her say, "Well, if mamma isn't a Christian, I don't want to be one." It went right to the woman's heart, and then and there she gave herself to Christ.

Infidels Won

A scoffing infidel stood looking at all that was going on in a meeting, sneering at everything, when a little boy stole up, and, looking up into the man's face, said, "Sir, aren't you afraid to mock God?" The man went away. He could not rest, and finally he sought God for pardon.

When Mr. Hone, who was a skeptic, was traveling through Wales, he stopped at a house and asked for a drink of water. A little girl answered him, "O, yes, sir! come in." He went in. The child was reading her Bible. Mr. Hone said, "You are getting your task?" "No, sir," she replied, "I am reading the Bible." "You are getting your task out of the Bible?" "O, no," she replied, "it is no task to read the Bible; I love to." "And why do you love the Bible?" he asked. Her childlike answer was, "I thought everybody loved the Bible." Mr. Hone was so touched with the sincerity of that expression that he read the Bible himself, and became a believer.

Grandma Won by a Child

An orphan child, being under the care of an elderly relative, said, the night before she died: "Dear grandmother, I am cleansed in our Saviour's blood, and shall now soon go to rest in him; but I beg you to seek to be saved from your sins, that you may become as happy as I am." This exhortation from the dying child made such an impression upon the elderly woman's heart that she accepted Christ.

The Whole Family Saved

A little girl, deciding for Christ, asked permission of her mother to join the church. The child said, "Mother, would it look well for me to join the church while you stay away?" The mother felt the force of the words, and as a result both mother and father

were persuaded by the child, and the whole family was saved.

Others Won

A little girl knocked at the door of a house just as the woman inmate was about to commit suicide. Hearing the knock, she stopped, went to the door, and the child gave her a little tract, the reading of which changed the life of the woman, she becoming a Christian.

A man who was going to the station to take the cars, heard a little Irish boy, who was sitting on the doorstep, singing, "There'll be no sorrow there." "Where?" asked he, for his mind was impressed by the words. The boy answered, "In heaven above, where all is love." The man hastened on to take his seat in the car; but he could not forget the simple words of the hymn, and was led to Christ.

As some children were going one Sunday morning to their Sunday school, carrying a little bundle of tracts, they passed by the field of a man who had long neglected the sanctuary. One of them climbed over the fence and fastened to the plow beam the tract called "The Swearer's Prayer," and went on to school. Monday morning the man found the tract, took it home, and read it carefully again and again. His anxiety after truth continued, until he found peace in a Saviour's love.

A dressmaker and her little girl, five-years old, called on a very wealthy lady. The woman took a fancy to the child, and showed her through the house. She expressed great admiration at all she saw, and said to the lady: "I should think Jesus must come here very often, it is such a nice house. He comes to our house, and we have no carpet; he must come here very often, doesn't he?" The reply came, with deep emotion, "I am afraid not." The child left, but God's message was delivered. The lady related the incident to her husband, and both were led to seek the Saviour.

A gentleman, deeply impressed on the subject of his personal salvation, determined to fight off his convictions. He kept away from religious meetings and avoided religious conversation. Stepping into an office where a telephone was in use, he requested permission to use it. Putting his ear to the instrument, there came through the transmitter the words, sung by four little children,—

"What a friend we have in Jesus,
All our sins and griefs to bear."

The appeal went home to his heart. He could hold out no longer, and there and then determined to begin the Christian life.

"And for Me"

SOME churches have prayer calendars, on which are indicated certain days when prayer is to be offered for the missionaries in China, other days when special prayer will be offered for those in Africa, others for those in India, and so on through the long list of countries where devoted men and women are seeking to uphold gospel light amid heathen darkness. One missionary in writing of this prayer calendar says:—

"Was it Paul who penned these words, the man who wrote half of the New Testament, and whose missionary zeal carried him up and down Asia Minor, planting and building up churches, and whose missionary journeys extended from Jerusalem to Rome, or beyond; the man who could write of himself, 'For me to live is Christ,' 'I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me;'" the man who was caught up

to the third heaven and heard the unspeakable words of Paradise?

"Yes, it was this great missionary who wanted the Ephesian Christians to pray for him. Read his words, 'Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints; and for me.'

"Dear friends, we want you to pray 'for me.' And hence our desire for the Daily Prayer Calendar, and our gladness when we see it, with *our* name set opposite a certain date, and know that on that day a great many thousand people on your side of the world who love to pray, and many missionaries on our side, are offering up their petitions 'for me.' They will not forget to offer their 'supplication for all saints,' but they will stop right in the midst of their morning watch and spend a little time in praying for me, *just for me*. Can you guess that the tears dim the page as I write these words?

"But why pray 'for me'? Well, you remember the words of Jesus to Peter, 'I have prayed for thee.' Jesus knew that *because of his prayer* a force should enter into Peter's life which would make him a new man and give him a new power for service.

"Paul wrote, 'And on my behalf, that utterance may be given unto me . . . to make known with boldness the mystery of the gospel . . . that in it I may speak boldly, as I ought to speak.' He wants utterance, boldness, and grace to proclaim the mystery of the gospel. How the words come down through nineteen centuries, as if he were writing from the mission field of today! 'Utterance.' I think I see the message *gripping* Paul's hearers, and all because it has gripped him. It is the same blessed mystery we preach still, 'Jesus Christ, and him crucified.' O! pray that I may have utterance, and preach it as I ought to preach.

"Paul knew that prayer is a mighty power, and he wanted the Christians at Ephesus to help him in changing Asia Minor and in lifting up the Roman Empire. Your prayers, well beloved, are changing the same countries today; nay, they are belting and re-creating the world. I wonder if it is not as great a privilege (and so you cannot come) to pray for your missionaries as it is to be here. And I do not forget that this is 'a work fit for the hands of an angel, and that it holds a joy fit for the heart of an angel.'

"Just here let me suggest that when you begin to pray 'for me,' you will be sure to pray for the special needs of my field as you know them, and for the days you linger on this one mission you will add your prayers for the work and environment which is a part of our lives. When praying for China, do not forget to pray for our republic and our president.

"I shall only mention in closing some of the prayers you will offer 'for me:' for good cheer and a heart full of joy in the work; for grace and wisdom to take proper care of the body, that it may be a fit instrument for service; for help in learning the language, that the ideal and the endeavor shall be for nothing less than its mastery; for an unflinching sweetness of patience, that can 'bear the fret of care;' for an unconquerable perseverance; for a daily infilling of love; for a simple but mighty faith; for grace to be constantly helping some of the weary ones who need to know the dear Lord Jesus; for a sane but undying optimism, to which the stars of promise gleaming in the heavens of the Bible shall be always shining in my sky; for help to be a very human, very winning, very humble and faithful missionary. And may the Lord reward you a thousandfold."

