

# The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

Vol. LXII

June 9, 1914

No. 23



I'M WAITING FOR TEACHER



THE Fourth International Congress of Home Education will convene in the city of Philadelphia, Sept. 22-29, 1914.

MR. F. W. HOSKING, of Hamilton, Canada, is selling the Temperance INSTRUCTOR to secure a scholarship for the Buena Vista school the coming year.

MR. C. W. POST, the millionaire manufacturer of food products, committed suicide at Santa Barbara, California, last month, caused by temporary derangement.

AN official of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, located at Hopkins, sent an order for 500 copies of the Temperance INSTRUCTOR for free distribution.

ELDER G. E. LANGDON recently received an unsolicited gift of one thousand dollars from one of the large wholesale firms in Illinois for the extension of our evangelistic work.

THE Hobson Amendment Bill having been laid aside by Congress for the remainder of this session, it has been thought wise for all to desist from writing to senators and representatives and in sending in petitions concerning the prohibition measure until the next session.

MISS EVELYN CALKINS made a good record with the Temperance INSTRUCTOR recently, selling 400 within a week, making a clear profit of \$24. One day's sales amounted to 126 papers, yielding her \$7.56, and she was out only a part of the day. This is only another proof of what can be done with our splendid publications. The more widely they become known, the better the sales. The above record was made in towns where Miss Calkins had worked before with the previous number of the Temperance INSTRUCTOR.

### Some New Books

#### "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 forty-five cents in paper and seventy-five cents in cloth. Address the author, Sanitarium, Hinsdale, Illinois.

#### "Inspiration to a Better Life"

The foregoing is the title of a booklet of poems by Miss May Wakeham, sister of Elder W. H. Wakeham, who has spent many years in foreign fields. The booklet is very attractively illustrated, has a hand-painted cover of pretty design, and is tied with ribbon. Altogether, it is one of the most interesting of inexpensive gift books. Miss Wakeham is glad to fill orders for birthday, graduation, or Easter presents. She will use any color of ribbon or paint any flower design that is desired. Price, sixty cents. Order of Miss May Wakeham, Port Townsend, Washington.

#### "All About the Bible"

A book published by the Fleming H. Revell Company, New York and Chicago, bears the foregoing title, and it is a book crowded full of profitable and interesting reading. It tells of the origin, language, translation, canon, symbols, inspiration, and the alleged errors and contradictions of the Bible. It also has chapters on the plan, science, and rivals of the Bible. The book sells for only one dollar, but it is an encyclopedia of useful information relative to the Bible.

### A Temperance Songbook

Mr. L. L. Pickett is a staunch prohibition worker. In the State-wide prohibition campaign in Kentucky he held nearly fifty Chautauquas in the cause of temperance. He assumed the financial deficits incurred by these efforts in behalf of temperance. He personally gave \$2,000 and raised \$1,000 more. The remaining \$2,000 is secured by a mortgage on his home. Mr. Pickett is trying to raise this amount by the sale of books that he considers worth reading. One of these is a songbook bearing the title of "Songs and Sayings for You."

The beautiful and very popular song "A Saloonless Nation, 1920," is in this prohibition campaign book, "Songs and Sayings for You." This book also contains about fifty pages of stirring fact and thrilling incident. In addition, there are such songs as, "They Need a Little More Religion;" "Is It Nothing to You?" which melts the soul to tears; "Hooray for Prohibition," a chorus that stirs the crowds mightily. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, the noted Southern temperance and prohibition orator, enthusiastically recommends this book for rallies, conventions, and unions. Price, 25 cents. Special: 5 for \$1; 12 for \$2; 50 for \$6. All the money goes into the fight against rum. Order today of Rev. L. L. Pickett, St. Augustine, Florida.

### A New Book for Boys and Young Men

"The Secrets of Success for Boys and Young Men" is published by B. J. Kendall, M. D., of Geneva, Illinois. It sells in cloth binding for fifty cents, and in paper binding for twenty-five cents. The book is filled with very helpful matter. It taboos tobacco as strongly as liquor. It urges absolute purity of life in both thought and act, and tells plainly the serious results that may follow even one deviation from the path of perfect rectitude. It is a readable book, and is crowded full of information.

### Comprehensive Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the New Standard Dictionary. Forty-eight thousand words defined; over 1,000 illustrations; bound in cloth. Price, \$1. This ideal small dictionary is intended for all general purposes, but it is also specially adapted, and in fact has already been widely adopted, for use in schools. The aim has been to prepare a dictionary of moderate size and cost which would give all the words and phrases in most frequent use among the English-speaking peoples, and which would at the same time adequately represent the latest advances of lexicographic knowledge, and of our constantly growing language. More than 10,000 words have been added to the vocabulary, making a total of 48,000 words. Over 1,000 pictorial illustrations are distributed throughout the text. Funk and Wagnalls, New York City, New York.