Origin of Different Races of Men

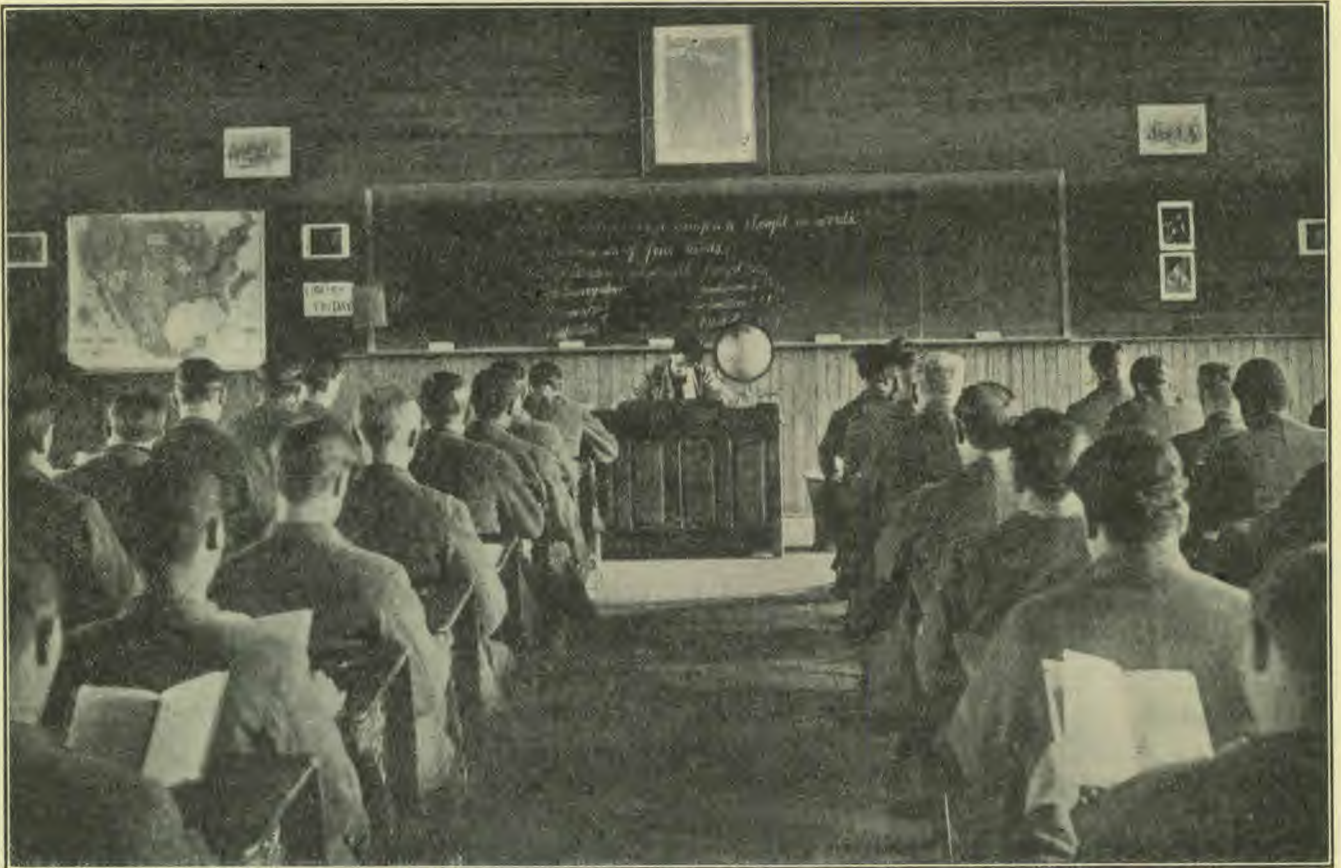
THE following question is raised: "If all mankind sprang from Noah, the second parent of the human race, is it possible to account for the *blacks*, if the patriarch and his wife were white?"

The Scriptures seem plainly to teach that there was but one parentage to the present races of mankind. In the word of the Lord by Malachi we read, "Have we not all one father? hath not one God created us? Why do we deal treacherously every man against his brother, by profaning the covenant of our fathers?" Mal. 2: 10. Again, when Paul pleaded with the heathen of Athens, speaking of the Lord's dealing with mankind, he said, "He giveth to all life, and breath, and all things; and hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Acts 17: 25, 26.

In Solomon's song we have a plain intimation of

fine, and approaching the woolly hair of the Negro. My own, during the short period of my travels in these regions, became more dry and delicate than usual, and, receiving little nourishment or perspiration, showed a disposition to assume the same frizzled and woolly appearance. An entire failure of moisture, and the excessive heat of the climate by which it was occasioned, seemed to be the principal cause of these symptoms. My blood was becoming extremely dry, and my complexion at length differed little from that of a Hindu or Arab."

Mr. Horne next quotes from Count Buffon these words: "Man, though white in Europe, black in Africa, yellow in Asia, and red in America, is still the same animal, tinged only with the color of the climate. Where the heat is excessive, as in Guinea and Bengal, the people are perfectly black; where less excessive, as in Abyssinia, the people are less black; where it is



A SCHOOLROOM SCENE IN THE PRISON SCHOOL, AUBURN, NEW YORK

that which has been demonstrated by facts; namely, the influence of the climate on the color of the skin. He says, "I am *black*, but comely. . . . Look not upon me, because I am black, because *the sun hath looked upon me.*" Song of Solomon 1: 5, 6.

In harmony with the foregoing we shall quote from Bishop Horne's introduction to "The Study of the Scriptures:"—

"It has been ascertained that the influence of climate, and the local circumstances of air, water, food, customs, etc., are sufficient to account for the dissimilarity of different nations. If dogs taken to the frigid zone grow shaggy, and if sheep transported to the torrid zone exchange their wool for hair, why may not the human species gradually partake of the influence of climate, as experience shows that it does?"

De Page, in describing his travels around the world, says: "The tribes which frequent the middle of the Great Desert, have locks somewhat crisped, extremely

more temperate, as in Barbary and Arabia, they are brown; and where mild, as in Europe and lesser Asia, they are fair.

"From every circumstance proof may be obtained that mankind is not composed of species essentially different from one another; that, on the contrary, there was originally but one individual species of men, which, after being multiplied and diffused over the whole surface of the earth, underwent various changes, from the influence of climate, from the different food and mode of living, from epidemic diseases, and from intermixture, varied *infinitum*, of individuals more or less resembling one another; that these alterations were at first less discernible, and confined to individuals; that afterward, from the continued influence of these things, they became more general, more sensible, and more fixed, forming variation of the species; that these varieties have been and still are perpetuated from generation to generation, in the same manner as

certain disorders and certain maladies pass from parents to their children."

Mr. Horne continues this argument in these words: "In further corroboration of the influence of climate on the human complexion, we may remark that there is a colony of Jews who have been settled at Cochin, on the Malabar Coast, from a very remote period, of which they have lost the memory. Though originally a fair people from Palestine, and from their customs preserving themselves unmixed, they have now become as black as the other Malabarians, who are scarcely a shade lighter than the Negroes of Guinea, Benin, or Angola. At Ceylon, also, the Portuguese, who settled only a few centuries ago, have become blacker than the natives; and the Portuguese who settled near the Mundingoes, about three hundred years since, differ so little from them as to be called Negroes, which they resent as a high indignity."

J. N. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Encouraging Omens in Behalf of Temperance Reform

THE time was when a large proportion of the American body politic looked upon the temperance cause as a matter that was largely if not entirely to be considered by a select few, denominated faddists. The agitation and campaigning in behalf of destroying the liquor traffic has been facetiously referred to as a work belonging to "long-haired men and short-haired women."

But a great change has taken place, thanks to the education the people are securing concerning the evil results of the traffic in rum. In the *Washington Times* of January 19 the leading editorial calls attention to the temperance question in the following language:—

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad dismissed 126 employees in a single batch, for drinking. Engineers, firemen, conductors, in fact, men in about all departments of the service, had to go.

Several weeks ago the company issued notice that drinking men were to be dismissed. On duty or off, drinking must end. It is said that a total of 500 are to be dismissed.

It will not require many applications of such discipline as this to get results. It is hard on the unfortunates dismissed, but it is the way to protect the public.

Increasing indisposition of employers to retain services of drinking men is based on realization of their less reliability and efficiency. That is the whole story. Big employers have taken a position that is greatly discouraging intemperance; and organizations of labor have been exerting their influence more and more in the same direction. It is the most practical kind of work for temperance.

It has been alleged by opponents of federal and State prohibition that "personal rights" are interfered with when legislation against the liquor traffic is proposed; but in the foregoing editorial it will be seen that the railroad companies are concerned, and rightly so, about the rights, the lives, and the pursuit of happiness of their traveling patrons. In a future article the writer will present some points more at length on the subject of personal rights in connection with the liquor traffic.

Another omen which shows the result of agitation and education is to be noted in the way that public men are viewing the subject. Representative Hobson, Senator Sheppard, and other members of Congress are doing the country immeasurable good by the courageous stand they are taking in behalf of the elimination of the great destroyer. Former Gov. M. R. Patterson of Tennessee has recently entered the warfare against the alcohol business. He was not always active

in behalf of temperance reform, but he has been convinced of the righteousness of that cause, and is willing, at the cost of political preferment, to enlist under the prohibition banner. We quote from the public papers some facts in connection with Mr. Patterson's case which should be given wide publicity in order to encourage those already in line and to inspire those who hesitate about enlisting in the warfare. Referring to Mr. Patterson's conversion, Rev. J. L. Weber, of Memphis, Tennessee, writing in the *Zion's Herald* (Boston), says, "He was surrounded by influences that made him the champion of the liquor interests of the State." This was when he was actively engaged in the political life. But as ex-Governor Patterson "studied the liquor question from the viewpoint of a Christian, he was forced to abandon his former opinions and to accept prohibition as the only remedy for the great evil."

At the Columbus National Convention of the Anti-saloon League, Mr. Patterson related facts about his life, and showed the audience that the course which he had taken in opposing prohibition while governor of Tennessee was altogether wrong, and he regretted those chapters in his past life. Describing the spiritual change he had experienced, Mr. Patterson said, among other things:—

My life has had deep sorrows. My soul has been tossed on the waves of angry seas. I have seen the trail of liquor everywhere. Going through life, I have seen it drag down many of the associates of my boyhood, blasting their hopes and consigning them to untimely graves. I have seen its forked lightning strike my firstborn, the child of my young manhood, and I have borne with him the suffering, and tried to help him in his brave but sometimes melancholy struggle for redemption. At last I have felt its foul and stealthy blow as it turned upon me its deadly and shaming wrath,—upon me who had pleaded before the people for its very existence.

All this I knew and felt without a revelation of the deep pathos and the meaning of it all. I needed help, for I was groping, and my feet were stumbling in the dark. Deep in humiliation, tortured and condemned in my own esteem, I thought of the oft-repeated phrases about the power of the human will to resist temptation, and I found them as unsubstantial as the fabric of a dream.

When logic failed and reason gave no answer, I cast aside all pride of opinion, all thought of what the world might say or think, and went to the throne of Almighty God. There, on bended knees, I asked for light and strength, and they came. The curtains of the night parted, and the way was clear. I arose a changed man. An invisible hand has led me on to where the vision is unobscured. From a critic of others, I looked within. From an accuser, I became a servant in my own house to set it in order. From a vague believer in the guidance of divine power, I have become a convert to its infinite truth. From an unhappy and dissatisfied man, out of tune with the harmony of life and religion, I have become happy and content, firmly anchored in faith and ready to testify from my own experience to the miraculous power of God to cleanse the souls of men.

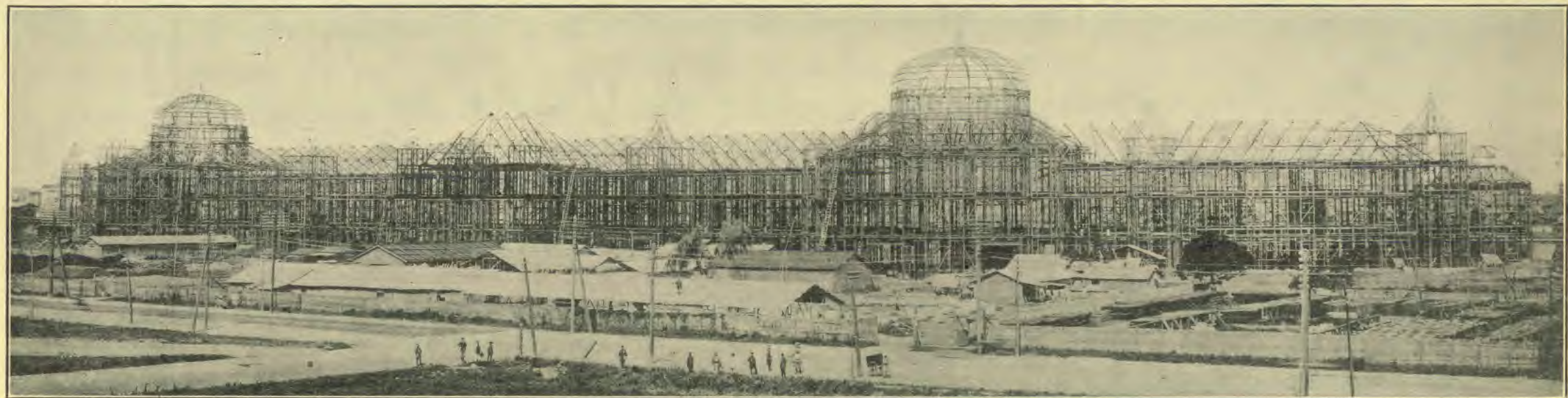
Speaking finally of the saloon business, which he had in times past ably defended, Mr. Patterson said:—

It stands a convicted felon, and must receive the sentence of the law. It must go, never to return, and, with the going of the saloon, liquor itself should go.

I favor prohibition in any form that will either reduce or destroy the liquor traffic. I favor it personal-wide, town-wide, State-wide, nation-wide, and world-wide.

S. B. HORTON.

THE national debt of the world now amounts to \$42,000,000,000, having increased by twenty per cent in the last decade, and doubled in the last forty years. Last year the average interest charge was a little more than four per cent. France has the largest debt, \$6,284,000,000; Russia, with \$4,553,000,000, is second; and Great Britain, with \$3,486,000,000, is third.



THE NEW CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, TOKIO, JAPAN

The illustration presents the new Central Railway station now under construction at Tokio, Japan. The lower picture shows the building as it now appears in an unfinished condition, and the upper one as it will look when completed.

The building is being erected for the Imperial Railway Association,—Hiyoshi Cho, Kyobashi-Ku, Tokio,—the picture, made in Japan by Japanese artists, being a present to me from that association, at the request of Consul-General Thomas Sammons, of Yokohama.

This building is the most pretentious and elaborate of any modern structure in the Far East, and from beginning to end will be the work entirely of Japanese. Not a foreigner

from any nation has been consulted or has taken a part in its erection. This is, possibly, the most wonderful thing connected with its construction. It will ever stand as a monument to the patience, skill, and advance knowledge of this great nation.

All the railway lines which center in Tokio will use this building as a terminal. This will include the trolley as well as the steam railways. There are a few privately owned short lines, but nearly all the railways belong to the Japanese government.

In connection with the railway systems which are to be accommodated, the Imperial Japanese Department of Communication is building a new post office to connect with the railway terminal by an underground tunnel 1,500 feet long. This will do away with the

transportation of mail matter through the streets of the city, the sacks of mail being delivered directly to the mail cars from the post office. This underground tube will be the first piece of underground railway ever attempted in Japan.

The work of construction was started in August, 1910, and it is hoped to have the building completed and thrown open for use before next October, the time set for the coronation of the emperor.

The buildings were designed by Messrs. Tatsuno Kingo and Kassai Manchi, leading engineers, and the estimated cost will be \$1,850,000 (3,500,000 yen). To fully appreciate the vastness of this great undertaking, it must be borne in mind that there is so great a difference in the cost of material and of labor, both skilled and common, between Japan and America that if the construction of the same building were to be undertaken in the United States, the cost would probably be over \$4,000,000.

The building will have eight platforms, two of these for the use of trolley passengers and for freight. In the front there will be four gateways. The principal one is for the exclusive use of the imperial family. The total length of the building is 1,104 feet; its width, 132 feet; height, 54 feet under the eaves. The total area covered is 28,500 square yards. In convenient locations a number of elevators are provided for luggage and parcels. A large dining room will be in one end, and a spacious and elegant waiting room in the center. An elegant and commodious hotel is provided for, and will be finished in the near future.

Aside from 1,300 tons of structural steel — not half of the total used in the framework — and a quantity

of tile, all the materials used in the construction of the building are products of Japan. This includes 10,440,000 brick, 28,500 kegs of cement, 3 acres of asphalt, and 84,000 pieces of granite. The foundation was laid on 10,800 pieces of pine logs for piles, of from 18 to 24 feet in length, over which a concrete covering was placed.