### Principal Contents

CONTRIBUTIONS	PAGE
Following On to Know the Lord .....	3
Word From Mexico .....	4
Opportunities Unnumbered .....	5
Sia Sek Ong .....	7
Coon (or Tree) Oysters .....	9
What the Museums Are Doing .....	10
Moses, the Victorious Failure .....	11
Sleepy George (poetry) .....	12
The Squirrel Family Moves .....	12
Our Tame Crow .....	13
Make California Dry .....	16
SELECTIONS	
Rare Metals in Use .....	8
A Far Traveler (poetry) .....	13
Traits of the Cuckoo .....	13
Two Pictures (poetry) .....	14
Today (poetry) .....	16

# The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LXII

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 9, 1914

No. 23

## Following On to Know the Lord<sup>1</sup>



I AM glad to have the privilege of meeting with those that have gathered here today. I feel an earnest desire that every one of you shall be victorious in the struggle against evil. For many years I have been laboring for the salvation of souls. I began this work at a very early age, and all through my life the Lord has sustained me in telling old and young of the hope that we have in Christ.

I have always had an especial interest in the youth. I see before me today those whom I know God can use if they will put their dependence in him. Children, if you will be in earnest in serving God, you will be a help to all with whom you associate. There is nothing to be ashamed of in being a Christian. It is an honor to follow the Saviour. And it is by obeying the instructions that he has given that you are to be prepared to meet him when he comes. If you will ask God to help you to overcome what is un-Christlike in your dispositions, he will prepare you for entrance into heaven, where no sin can enter. Those who daily give the life to Jesus, and who follow on to know him, will be greatly blessed. Say, Christ gave his life for me, and I must give my life for him. If you give yourselves wholly to him, you will be conquerors in the warfare against sin. The Lord Jesus will be your helper, your support, your strength, if you will receive and obey him.

To the older ones who are present, I wish to say, Set before the younger ones an example that will help them to press forward in the upward way. Remember that your words and acts have an influence upon them for good or for evil. It is unworthy a Christian to neglect to make every effort in his power to help those for whom the Saviour gave his life. Christ died that we might live, and we want to be sure that we are trying to do his will. Then we shall be acceptable to him. Angels of God will be near to help us, and we shall realize the aid of a power above ourselves.

I have recently been studying what we older ones can do to make the best impression upon the minds of the youth. What can we do? Let us study the Word, and as we have opportunity, talk Bible truth. As you do this, you will find that your own mind and heart are becoming subdued. As you strive to overcome everything that is displeasing to God, angels of heaven will help you to exert a right influence upon those who are younger. You will not be left to stumble along in uncertainty, not knowing what you are doing. Power from above will be given you, to enable you to show to others that we have a living Saviour, a Redeemer who can forgive our transgressions.

You can help the younger ones. You can be a blessing to them, even to the very young. And when Christ shall come in the clouds of heaven, he will say: "You have followed on to know me. I acknowledge you as my servants." You will have light in the Lord, and the glory of the Lord will be your rearward.

To these students I would say, Do not think it is an amusing thing to take advantage of a fellow student, and to lead him astray. God wants you to be constantly reaching higher and still higher for attainments that will enable you to help others, to be an example to those around you. And as you do this, the Lord will surely let his blessing rest upon you. But do not go only halfway in your efforts to serve God. Do not feel that there is no need of being particular. From the oldest to the youngest, you do need to be particular to avoid evil, even the appearance of evil. It is possible for the youth to be such earnest Christians that through them the Lord will send the truth home to those who have never known him.

I was very young when I began to serve the Lord. I am now eighty-five years old. In my childhood affliction came to me, and I have been a sufferer all my life. But the Lord has been my strength to do his service, and I have been able to speak again and again to congregations numbering thousands of people. For a great many years I have been engaged in active labor, speaking to the people and writing out the instruction opened before me. At times sickness has come upon me, and then I would cast my helpless soul upon Jesus Christ, and say: "Thou knowest, Lord, that I have chosen thee as my Redeemer. Give me not only spiritual strength, but physical strength, that I may follow on to know thee." And the Lord has never forsaken me. Always he has been my helper, as he will be yours if you will trust in him. It is because I so greatly desire to work for the salvation of souls that I do not give up to infirmities. I am determined that as long as God permits me to live, I will proclaim the message of warning to the world. I want my voice to reach many more before I shall give up my labors. I expect to have trials, but I do not dread them. The Lord knows what I can bear, and he will give me strength to endure. He will sustain me in my weakness, enabling me to follow on, and to know that his going forth is prepared as the morning.

Students, be determined that you will follow on to know the Lord. Remember that angels are beside you. They see all your efforts against wrong. They understand all your difficulties; and if in meekness you will give up your own way for Christ's way, taking his yoke cheerfully, you will find that he will give you daily strength to overcome. As I see you all here, the thought comes to me, Shall I meet them in the kingdom of heaven? What a meeting that will be when the redeemed are gathered home, saved, eternally saved. They have fought the good fight. They have pressed the battle to the gates. They have done all in their power to help others to follow in the Saviour's footsteps.

I know that there are many here who are trying to overcome through the blood of the Lamb and the word of their testimony. I want to say to you, Jesus wants every one of you. He died that you and I might be among those who shall wear the crown of life. He wants you, from the oldest to the youngest, to place your influence on his side. He wants your help. I

<sup>1</sup> Remarks by Mrs. E. G. White, Sanitarium, church school picnic, June 15, 1913.

pray that those who today have listened to me will lay hold upon the hope set before them in the gospel. I pray that in the great day of Christ's coming, their voices will help to swell the song of joy and triumph that will be raised by the overcomers. I beg of you, dear youth, to link up with Jesus Christ. He died on Calvary's cross for you and for me, and in his strength we may overcome.

Follow on to know the Lord. If you will do this, you will win souls to Christ. Not only will your own soul be saved; the power that converts your soul will enable you to set an example that will win others to Christ. These older children can be an example to the younger ones, leading and guiding them aright, speaking a word in season to them. Thus you can be laborers together with God. I want to say to these boys, You can overcome evil — evil thoughts, evil desires — by the blood of the Lamb and the word of your testimony. We cannot afford to sin. It costs too much. May the Lord bless you all. We shall think of you and pray for you. I want to offer a word of prayer now.

[Praying] Heavenly Father, we come to thee just as we are, needy and dependent. And we ask thee, Lord, that the few words spoken here today may lead those who have heard to seek with all their hearts to overcome by the blood of the Lamb and the word of their testimony. Lord, wilt thou work by thy Spirit, and let the light of truth shine into human hearts, that souls may turn to thee, and repent and be converted, that we may meet them in the kingdom of glory. Amen.

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#### Word From Mexico

MISS KATHERINE MOTT JOHNSON, who has been a missionary in Mexico for some time, and who made her escape recently from Puebla by disguising herself as a Spanish lady, tells of conditions in that country in the following words: —

"Americans are justified in fearing a massacre in the present crisis. The anti-American demonstrations incited by the government are doing their work with the lower classes of Mexicans. Do you know what 'the lower classes of Mexicans' means? Do you realize that of the 18,000,000 people in the stricken country, only 1,000,000 are educated, can read and write? You can readily comprehend how easily this other seventeen eighths can be goaded to atrocities when you know that for four centuries they have been allowed to develop their baser passions.

"The government started to create anti-American sentiment in Puebla by having the Stars and Stripes dragged through streets, by placarding public places with signs denouncing the 'Yankees' and 'American dogs.' One day the students would hold a public demonstration, a parade, in which banners denouncing Americans would be displayed, and songs and yells of 'Down with the Americans' predominated. The following day the merchants would march through the streets in a similar demonstration. As the newspapers would suggest new demonstrations, the different societies and orders would alternate in parading.

"The Mexican newspapers daily printed scurrilous attacks on Americans. As an illustration of the methods used by these papers, one of the Puebla sheets one day printed in big black-faced type a letter captioned 'From a Patriot at Home to a Patriot at the Front.' The letter asked that the patriot at the front send enough American skins home daily to keep the saddles mended.

"Conditions just came to that pass where, even if the government had desired, it could not have protected Americans. The populace has been inflamed against Americans, and will, I fear, continue to vent its fury for some time to come.

"Fear of the Zapatistas, of whom we have been in danger for several years, paled into insignificance with the apprehension we experienced as the result of the anti-American demonstrations. One day the students of the city held a demonstration directly in front of our school. We have more than six hundred girls in the schools, but, fortunately, it was luncheon time, and all but one hundred or so of these pupils were in the school building. The students shouted abusive things about Americans, and greatly frightened the girls.

"We had a hard time quieting our pupils. It took us several days to do so, and had the entire student body been present and heard and seen the demonstration, it is hard to tell what would have been the result.

"What has been told of the impressing into the military service of children is absolutely true. It would be hard to exaggerate. Many times at night the lights of the city would be extinguished. The excuse was invariably given that a storm was the cause of the darkened streets, that the power plant had been put out of commission by the storm. But when day would come, many of the city's men and boys, some not more than thirteen and fourteen years of age, would be missing. It would subsequently develop that they had been sent to the 'front.' This means that they probably will never see the faces of their parents and other dear ones again.

"One of the generals at the front is said to have written back to Puebla after he had received a consignment of these recruits: 'I have received the volunteers; am returning the ropes. Send more of them immediately.' Huerta started this method of re-enforcing his army months preceding the occupation of Vera Cruz, and thousands of Mexican children have been sacrificed as the result of the dictator's anxiety to remain in power.

"'My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge,' says the prophet Hosea, and this is true of the people of Mexico. Their ignorance is responsible for the present plight in which they are suffering. Mexico must first be civilized, educated, Christianized, and then a stable government there will be possible. We all wonder how much time will pass before this stable government is reared over that beautiful and productive land."

Miss Johnson said that she and her companions escaped from Puebla by disguising themselves in the black shawls worn by the better class of Mexican women. They feared to speak, she said, while en route by train from Puebla to Mexico City, and from there to Puerto Mexico, lest they might be identified as Americans and imprisoned or killed. Arriving at Puerto Mexico, Miss Johnson and her companions were met by a representative of the American embassy and escorted aboard the transport "Hancock," on which they made the journey to New York.

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BECAUSE a comma did not appear between the words hotel and restaurant in the law prohibiting the employment of women more than fifty-four hours a week, Judge Wren of Houston declared the law invalid, and ordered an acquittal in the case of J. A. Davis.

## Opportunities Unnumbered

**N**OTHING to do!' with not one person ten years of age and over able to read or write in Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Louisville, New Orleans, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, and Los Angeles?"

"What do you mean, father?"