The building is placed in the center of a plot of ground containing 444 acres, which is to be laid out into a park and driveway. The center 50 acres, in which the depot stands, will be converted into as beautiful a garden as it is possible to create and maintain, fountains and Japanese miniature gardens being special features.

W. S. CHAPMAN.

St. Petersburg, Florida.

Education Notes

VOCATIONAL guidance has been introduced into the school system of Connecticut by a recent law.

A one-year course in tanning has been established by Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, in cooperation with the National Association of Tanners. The course is for men already employed in the tanning industries, or high school students without practical experience who wish to take up tanning.

In New Zealand all males from fourteen to twenty-one years of age are obliged to do military drill, and schools are required to withhold scholarship grants from any student who cannot prove that he has complied with the provision of drill. Much opposition has developed, especially among school men, according to the American Peace Society.

An Ideal Girl

She's a dainty little maiden, with a happy winning face,

Seeming nearest like a flower in her sweet, unconscious grace.

She has pleasant, kindly manners; and her gentle, loving ways seem to bring the blessed sunshine even into cloudy days.

She is tender-hearted, pities, careful not to give offense
By a thoughtless word or action; she has sympathetic sense.

She's a little willing worker; help you do not have to ask,
For she watches, and with pleasure lends a hand at any task.

In her dress and in her person she is neat and sweet and clean,
Trying always to be tidy, even though she is not seen.

She's a modest little maiden, rather shy at first than bold;

And acquaintance soon reveals it, that her heart is good as gold.

She respects and loves the aged, cheering hearts with sunny smiles;
Helps to banish thoughts of sadness, by her merry, winsome wiles.

And she loves the poor dumb creatures, giving always gentle care;
But the birds, in her affections, hold the best and largest share.

She delights in nature's beauties, loves the rocks and hills and bowers,
Hears the trees and river talking, joys in sunshine and in showers.

Books have charms for this rare maiden; study seems no hardship great;
Reading lives of true and noble, she will strive to imitate.

Is there lack in this fair picture? — Yes, there's one thing wanting yet,
More important than the others; this one thing do not forget.

Our ideal is a Christian, serving God in childish way,
Telling him her childish troubles, asking him for help each day.

— *Exchange.*





In Clover

THE industry of the honeybee is duly impressed on the minds of all properly educated infants, but statistical information on the subject is a comparative novelty.

Scientific experiment has shown that a red clover blossom contains on an average less than one eighth of a grain of sugar. There being seven thousand grains in a pound, the bee that makes a pound of honey must obtain its material from no less than fifty-six thousand clover heads.

But this is not all. In order to get the nectar the bee is compelled to insert its proboscis into each floret or flower tube, composing the head of clover, and there are, it is said, about sixty florets in every head. The insect must, therefore, perform this operation sixty times fifty-six thousand, or three million three hundred and sixty thousand times, in order to obtain a pound of nectar! — *The Independent*.

Special Classes for Special Children

THAT twelve out of every one hundred pupils at the threshold of the public schools are "mentally unusual" and need special treatment, if possible apart from other children, is the conclusion reached by Dr. Arnold Gesell, of Yale University, in a publication just issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

"Take an ordinary kindergarten and first grade, with a combined enrollment of one hundred pupils," says Dr. Gesell. "Among this number we may expect to find at least one child feeble-minded; one child who stutters; two or three who seriously lisp; another extremely anemic; a badly spoiled child; another babyish — a year or two retarded in mental or moral growth; and still another morally weak. There will be one 'negative' child — passive, colorless; one oversensitive, nervous child; one superficially precocious child; another distinctly superior — eager, ardent, imaginative, sociable.

"For some of these children there is no better disposition than prompt assignment to a special class, the special class method having been put into successful operation for thirteen different types of children. But even the special classes — particularly the so-called ungraded classes for backward children that have been established in our large cities — are greatly in need of inventory."

Weights of Everyday Things

A BARREL of flour weighs	196 lbs.
A barrel of salt weighs	280 "
A barrel of beef weighs	200 "
A barrel of pork weighs	200 "
A barrel of fish weighs	200 "
A keg of powder equals	25 "
A stone of lead or iron equals	14 "
A pig of lead or iron equals	21½ stone
Anthracite coal, broken — cubic foot averages,	54 lbs.
A ton, loose, occupies	40-43 cubic feet
Bituminous coal, broken — cubic foot averages,	49 lbs.
A ton, loose, occupies	40-48 cubic feet
Cement (hydraulic), Rosendale, per bushel ..	70 lbs.

Cement (hydraulic), Louisville, per bushel ..	62 lbs.
Cement (hydraulic), Portland, per bushel ..	96 "
Gypsum, ground, weight per bushel	70 "
Lime, loose, weight per bushel	70 "
Lime, well shaken, weight per bushel	80 "
Sand at 98 lbs. per cubic foot, per bushel ...	122½"
18.29 bushels equal	1 ton
1.181 tons equal	1 cubic yd.

— Selected.

Gleanings

NEW YORK CITY has just opened a new \$4,000,000 tuberculosis hospital on Staten Island. And the largest cause of tuberculosis is the drink habit, born of the drink traffic, which New York fosters.

Color blindness seems to be increasing. The two colors most confusing to the human retina are red and green, the colors in most common use as danger signals. It is proposed to substitute for these yellow and blue.

Trotol is the name of a new high explosive, which is twice as powerful as dynamite and very much safer to handle. Six ounces of trotol will do the work of twelve ounces of dynamite, but nothing will explode it except fulminate of mercury, and that can be stored within six inches of it without danger.

In the county jail at Elizabeth, New Jersey, twenty-two cases of beriberi, a disease which has wrought great havoc in the Orient, have developed during the last three years. All these cases were traced to the use of polished rice, one of the principal items in the jail menu.

The production each year from forty-two copper mines of northern Michigan is 220,000,000 pounds, about twenty per cent of the country's output. At the present price of 17 cents a pound, this annual production yields about \$33,000,000. In the mine operations in the entire district some 16,000 men constitute a normal working force.

Next to the Panama Canal, the engineering work which has attracted the greatest attention in this country during the year has been that of the control of the Mississippi River. However, the devastating floods have merely served to prove that the regulation of this river can be secured only when the coordinated scheme of constructing sustaining walls and levees, as planned by our army engineers, has been completed.

The Canadian government has been urged to take measures for checking the depredations of wild horses in the Peace River country in western Alberta and eastern British Columbia. The horses have been making raids on the ranches, killing many domestic horses and leading away valuable mares which had been imported at considerable expense by the settlers. The culprits are said to be the descendants of horses abandoned during the gold rush to the Yukon territory in 1897-98.

Charles Pechard, a police official in Paris, has solved the problem of using a pistol successfully in the dark. He has a flash-light attachment which, by the means of mirrors, directs the light out through the lens as a slender cone in the same line that the bullet will take. In the illuminated field there is a small dark spot which coincides with the line the bullet will take. This enables the inexperienced shooter to hit any part of a burglar's anatomy he may choose, with more certainty than he could in the daylight.



A Son of Today

W. E. HANCOCK

MR. NEWVILLE was a widower about forty years of age. His wood and machine shop employed fifteen men, and it was the best-managed shop of a small town in one of the iron regions of western Pennsylvania. His chief pride consisted in managing well his little shop and in giving the right training to his only child, Harry, a boy of twelve. Mr. Neville's knowledge of books consisted principally of reading and writing, and mechanical drawing, which he had picked up in connection with his business. He possessed what may be called the gift of authority among men, and directed his workmen with little friction. He had gained a good reputation in his little town for resourceful invention and public-spirited courage by the skill with which he had saved a town bridge from being carried away by an ice float one winter.

Mr. Neville took great pains to impress upon Harry's mind lessons of honesty, politeness, and respect for older persons. While Mr. Neville was yet a boy, his father had died, and his mother had had no higher ambition for her son than to see him make his way in the world and help provide for the family. His religious training, therefore, had been neglected, as had his other education. What religious knowledge he had was gained outside of his home. Mr. Neville, not being satisfied with the maxim of many parents, "What is good enough for me is good enough for my children," resolutely tried to do for Harry what his own mother had failed to do for him.