"I mean, my daughter, that at the time the federal census for the year 1910 was taken, there were in the United States 5,516,163 persons ten years of age and over unable to read or write, and that this number is more than the population ten years of age and over in all the cities I named. I might say also that if the present population of all persons ten years of age or over in our great States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California, were to give place to our country's army of illiterates, their united population would be unchanged by only a few thousands."

"Are you sure, father, that the census people are right in their estimate?"

"Of course absolute precision cannot be affirmed; but it is quite improbable that their figures would be larger than the facts justify. Then, too, we are assured that every effort possible was made by the government officials to secure absolute accuracy in the census figures. I appreciate the fact that it is difficult for you to conceive that with our land apparently filled with schools there should be such great illiteracy. But let me give you an illustration that will perhaps impress the seriousness of the situation upon you even more than the bare statement of the fact:—

"These 5,516,163 illiterate persons in double line of march, at intervals of three feet, would extend over a distance of 1,567 miles—more than twice the distance from Washington, D. C., to Jacksonville, Florida. Marching at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, more than two months would be required for them to pass a given point. A mighty army is this, with their banners of blackness and darkness inscribed with the legends of illiteracy, ignorance, weakness, helplessness, and hopelessness—too large for the safety of our democratic institutions, for the highest good of society, and for the greatest degree of material prosperity."

"How do you account for this lack of even a common-school education on the part of these millions?"

"Their ignorance is not wholly nor chiefly their own fault. To a large degree it is due to the lack of opportunity, because of the poverty or negligence of the

States and communities in which they spent their childhood."

"Is not this illiteracy largely accounted for by the great increase in immigration during recent years?"

"Much of it is; but too large a proportion is due to our own inefficient and inadequate educational provisions. Of these illiterates, 3,184,633, or 58 per cent, were white persons; 1,534,272, or 28 per cent, were native-born whites, and 1,650,361, or 30 per cent, foreign-born whites; 2,227,731, or 40 per cent, were Negroes. The remaining 2 per cent were Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and others."

"Of the total number of illiterates, 1,768,132 lived in urban communities, and 3,748,031 in rural communities, in small towns, villages, and the open country. Of the urban population, 5.1 per cent were illiterate,

of the rural population, 10.1 per cent."

"Did you learn, father, what proportion of these illiterate persons were of voting age?"

"The census reports show that in 1910 there were 2,273,603 illiterate males of voting age, that is, twenty-one years of age and over."

"Were not most of these the Negroes of the South?"

"In 1910 the total number of white illiterates was greater by 956,902 than the total of Negro illiterates, and the number of illiterate white men of voting age was greater by 585,229 than that of illiterate Negroes of voting age."

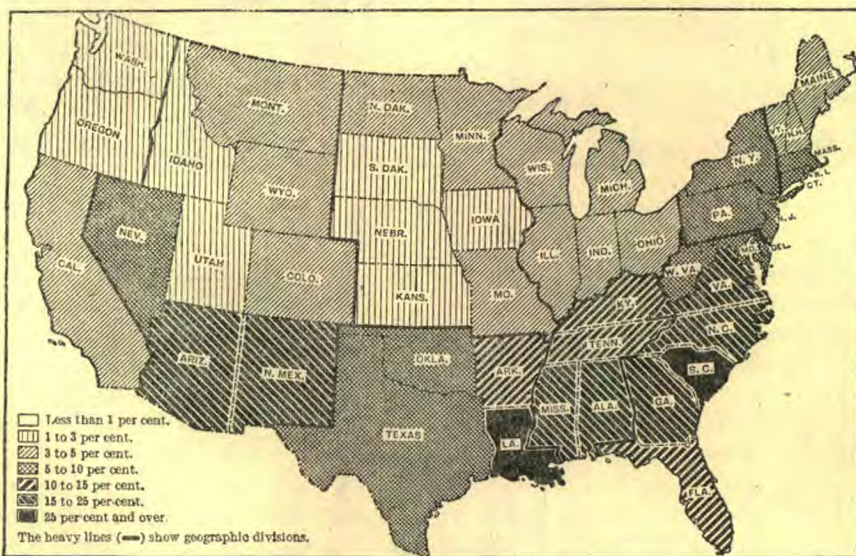
"Is there nothing being done to change this undesirable condition?"

"Yes, a beginning has been made. The Department of the Interior through its Bureau of Education says:—

"To wait for a generation of illiterate men, women, and children to die is a slow and painful process. That there is a shorter way to the reduction and elimination of illiteracy has been proved by some European states, and sporadic efforts in this country indicate that there is a better way here; namely, to teach these grown-ups, in schools organized especially for them, to read and write, and possibly something more."

"One of the most notable recent attempts to do this is that begun in September, 1911, by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, superintendent of schools in Rowan County, Kentucky, and her associates."

"Having studied carefully the conditions of the county, Mrs. Stewart decided to open night schools for adults on moonlight nights in the public school-houses of the county. She outlined her plan to the teachers and called for volunteers. All the teachers of the county responded. On Labor Day, Sept. 4, 1911,



TOTAL POPULATION.  
PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES IN THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1910.  
(From the Abstract of the Census, 1910, page 246.)



A SPELLING MATCH IN A NIGHT SCHOOL

these teachers visited the homes of the people throughout the county, explained the plan, and announced that moonlight schools would be opened the next evening. It was expected that the response would be slow, but more than 1,200 men and women from eighteen to eighty-six years old were enrolled the first evening. They came trooping over the hills and out of the hollows, some to add to the meager education received in the inadequate schools of their childhood, some to receive their first lessons in reading and writing. Among these were not only illiterate farmers and their illiterate wives, sons, and daughters, but also illiterate merchants, or "storekeepers," illiterate ministers, and illiterate lumbermen. Mothers, bent with age, came that they might learn to read letters from absent sons and daughters, and that they might learn for the first time to write to them.

"Almost one third of the population of the county was enrolled. Mrs. Stewart says:—

"They had all the excuses and all the barriers which any people might offer—high hills, bridgeless streams, rugged roads, weariness from the day's hard toil, the shame of beginning study late in life, and all the others. But they were not seeking excuses; they were sincerely and earnestly seeking knowledge. Their interests, their zeal, and their enthusiasm were wonderful to witness. It was truly an inspiring sight to see these aged pupils bending over the desks which their children and grandchildren had occupied during the day. Their delight in learning and their pride in their achievements exceeded any joy that I have ever witnessed."

"In some instances, where shyness prevented some of the adults from attending at first, lessons were given in their homes until they could read and write a little. They were then willing and eager to enroll in the night schools.

"In September, 1912, a "moonlight school" teachers' institute was held in Morehead, Kentucky; and the superintendent and teachers who had conducted the first moonlight schools instructed others who wished to do work of this kind in Rowan and adjoining counties, and in the fall of 1912 the movement spread

to eight or ten other counties, while the enrollment of adults in Rowan County reached nearly 1,600.

"The success of the men and women proves that it is not so difficult for illiterate grown-ups to learn to read and write as is generally supposed. They learn in a very short time, if given the opportunity. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are simple subjects when mature minds are concentrated upon them. A child of ordinary mind can be taught to read and write in three or four weeks; and the adult can do at least as well. One man, aged thirty, after four lessons in the evening school, wrote the county superintendent a legible letter. Another man, aged fifty, wrote a legible letter after seven nights' attendance. A woman, aged seventy, wrote a legible letter after eight nights of study. These cases are, of course, exceptional; but experience has shown that a few weeks' attendance at the night schools has been sufficient to enable the adult pupils to pass over the dark line of illiteracy and to get into the class of literates. Several succeeded in securing a Bible, which had been offered as a prize by the superintendent to those who would learn to write a letter during the first two weeks of the term.

"In some of the districts the enrollment of adults exceeded the enrollment of children. In two districts the enrollment ran as high as seventy, and in several as high as sixty-five.

"One teacher, eighteen years old, had only four adult pupils in her class, but one of these was a preacher who learned to read his Bible and a newspaper after a few weeks of earnest study. After four lessons he signed his name to a paper for the first time; and after seven lessons, to quote the words of the county superintendent, "he wrote an enthusiastic letter, with a period at the close of each sentence as large as a bird's eye."

"In another night school, of sixty-five enrolled, twenty-three were illiterates, and there were three preachers in the class. Several octogenarians were enrolled in these schools: one, a woman of eighty-five; another, a man of eighty-seven. Some of the men and women entered the schoolroom for the first time in their lives when they enrolled as night pupils.

"The remark of one woman of seventy years probably voices the feelings and sentiments of all the adults who have learned to read and write in these night schools. When asked what benefit the moonlight school had been to her, she said, "O, to be able to read my Bible and to write to my children and grandchildren! I would not take anything for the privilege."

"The studies pursued in these moonlight schools are reading, writing, arithmetic, and spelling. Brief drills are given in the essential facts of language, history, geography, civics, sanitation, agriculture, and horticulture.

"This experiment in Rowan County, Kentucky, shows that it is possible to bring help to illiterate men and women, even under the most difficult and adverse circumstances."

"In view of these facts, my daughter, you can see, I am sure, where you with other persons of education and nobility of character might render valuable service to our country, besides bringing great pleasure and profit to individual lives. There are conditions of great ignorance and suffering across the seas that appeal strongly to those who have had special advantages, but there is no dearth in our own land of opportunities to serve. This condition of deplorable illiteracy is only one of many just as insistent in their appeal for attention from worthy men and women. Surely no one can be excused from serving, on the plea that there is nothing one can do."

"Yes, I do see quite clearly indeed a wonderful opportunity for service in the field you have suggested. And I suppose a clearer knowledge of true conditions would open to view unnumbered opportunities equally insistent. My life shall be devoted to meeting at least one of these."

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### Sia Sek Ong

SIA SEK ONG, one of the early native preachers of China, was born in the mountain village of Yek-iong. His father was an educated farmer, and it was his ambition that his son should have an education. At an early age the lad began his studies, learning to read and write the complicated Chinese characters, and reading the simple stories of Confucius, and later devoting much time to the Confucian classics.

Sia Sek Ong was only about thirteen years old when he began to think about the sober duties of life. He saw that his father was poor, and that it was hard to support his family of five children. Being a serious, thoughtful boy, he resolved that he would study faithfully, and become a good man, and take care of his parents in their old age. But he was not able to continue his studies many years. His mother died when he was sixteen years old, and he left school to support himself, which he did by teaching the children in a village not far away.