At the age of twelve, Harry was able to enter high school. He was quick to learn, and never disappointed his father's hopes in his studies. When Mr. Neville's neighbors blamed him for teaching his boy to be a gentleman while his father stayed in the shop early and late, he would say, "I have suffered too much from my own ignorance to make of my son an ignoramus." The father entered heartily into all his son's work at school. Harry looked up to his father as his tutor, with filial respect. He would often come to him at night and say, "Papa, I can't work this problem; can't you help me a little?" Mr. Neville was never too busy to assist Harry, and usually he was able to solve the problem of a high school boy, though he had never gone above the seventh grade in school. The father's proud and tender smile would light up his honest face

at such times. It was a pleasant picture to see father and son working together for hours, completely absorbed and entirely contented, during the long winter nights. After their work they never failed to read some portion of Scripture before retiring. The fervent petition of the father was no more touching than the simple prayer of the son as they knelt together.

But a change soon came. Harry finished high school with honors that brought delight to his father's proud heart. It had long been decided that Harry should attend college and take a course in engineering. It was a great trial for both to break up their companionship. The night before Harry was to leave for college, he

took care that it should be spent with his father. It was touching to see the affectionate deference of the one and the tender dignity of the other. Mr. Neville said, with tears of mingled joy and pain: "Harry, you have never disappointed your old father; do your best in college, and I shall be satisfied." And Harry could only mutter, with choking sounds, "Papa, I'll do my best." Such love and affection are their own reward.

Four years passed, and Harry returned home a changed boy, now almost a man. Among the best in the entrance examination, he came to the end of his course

at the head of his class. He was soon counted among the most distinguished engineers anywhere in the surrounding country; but he was not the joy and pride of his father's heart any longer. He came home only occasionally, and then more by chance than to visit father. His success and the praise of his chiefs, together with the slavish admiration of the people of his town, had turned his head.

He scarcely returned home before he wished to reform everything on the place. The word carpenter over the door wounded his vanity. Under the pretext of making some repairs he removed it, and it was not replaced. Mr. Neville reminded Harry, kindly but earnestly, that he had forgotten to replace his sign. Harry replied with a learned air, "Father, that doesn't look professional." The father bit his lip and was silent. He suffered the pain that a gentleman would suffer at seeing the arms removed from his escutcheon; but he quietly drank the dregs of his delusion. The working clothes of Mr. Neville humiliated his son; he wanted that old workman to throw away the companions of his toil and array himself in some kind of

A Boy I Know

I know a boy who has a watch,
But never thinks to wind it;
And when he ought to be on time,
He's always just behind it.

And when he has a task to do,
He says, "Wait till tomorrow;"
And when he cannot find his things,
He simply says, "I'll borrow."

That boy may make a business man,—
I know he wants to do it,—
But he must mend his careless ways,
Or he will live to rue it.

That boy must do his work today,
And plan work for tomorrow;
Good habits, everybody knows,
Are something boys can't borrow.

—Rebecca B. Foresman, in the Continent.

gentleman's costume. But this time the father stood erect in his working clothes, the pride of his life, and decisively replied, "Ah, my son, that is going too far! I'll never do that." He was gloomy, silent, and regretful. Tears were at the depths of his soul, but he did not show them.

Harry's attitude toward his father added to the latter's bitterness. He was not a bad son. He did not speak harshly nor disrespectfully to his father. It would be unjust to say that he did not love his father any longer. He loved him; but he rather despised his simplicity and rustic honesty. His father had become to him merely "the old man." One day parental anxiety to keep in touch with his son's progress and to renew their former intimacy, led Mr. Newville to question his son about the latter's studies and duties; but Harry only eluded his question, and derisively smiled as he replied, "My professional duties are too technical, I fear, father." Again the father's wounded heart endured its pain in silence.

At length the municipality asked for plans from the competing contractors of the district for the construction of a barrier against the inundations of the river which passed through the town. Harry Newville sent in a plan, the outgrowth of his first studies in mechanics with his father, which had been of more service to him than his studies in college. His plan was accepted, and the mayor desired to publicly thank the young engineer in behalf of the municipality for his services. One may imagine the effect that this mark of distinction shown to one of its own boys had on the people of the little town. The father was there, but was lost among the spectators; his son, being intoxicated by such honor, never thought to mention him to the mayor.

One of Mr. Newville's friends, however, disgusted by this neglect on the part of the son, went in search of the old workman and led him, in spite of his protestations, before the mayor, and said, "Mr. Mayor, congratulate also the father, for the son would be nothing without him." But it is to be regretted that the son did not redeem this neglect, which might have been excusable under the circumstances, by acknowledging his father's valuable assistance to him. He seemed embarrassed at his father's trade being so publicly announced, rather than moved to associate him with his own success.

Not long after this the frightful news spread through all the little valley that the river was overflowing its banks above and threatened to sweep away the towns below. There was a search made throughout the whole country for engineers, but they all seemed to be absent. All the men and boys of the little town where the Newvilles lived ran to the principal dike above the town, their only defense. This was the dike that had been built according to Harry's plan. The river, growing and threatening, launched against the levee the débris, the trees, and the roofs that came down in the current as so many battering-rams. A strong wind twisted and bent almost to the earth the great poplars which had been planted all along the levee. From everywhere came workmen, peasants, and people of all classes, to offer themselves for the common defense. But what could they do? There was no leader, no guide; everybody was paralyzed and despairing.

Soon a group of men, waving handkerchiefs, sticks, and tools, appeared, shouting for joy. It was a company from the Newvilles' town, bearing forward young Newville as if from a triumphal victory. At the sound of the word engineer the crowd rushed forward and

precipitated themselves almost on their knees before the young man. Some pulled him one way, crying, "Here is the danger!" and others another way, with the same cry. Unnerved and confused by a thousand disorderly cries, he turned pale with fear, not physical fear, but moral fear, fear for the danger of others. Excited by the weight of the responsibility, he ran from one point to another, organizing squads of workmen, but appearing rather to consult them than to command.

The danger in the meanwhile increased. The fissures became breaches. The poplars, shaken by the wind, communicated their motion to the roots in the levee, breaking the soil and undoing all the work of repair. A piece of the crest of the levee had already been carried away, and ruin seemed certain.

All of a sudden, Mr. Newville, the father, cried out to the workmen, "Fill up the breaches! It is the order of my son!" They hesitated. "Fill up the breaches! It is the order of my son, I tell you! Take your axes, take your mattocks! Everybody to the trees! Cut down the trees!" The men immediately submitted to the voice that was able to command, and began cutting down the great poplars. The roots, resettling in their places, served as pillars to strengthen the trembling earth about them. The mass of branches that had been cut off prevented the sides of the levee from falling in. Confidence was restored and courage renewed. Everybody was electrified by these two men who encouraged and strengthened each other. That excited crowd became an army of workmen. In three hours all the breaches were repaired, and at sunset, when other engineers arrived, they found the people grouped around their two heroes. The town had been saved.

However, there was something more touching in that scene than the unquestionable admiration of the people for these two men. It was the sight of the father and the son in each other's arms, reunited forever in their old appreciation of each other's true worth, restored by their heroic association in a moment of common courage, peril, and devotion.

That evening a praise meeting was held in nearly all the churches of the valley. It was a sight pleasing to God and men to see Mr. Newville and his son reunited and thoroughly praising God not only for delivering them from great danger, but for restoring, by this means, the affectionate relation of father and son, which had been broken for some years. No amount of eloquence could have been so affecting and touching as Harry's stammering and choking effort to confess his fault in the little praise meeting held in the church to which he had gone to services since he could remember anything. He thanked God for their deliverance, but he was more thankful, if that were possible, for so noble and generous a father. There are few occasions when such a testimony is appropriate in public, but no one had such thoughts about Harry Newville's testimony that night. The broken sobs and tearful eyes bespoke a hearty response from the people gathered in the little church. The father's only response to this manly confession was heavy sobs, sobs of a strong man deeply moved, which expressed better than any words his gratitude to God for such a noble son. That night Mr. Newville and Harry kneeled at their bedside and prayed together as they had not done for several years.