About this time Sia Sek Ong first heard of Christianity. One day at the school of a friend he met a Christian, and asked him to tell something of the foreigners' belief. The missionary told the boy the simple story of creation. In later years Sia Sek Ong said of this experience, "Having heard him to the end, I felt in my heart that the narrative was true."

But not without a struggle could this young heathen leave the ranks of heathenism, and become a follower of Jesus. Though he felt that the new doctrine was true, as he heard the gospel preached, he hardened his heart against it, and it was some time before he yielded to the voice of conscience. He even went so far as

to go to a distant village where there were no Christians, in order that he might not hear of the things that were troubling his soul.

But the Lord saw that this young man, with his talents and his education and his natural kindness of heart, could become an efficient worker for his countrymen, and he so shaped events that Sia formed the acquaintance of a Christian preacher, and went daily to instruct him in the difficult Chinese language.

"The chapel and the mission residence were under one roof, the side door of the chapel opening into the study of the missionary. One day Sia was sitting in the study, with the door open between the study and the chapel. Li Yu Mi, a blacksmith who had been converted but a short time before, was preaching in the chapel. Among other things he uttered, he said: 'There is but one name that can save; that is the name Jesus.'"

The young Confucian scholar was incensed when he heard these words, and forgetting the courtesy expected from one of his class, he slammed the door. He would not listen. Yet though he shut the words from his ears, he could not shut them away from his heart. It was a hard struggle to yield, but finally he began to pray, and at last, he says, "peace and joy unspeakable" filled his soul.

At once he began to tell the good news to others. Not long after this he was licensed to preach, and soon entered upon his life work, that of carrying the gospel to his own people. Success followed his work, but he met with a great deal of trouble, and was often persecuted and falsely accused. There were some who said that he preached the foreign doctrine because he ate the foreigners' rice, meaning that he received money for his work. Of course the laborer in China, as at home, should receive enough to support himself and those dependent upon him; but because of this criticism, and for fear that the charge, even though unjust, might be a stumblingblock in the way of those who should hear the gospel, Sia Sek Ong decided to depend for his support upon the native believers, and receive no more money from the mission. The Lord blessed him, and rewarded his faith, and he was able to carry out his plan. When, after a time, he was removed to a new field where no Christian work had been done, it was a severe trial to him to depend again on the mission for support; but when he saw that it seemed to be right, he yielded to the plan.

For a long time Sia Sek Ong's father greatly opposed his work as a Christian, but after a time he sent for Sia, and urged him to come home. The result of the visit was that the father himself was converted. Later he was appointed a deacon in one of the churches, and filled this office till his death.

For many years Mr. Sia was connected with the publication of the *Christian Advocate* of the Fu-chau mission. He was also the author of many tracts, the most widely known of which is "Who Is Jesus?"

He was elected a delegate to the General Conference held in New York in 1888. He came to this meeting in company with Dr. Sites, to whom he had taught the Chinese language so long before, and here Dr. Sites acted as his interpreter, translating the proceedings of the conference into Chinese, and also translating his sermons to the people on several occasions.

During his closing years Sia Sek Ong continued to work as long as his strength lasted, for the people he loved. On March 24, 1897, he fell asleep; but "his work abides in the hearts and lives of those whom he brought to Christ."

JESSIE RUTH EVANS.



### Rare Metals in Use

**S**CIENTISTS were busy for hundreds of years discovering new metals, which they named and laid away as interesting but perfectly worthless. Such metals as tungsten, vanadium, silicon, tantalum, and many other costly and rare varieties were unknown outside of scientific circles.

When tungsten leaped into use, the miners in Colorado began to search the piles of what they called "blackjack," which they had thrown away as useless refuse, but which they discovered to be wolframite or tungsten ore.

Tungsten is now mined in Arizona, California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado. Eighty per cent of the world's entire output comes from those States. The tungsten belt in Colorado is three miles long and eight miles wide, and it is almost as valuable as a gold mine.

Tantalum was left neglected for a century, until Moissan recently brought out its commercial usefulness by subjecting it on trial to his electric furnace, where he discovered its splendid use for filaments in electric lamps. It is now mined in the Black Hills of Dakota.—*Selected.*

### Many Uses for Borax

BORAX is, literally, almost as "cheap as dirt." The variety of uses to which it can be put is astonishing.

An old and faded carpet can be brightened and cleaned by being rubbed with warm water and ammonia in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved. Added to the rinsing water of handkerchiefs, it will give them a delightful semistiffness. Roaches and beetles will retreat in a panic before powdered borax. Added to the last rinsing water, it imparts a snowy whiteness to clothes.

For children's teeth, a little dissolved in warm water will keep them clean and sound. A teaspoonful added to a gallon of hard water will make it beautifully soft.

Scars (not old, nor large) and blemishes can be removed by a mixture of borax (1½ ounces), salicylic acid (12 grains), glycerin (3 drams), and rosewater (6 ounces). Apply on lint for a short time daily. Add to ¼ dram of powdered borax 1 ounce of lemon juice and ½ dram of sugar. Mix this, let it stand for three days, and then rub on the face occasionally.

Borax is the best cleaner of a hairbrush. Add to a teaspoonful of borax a tablespoonful of soda in water. Dip the brush up and down in this,—not touching the back, of course,—then rinse and dry. It is an excellent and proved preventive of "hair falling out."

An ounce of borax and half an ounce of camphor mixed in a quart of boiling water should be rubbed gently into the roots of the hair once a week.

When washing sateen, or any of the new cotton materials with a satin finish, always rinse in borax water to get a gloss.—*Selected.*

### How Napoleon's Engineer Measured a River

AN engineer found himself summoned one day into the presence of his commander. Napoleon stood on the bank of a wide river, gazing across to where the enemy had planted batteries, which he desired to attack with artillery.

"How wide is that river?" was the question put to the engineer.

"Let me get my instruments," was the reply as he turned to go for them.

"I must know at once," the emperor insisted.

The engineer went down to the level bank of the river, and, standing erect, gradually bent his head forward till the edge of his hat brim just touched the line from his eyes to the water line at the opposite bank of the river. Then, keeping his head bent as it was, he wheeled a quarter turn till his eyes looked along the hat brim and met the land at a point on the same side of the river on which he stood. Here he noted a rock or tree near the point at which his eyes met the ground, and, calling a soldier, directed that a stake be driven near that point, as he should direct. Then, by motioning just where to drive the stake, he fixed the point at which the line from hat brim and eye reached the bank. Turning to the emperor, "Your Majesty," said he, "the distance from where I stand to the stake is the width of the river."

And so it was, as you can readily see. If the emperor did not promote that officer—why, then the story does not end as it should!—*Selected.*



ESKIMO MEDICINE MAN DRIVING THE EVIL SPIRITS FROM A SICK BOY

### He Wanted to Go the Same Way

WHEN little Philip and his mother took a trip to the mountains, the car was so crowded that there were only two vacant seats, and they were facing each other. She placed Philip on one seat and sat down opposite, saying, "Mamma will ride backward, as it does not make her sick." Philip immediately began to cry, and the mother, much alarmed, asked if he were sick. "No," sobbed Philip, "but I don't want you to go backward, mamma; I want to go to the same place that you go."—*Harper's Magazine.*

### He Was Looking for Germs

A LITTLE three-year-old boy, who from time of infancy had been under the care of doctors and trained nurses, was visiting his grandmother after convalescence from tonsillitis. An open fire attracted him. After watching the sparks, which fell incessantly on the hearth, he asked, "Grandma, are those red spots germs?"—*Christian Register.*



## Coon (or Tree) Oysters

W. S. CHAPMAN



N oyster is scientifically described as a bivalve mollusk; that is a double-valved, or two-piece shelled, mollusk. These shells are placed not quite side by side, as an upper and lower one, for the lower is convex, while the upper is flat or concave. The American and the English species are the most valuable.

Among mollusks, or Mollusca, the oyster takes a very low rank, being classed among the Pelecypoda, which is the lowest, or most simple form, of Mollusca. In classifying mollusks, consideration is given solely to their organization.

The oyster is ovoviviparous — retaining its eggs until partly matured, holding them in its gills and the folds of its mantle until the spawning season, generally in May or June. The fecundity of an oyster is almost beyond belief. The ova are minute, resembling pencil dust; and the number that a single oyster will throw out in a season is variously estimated from one hundred thousand to ten million, the general estimate being about three quarters of a million.

This is nature's compensation, however; for the young oyster is the prey and food of countless other creatures. The most numerous and destructive enemies among the shells are the Nassas and the drills, while a kind of sponge settles down over the oyster and eats the shell formation, so that it finally disintegrates and falls apart. The great enemy, however, is the starfish, which seeks the oyster beds in thousands and quickly destroys them. It is estimated that a young oyster has but one chance out of one million one hundred and forty-five thousand of surviving to reach adult life.

Through all the dim ages of the past there is continuous evidence that the oyster had a place as a food among the people. In many parts of the world, and in our own country, evidences remain showing the former existence of peoples who indulged freely in sea food, that is, in all classes of shellfish; always oyster shells are seen in great numbers.

Florida has many of these "shell mounds," as they are called — heaps of shells varying in size and form. Their beginning is so far in the past that there are no records of the people who made them; but there is sufficient evidence to convince one that three different tribes or nations, one succeeding the other, were instrumental in their formation.

For instance, remains of cooking and other household utensils are found in explorations of the mounds. These differ in style, and in skill in construction, when found at different depths. Skeletons of dead men and women are unearthed also at varying depths. At one depth the skeletons will be found lying prone on their backs; at another depth, in a sitting position with the feet drawn up to the body, etc. This goes to prove

a difference in customs, hence a difference in the peoples or nations.

As there is no evidence that any of these peoples possessed domestic animals,—horses, cows, dogs, or cats,—the inference is strong that in their day the lower portion of the State was a vast morass similar to the Everglades as they now exist, and that the people lived on islands as do the Seminole Indians, and moved about and journeyed entirely by means of boats. Naturally, therefore, their main dependence for food would be the shellfish so abundant everywhere.

Some of these mounds are flat, and were evidently used as foundations for the dwellings of the village. Others are half-moon in form, with a center altar upon which fires had been kindled. It is presumable that these peoples were sun worshipers, and that the altars were used in the sacrificing of human lives to the sun on Sundays and other feast days.