The next day, when the mayor wished to reward the young man for his heroism, it was not necessary for any one to search for his father. It was Harry who, with genuine pride, brought his father, and said to the mayor:—

"Do not congratulate me; do not reward me, Mr. Mayor; here is he to whom all honor is due. I understand why, by error, I am accorded this honor; for during the whole time my father was crying out, 'It is the order of my son! Obey my son!' The truth is, Mr. Mayor, I obeyed and he commanded. I had lost my head. The responsibility overwhelmed me. It was he who saved everything. If, then, Mr. Mayor, you think my efforts worthy of any praise, reward and congratulate publicly my father, and I shall receive from you the best recompense possible."

I Can't

DID you ever know a person who has a great many "I can't's" in his vocabulary to accomplish very much? Some people are always using the words, "O, I can't do that!" "I can't afford this;" "I can't afford to go there;" "I can't undertake such a hard task, let somebody else do that."

It is said that Napoleon hated the word can't, and would never use it if he could help it.

Did you ever think that every time you say, "I can't," you weaken your confidence in yourself and your power to do things? Confidence is the greatest factor in achievement. Self-faith is a powerful asset, better than money capital without it. Nobody believes in the youth who thinks he cannot do things, who has no confidence in himself, no faith in his ability, because everybody knows that he cannot do a thing until he believes he can. He must first believe in himself, must be convinced that he can accomplish it.

This is why men have been able to do great things which seemed impossible to others — because of their colossal faith in themselves, their undaunted confidence that they were equal to the thing they attempted.—*Selected.*

Zoological Tommy

WHEN Tommy's good, I often hear
His mamma call him little DEER.
But when he has a cold, of course
He sometimes is a little HORSE!
And oftentimes quite sure I am
He is a precious little LAMB.
While then, again, without excuse,
He proves to be a silly GOOSE.
Alas! it grieves me this to tell,
But I have sometimes seen quite well
Greedy Tom, with mouthful big,
Turn into a little PIG!

—McCall's Magazine.

Common Trees

1. THE sweetest tree of all — Yew (you).
2. Left after a fire — Ash.
3. The tree that is two — Pear (pair).
4. Historical tree — Date.
5. Tree by the sea — Beech (beach).
6. Mourner's tree — Pine.
7. Tree for winter's use — Fir (fur).
8. Carpenter's tree — Plane.
9. Dandy tree — Spruce.
10. Tree that is an insect — Locust.
11. Part of a hand — Palm.
12. Barking tree — Dogwood.
13. Name of an author — Hawthorne.
14. One that might preach — Elder.
15. A well-seasoned tree — Cinnamon.
16. The wet-weather tree — Umbrella.

—Selected.



M. E. KERN General Secretary
C. L. BENSON Assistant Secretary
MATILDA ERICKSON N. Am. Div. Secretary
MEADE MACGUIRE N. Am. Div. Field Secretary

Senior Society Study for Sabbath,
March 14

Suggestive Program

1. OPENING Exercises (ten minutes).
2. Bible Study (ten minutes).
3. Quiz on Standard of Attainment Texts (five minutes).
4. "The Effects of Immigration" (twenty minutes).
5. General Discussion (ten minutes).
6. Closing Exercises.

1. Song; sentence prayers; song; review Morning Watch texts for past week; collect individual report blanks and offerings; secretary's report.

2. Joshua 3, 4, 13, 14; "Patriarchs and Prophets." Draw a map of Canaan showing where each of the twelve tribes located, and the people dislocated. In giving this study, relate the experiences encountered on this migratory trip.

3. Dan. 7:9, 10; Rev. 20:12, 13.

4. Let this subject be presented in two ten-minute papers, one on "The Good Effects," the other on "The Bad Effects." See *Gazette*.

5. Appoint a committee on foreign work to canvass your neighborhood and learn of all nationalities represented and their condition.

6. Repeat the Missionary Volunteer pledge.

Junior Society Study for Week Ending
March 14

Suggestive Program

1. OPENING Exercises (twenty minutes).
2. "Visiting the School in Buresala" (seven minutes).
3. "The Annual Meeting in Fiji" (eight minutes).
4. News Items From Fiji (five minutes).
5. "What if the Light Goes Out?" (five minutes).
6. Closing Exercises (fifteen minutes).

1. Singing; prayer; secretary's report; offering taken; review Morning Watch texts, following plan suggested for first week in February; reports of work done.

2. Have a Junior study this article (see *Gazette*) well, and then give it in his own words. This school is sending out missionaries to islands that know not the gospel.

3. This report may be given as a reading or a talk. See *Gazette*. Compare briefly this annual meeting with a camp meeting in your own conference. Then recall that about seventy years ago the Fijians were cannibals. When you see what the gospel has done in Fiji, do you not feel like saying, Behold what God hath wrought!

4. Have a Junior give the items mentioned in the *Gazette*, the one referred to in the *Review and Herald*, and as many others as possible.

5. This recitation may be of help in striving for the 1914 goal. See *Gazette*.

6. The program today allows a little time for reviewing or studying local problems. How are your Reading Course members getting along? How many Juniors in your society will get a certificate this year? To every Junior who secures three certificates before the close of the year, the department will give a nice gift book. Ninety-three gift books were sent out last year. We should like very much to send at least one to your society during 1914.

If you are having any trouble in making the desired progress in reaching the 1914 goal in any of the four points, write your conference secretary, and write also the Missionary Volunteer Department at Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., if you desire.

Close your services by repeating in concert the membership pledge as given last week.

More Gift Books

DURING 1913 the Missionary Volunteer Department sent out ninety-three gift books to persons holding three Reading Course certificates. A former issue of this paper contained a list of sixty-one names; here are the remaining thirty-two to whom gift books were sent during the past year:—

- Bertha Batholomew, Alabama, "Passion for Men."
 Mrs. W. A. Darden, N. Texas, "Personal Life of David Livingstone"
 Irene Jewell Adams, N. Texas, "Elijah and the Secret of His Power"
 Winnie D. Cooper, N. Texas, "Kingship of Self-Control"
 Mrs. Claud R. Page, N. Texas, "Great Second Advent Movement"
 Mrs. Walter Casey, N. Texas, "Steps to Christ"
 Miss Pearl Pannell, N. Texas, "Great Second Advent Movement"
 Miss Bennie French, N. Texas, "Elijah and the Secret of His Power"
 Mrs. Arthur Casey, N. Texas, "William of Orange"
 Mrs. L. O. Corwin, N. Texas, "Great Second Advent Movement"
 Myrtle Chestnut, N. Texas, "Steps to Christ"
 Mrs. A. F. Harrison, N. Texas, "Personal Life of David Livingstone"
 Mae Brauer, N. Cal.-Nev., "Kingship of Self-Control"
 A. J. Hethrington, Central America, "Passion for Men"
 Alice J. Hethrington, Central America, "Pastor Hsi"
 Gideon R. Jones, Central America, "Passion for Men"
 Eunice Hattie West, Cumberland, "Letters From the Holy Land"
 Mattie Shaw, N. Texas, "Our Paradise Home"
 Ruth Shaw, N. Texas, "William of Orange"
 Mrs. A. Prewitt, N. Texas, "Personal Life of David Livingstone"
 Willa Culp, N. Cal.-Nev., "Steps to Christ"
 Lottie May Angell, N. Cal.-Nev., "Personal Life of David Livingstone"
 Herman Keene, Iowa, "Personal Life of David Livingstone"
 J. W. Rich, N. Cal.-Nev., "Personal Life of David Livingstone"
 Florence Strever, N. Cal.-Nev., "Personal Life of David Livingstone"
 Mrs. George Burnett, N. Texas, "Letters From the Holy Land"
 Mrs. C. E. Smith, N. Texas, "Talks With My Students"
 J. W. Grant, N. Texas, "Abraham, or the Obedience of Faith"
 Mrs. J. W. Grant, N. Texas, "William of Orange"
 Emma Corwin, N. Texas, "Talks to Girls"
 Mrs. L. T. Crisler, Georgia, "Talks With My Students"
 Mrs. L. T. Crisler, Georgia, "The Second Mile"

Texas drew thirty-five of the ninety-three. Three books went to South America. Almost six times as many gift books were called for in 1913 as in 1912. That is a splendid record. But we must not let "dead yesterday unborn tomorrow shame." Let us make 1914 the banner gift book year. We can do it if you will draw one. *Will you?* M. E.

Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses

Senior No. 7 — Lesson 22: "From Judaism to Christianity," Appendix

1. GIVE one of the earliest prophecies concerning the Messiah. What is the meaning of the Hebrew word *Shavet* as used in this prophecy?
2. How was the census taken of the children of Israel?
3. By what law was the land to remain in each tribe? How did this affect the genealogy of Christ? Can the Jews now prove to what tribe they belong?
4. What rite did the Jews believe in and practice? In what way did the teachings of John the Baptist differ from their views on this subject?
5. What is Christ called in 1 Tim. 2:5? What Jewish custom does this bring to mind?
6. How did the Jews count the days of the week, and what service was held at the beginning and close of each Sabbath?
7. How have the rabbis subverted Matt. 6:1? What custom was followed in 1 Cor. 16:1, 2? What great truth is taught in 1 Cor. 5:8, and in connection with what custom?
8. Mention some of the traditions of the elders. For what should we be thankful?

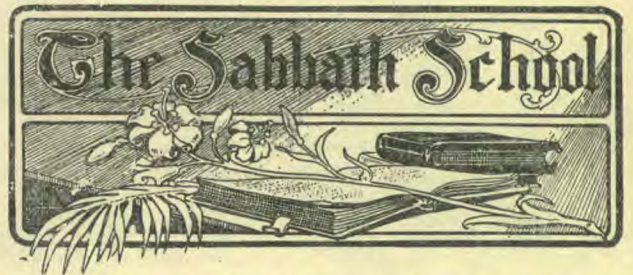
Junior No. 6 — Lesson 22: "In the Tiger Jungle," Chapters 2-4

1. How did Mr. Chamberlain gain an audience and distribute his gospel literature in Santatope?
2. What encouraging experience did he have a week later?
3. Give briefly the answer made to Mr. Chamberlain's question, "What did those books tell about?"
4. Should this experience encourage us in scattering tracts and papers both at home and in heathen lands? What is God's promise?
5. Tell of the encounter with the huge serpent. How did this incident prove helpful?
6. How did the English engineer convert the worthless

sand plains into fruitful rice fields? What spiritual lesson is drawn from this incident?

7. What are some of the ways in which the printed page is being used to help bring the gospel to India?

NOTE.—On page 69 is found a mistake in the missionary's teaching. Did you notice it? What does Gen. 1:27 say? How thankful we should be to understand our Bibles better!



XI — The Battle of Gibeon; Sun and Moon Stand Still

(March 14)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Joshua 9, 10.

LESSON HELP: "Patriarchs and Prophets," pages 505-509.

MEMORY VERSE: "Call upon me in the day of trouble: I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me." Ps. 50:15.

Questions

1. Find Gibeon on the map. When the people of Gibeon heard how Jericho and Ai had been taken, where did they go? Joshua 9:6, first part. Whom did they pretend to be? Verse 4, first part. What is an ambassador? (See dictionary.) From what country did they say they had come? Verse 6. What request did they make? Same verse, last part. What is a league?

2. Who did they claim had sent them? Verse 11, first part. Why? Verses 9, 10. What gave their story the appearance of truth? Verses 4, 5, 12, 13. Was it true? Yet what did they succeed in doing? Verse 15. How was it possible for Joshua and his princes to be thus deceived? Verse 14, last part. What admonition does the Lord give us? Matt. 24:4. How only may we be kept from being deceived? Luke 21:36.

3. At the end of three days, what did the Israelites hear? Joshua 9:16. Only how many days' journey did their deceivers live from them? Verse 17, first part. How many cities did they own? Same verse, last part. Describe the city of Gibeon. Joshua 10:2. Why did the Israelites not smite them when they learned of their deception? Joshua 9:18, 19; note 1. How did Joshua propose to punish them? Verses 22, 23. What did the people of Gibeon think about this? Verses 24, 25. What was therefore done to them? Verses 26, 27.

4. When the king of Jerusalem heard of Jericho and Ai and Gibeon, how did he and his people feel? Joshua 10:1, 2. To whom did he send for help? Verses 3, 4. How did these kings respond? Verse 5.

5. To whom did the men of Gibeon send for help? Verse 6. With what result? Verse 7. In order to arrive in time, what did Joshua and his men do? Verse 9. How do we know that Joshua, this time, prayed to the Lord for guidance? Verse 8.

6. How did the Lord fight for them? Verses 10, 11. When Joshua saw that the day was going to be too short to finish the victory, to whom did he cry for help? Verse 12, first part. What astonishing command did he then give to the sun and the moon? Same verse, last part. For how long did the sun delay

its going down? Verse 13. What had never before taken place since the Lord placed the sun and moon in the firmament? Verse 14. How does the prophet Habakkuk speak of it? Hab. 3:11, 12; note 2.

7. What great battle, in the near future, was John shown in vision? Rev. 16:14-16. How will the Lord fight against his enemies in that battle? Verse 21. How many pounds in a talent? Note 3.

8. Where did the five kings of the Amorites hide themselves? Joshua 10:16. What was finally done with them? Verses 17-27.

9. How many other places did Joshua take at the same time? Verses 28-39. How much territory? Verses 40, 41. What was the secret of his wonderful success? Verse 42.

10. What battles have we to fight? Eph. 6:12. What is the secret of our success? Memory verse.

Notes

1. "The Gibeonites had pledged themselves to renounce idolatry, and accept the worship of Jehovah; and the preservation of their lives was not a violation of God's command to destroy the idolatrous Canaanites. Hence the Hebrews had not by their oath pledged themselves to commit sin. And though the oath had been secured by deception, it was not to be disregarded. The obligation to which one's word is pledged—if it do not bind him to perform a wrong act—should be held sacred."—*"Patriarchs and Prophets," page 506.*

2. "It must needs be a very great terror and confusion to the enemy to perceive that heaven itself fought against them; for who can contest with, flee from, or fence against the powers of heaven? They had affronted the true God and robbed him of his honor by worshiping the host of heaven, giving that worship to the creature which is due to the Creator only, and now the host of heaven fights against them, and even that part of the creation which they had idolized is at war with them, and even triumphs in their ruin. Jer. 8:2."—*Henry.*

3. Talent: "The Hebrew talent equaled about ninety-three pounds avoirdupois, . . . the Greek talent about fifty-seven pounds avoirdupois."—*Webster.*

9. In all this work of God for man, what must stand? Verse 11, first part; note 5.

10. Upon what does this purpose not stand? Of whom is it? Same verse, last part.

11. What is predicted of Jacob's seed? Verses 12, 13.

12. How is the righteousness of this choice stated? Verse 14.

13. What did God declare to Moses? Verse 15.

14. With whom, then, does the issue rest? Verse 16.

15. What illustration is given of this scripture? Verse 17.

16. What twofold object had God in his dealings with Pharaoh? Same verse, last part; note 6.

17. To what conclusion then does the apostle come? Verse 18.

18. Upon what one class is it the Lord's will to show mercy? Ex. 20:6.

19. Upon what other class does he will to show mercy? Isa. 55:6, 7; note 7.

20. Whom will the Lord harden? 2 Thess. 2:10-12.

Notes

1. "Not all Israel:" Keep the distinction in mind. There is Israel according to the flesh, the carnal descendants of Jacob. There is also the true Israel, who like Jacob wrestle earnestly with the angel. They are not all true Israel that are of Israel according to the flesh. As we might say, They are not all Christians who are so called.

2. "In Isaac:" Ishmael was as truly Abraham's child as was Isaac; but the former was after the flesh, seeking to obtain the promise by man's devising, while the latter was the child of promise, given by the power of God. See the allegory in Gal. 4:22-31. The children of promise are we if by faith we embrace it. Behind it is all the power of God for victory.

3. "Which are the children of the flesh:" This does not imply that the children of the flesh may not become the children of promise; but it is an emphatic declaration that fleshly descent, however honorable, does not make us children of God. As a matter of fact, all humanity are born children of the flesh, some of humanly honorable descent, some of dishonorable, but they must be "born from above" (John 3:3, margin) to become the children of God. Compare Eph. 2:1, 3, 12, with 2:13, 19.

4. "The Word:" In the case of Sarah, God wrought a miracle. So he does in regenerating every soul of man.

5. "According to election:" God's purpose must stand, and to carry out that purpose he uses sometimes to us strange means. Sometimes he uses men for these purposes, regardless of character. His use of them does not even imply that their use means salvation. Nor does his rejection of others, or his refusal to use them for a definite purpose, mean to them loss of salvation. The election of Jacob for the channel of the holy Seed did not mean the utter rejection of Esau. The choice of Judah for the same purpose did not mean the loss of salvation by his brothers. Election to eternal character and life involves our choice as well. Not that it is not according to God's purpose, but every soul may choose or reject the purpose of God.

6. "That I might show my power:" That God might show his power in Pharaoh; that God's name might be declared throughout all the earth. Now "God is no respecter of persons." He longs to save all men. "As I live, saith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live: turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die?" In harmony with these principles study this verse: "Raised thee up" is equivalent to "brought thee to the throne," "caused thee to reign." God brought this king to the throne of Egypt for the twofold purpose above stated. If Pharaoh had yielded to God as did Nebuchadnezzar, God's power would have been wrought in the king of Egypt's conversion, even as it was in the king of Babylon's. See Dan. 4:34. By his conversion at the head of the Egyptian kingdom, God's name, as in the case of Nebuchadnezzar, would have been spread abroad throughout the world. See Dan. 3:29; 4:1, 3. Pharaoh rejected God's plan for him, but God's purpose was carried out just the same, to Pharaoh's eternal loss, when it might have been to his eternal gain. God chose Pharaoh for this special twofold purpose, irrespective of character. In it Pharaoh might have found the higher choosing.

7. "Mercy on whom he will:" It is God's will to show mercy to all who will yield to his eternal purpose. Howsoever great a sinner one may be, God will multiply pardon, until, like Pharaoh, men choose darkness rather than light.

XI — God's Mercy in Election

(March 14)

Daily-Study Outline

Sun.	The natural seed not all counted as the true Israel	Questions 1-4; note 1
Mon.	Who are the true Israel?	Questions 5-8; notes 2-4
Tue.	Prophecy of Jacob's seed	Questions 9-12; note 5
Wed.	Whom God hardens	Questions 13-16; note 6
Thur.	Whom God shows mercy	Questions 17-20; note 7
Fri.	Review of the lesson	

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Rom. 9:6-18.

Questions

1. What did we learn in our last lesson of Paul's feeling toward the people of his own nation? Rom. 9:2, 3.

2. Did he mean by this that God's word to them had been in vain? Verse 6, first part.

3. Are all the natural seed of Israel part of true Israel? Same verse, last part.

4. Are all the children of Abraham children of promise? Verse 7, first part; note 1.

5. Through which of Abraham's sons is his promise perpetuated? Same verse, second part; note 2.

6. Who then are not, whatever their lineage, the children of God? Verse 8, first part. Who alone are counted for the seed? Same verse, last part; note 3.

7. On what word is the promise of the seed based? Verse 9; note 4.

8. Did the hope rest upon any creed or planning of man, or upon the word alone? Verse 10.

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Temperance Volunteers Wanted

One thousand boys, clean, honest, upright boys, to sell the special Temperance number of the "Instructor"! Every time you sell one hundred papers, you make five dollars, and, besides, you are selling something which everybody wants, or should want, and which must do great good. Who will be the first to order one hundred?

A Solitary Instance

ONE lived as he taught;
ONE preached forgiveness, and forgave;
ONE taught love, and loved;
ONE perfect example;
ONE perfect life;
ONE sacrificial death;
ONE LORD and MASTER.

—John Martin Newkirk.

He Would Never Love Again

GENERAL GORDON, the Confederate commander, used to tell with delight the following story. He was sitting by the roadside one blazing hot day, when a battered soldier, whose clothing hung in rags, who had lost one shoe, who wore a bandage round his head and carried his arm in a sling, passed him. The soldier was soliloquizing thus:—

"I love my country. I'd fight for my country. I'd starve and go thirsty for my country. I'd die for my country. But if ever this war is over, I'll never love another country!"—*The Youth's Companion*.

Courtesy

LIFE'S not too short but there is always time for courtesy.

To be born with a natural gift of being courteous is to be born with a golden spoon in one's mouth.

The habit of being courteous is an open sesame to all doors.

Courtesy is the lubricant which makes the wheels of life run smoothly.

Courtesy takes the furrows out of people's brows and gives the world a smiling countenance.

Courtesy is a business asset that no one can afford to overlook.

No matter in what station in life one is placed, courtesy is the first round in the ladder of success. It is the first round, the second round, and the last round—and every round between.

Be courteous, and you will never want for friends. With friends worth while on our list of associates, success is bound to come.

Success is a mystical word of seven letters that crowns the ladder of life. Every thinking person's eye is on this ladder and on this crown. Take courtesy for your guide, and the crown will be yours; for courtesy will never allow you to do a servile act that would unfit you to wear the crown.

Therefore, be courteous, cultivate courtesy. Think courteously, act courteously. Nothing brings larger returns.—*Mrs. E. A. Knapp*.

The Secret of Tagore

THERE is a fine lesson for ambitious young authors to be found in the work of the famous winner of the \$40,000 Nobel prize for literature, Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengali poet. The keynote, the charm, the special quality of all he writes, and especially of his best work, is simplicity. He is never pedantic; his finest passages are unmarred by florid phrases; his descriptions of nature, of men and women, of flowers and insects, of music and love and death, are all so simple that they seem to have sprung into being naturally, each for its specific purpose. Tolstoi, Turgenieff, Ivan Panin, Edwin Arnold, have each had this quality of simple expression in degree, but none to the same extent as the Bengali, whose gift of simplicity is far beyond theirs in dignity and completeness. Burns's dearest wish was that he might write a simple song that would be cherished by his country. Tagore, like some of the ancient prophets, seems to have striven to write something which, through its very simplicity, could touch the heart of the world.—*Christian Herald*.

Baths in Siberia

IN Siberia each city has its public bath and swimming tank. Saturday is the day for universal ablutions. A Saturday visit to the municipal bath is a revelation to the foreigner who considers the Muscovites a race having never known water.

Nor is washing confined to the city dwellers. Even in the humblest hut, one discovers the facilities, crude though they are. The country process consists in heating stones red hot, dashing them with water, and standing in the steam that rises. A general soaping follows, then the entire body is beaten with a bunch of birch twigs dipped in hot water. The foreigner's conception of Siberian uncleanliness, however, is possibly justified by the exterior filth of most of the natives; for after having bathed and scrubbed and soaped and thrashed the dirt off, the native puts on again the same clothes he has been wearing all week—or all winter.—*"Through Siberia."*

"BEYOND the Shadow" is the title of a book of interesting original poems by Miss Pearl Waggoner. The book makes an acceptable gift, and sells for 45 cents in paper and 75 cents in cloth. Address the author, Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois.

THE law governing the Camp-fire Girls is: "Seek beauty; give service; pursue knowledge; be trustworthy; hold on to health; glorify work; be happy." Every girl striving for perfection in the Christian way has the same ideal ever before her.

LITTLEFORK, Minnesota, with only 150 inhabitants, raised its license from \$1,000 to \$6,000, and then when one of the three saloon keepers tendered the larger sum, refused to receive it. It is a lumber town.