Other mounds are conical in shape, and show clearly

that they are merely heaps of shells thrown there after their contents were eaten. In this way the people, who evidently were bare-footed, avoided having to walk over the sharp shells. Oyster shells predominate in these mounds, and never can both the upper and the lower shell be found together. The reason of this, it is surmised, is that the mollusks were cooked in the



MANGROVE TREE SHOWING "COON" OYSTERS FASTENED TO THE ROOTS

shell, and in eating them the upper was torn loose and thrown on the mound, while the lower was retained as a plate until the food was disposed of, when it was cast away. If a number were eating at the same time, and scores of shells were thrown upon the mound, it would be next to an impossibility for both shells of an oyster to go on the mound together and fall in the same spot.

The oyster trade of the United States is something marvelous both in quantity and value. From Chesapeake alone, twenty to thirty millions of bushels are annually marketed; and from New York and New Orleans and other Southern ports, the value runs up far into the many millions of dollars.

Oysters that are brought to market are cultivated and grown just as is a land crop. A seed bed is prepared in shallow water where the tide ebbs and flows, and oyster shells are spread for the young oysters to fasten to. A muddy location is always chosen, as sand will get into the hinges of the shells and prevent the valves, or parts, from opening and shutting. This would mean death to the oyster.

In about a year these young oysters are taken up and replanted. At that stage of their lives they are called "fry." They are replanted where they can have abundant room to develop. Sometimes they are again replanted, but generally they remain where placed at first, until at the end of four or five years they become

full grown and are marketed. The food of the oyster is the minute organisms floating in on the incoming tides.

Along the coast of Florida a tree is found growing indigenous, or native, to the State, called the mangrove. The roots of this tree are aerial; that is, do not penetrate the ground, but remain exposed and creep down the bank until they reach water. After this the roots grow slowly, and other roots follow, thus covering, in time, a large territory. The seed of this singular tree is germinated in its bark, and from its home there it begins its travels in search of water. As the tree ages, it presents the appearance of a great mass of white-colored roots.

No sooner does a root enter the water than the spat of a small oyster called coon oyster takes possession of it; and as the root continues to extend into the water, other small oysters fasten onto it, so that as it grows it becomes the home of quantities of these small oysters.

They are called coon oysters not because the colored people are so fond of them,—coon being a Southern nickname for darkey,—but because the animal called a coon delights to feed upon them. On moonlight nights when the tide is low and the roots are left bare and the oysters exposed, the coons attack them, thrusting in a paw to prevent the oyster from closing its valves, and with the claws of the other paw tearing apart the delicate mantle and wounding the contractile muscle, which soon results in the death of the oyster. The shell then gaps open, and the coon feasts on the contents. It is not in our heart to begrudge the coon his delectable repast.

#### What the Museums Are Doing

MUSEUMS are one of the primary means for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. They do this chiefly by placing on exhibition the various specimens collected. Many of these collections are made under varied and difficult conditions.

Egypt is a field abounding in rich specimens, principally of the ancient peoples. Recently a set of very fine specimens of alabaster and slate jars was taken from a previously undisturbed grave of that country. One of the jars was found placed over the face and another between the knees of the mummy. The set of jars is now in the Boston Museum. A large limestone table, taken from one of these Egyptian tombs, is a very rare find. The form is very familiar, with sculptural

scenes of offerings. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York. A sphinx of red granite of the celebrated Rameses II is now safe in the Philadelphia Museum of New York. It weighs eleven tons.

The American aborigines have been scientifically studied, including their arts, industries, government, religious and social systems, and as far as possible these have been reproduced in the museums.

The additions to the National Museum in Washington for one year are as follows: Permanent acquisitions comprised 228,242 specimens and objects;

204,540 of this number were animals and plants; 17,361 belonged to the several departments of anthropology, and 94 were paintings and engravings presented to the national gallery of art.

Most of the important accessions of the year resulted from an investigation in Argentina. Some 3,400 ancient crania, 6,000 long bones and others, and 1,500 archeological objects of human manufacture, composed the collections brought to Washington. Shipments from Africa contained several thousand species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes; and 100 complete skeletons were donated to the institution by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, of New York. Other principal additions of mammals came from British East Africa, Abyssinia, and China. Most of the birds came from North and Central America, the Philippine Islands, and China. The fishes received were mainly from explorations by the Bureau of Fisheries in the eastern part of the United States. A large number of insects were deposited by the Bureau of

Entomology. Extensive collections of mollusks were received from Alaska, and many thousand Japanese specimens were secured from the Imperial University of Tokio. Historic collections were greatly enriched by loans. Rear-Admiral R. E. Peary has deposited the many medals conferred upon him by various geographic societies in recognition of his service to science in arctic explorations.

It is the aim of the museums to arrange these exhibitions in as natural a manner as possible, thus representing actual life. The study of the ancient peoples and animals has led to discoveries concerning them and their relations to one another, and they, too, are arranged to bring out these new ideas before the public in the most striking manner possible.

Families of the best-known animals, in a splendid state of preservation, are to be seen in glass cages, where their natural surroundings are reproduced in an amazing degree of accuracy. The reindeer and his



NEARER VIEW OF THE MANGROVE TREE SHOWN ON PRECEDING PAGE

family are seen apparently at home among the mountains. One animal has just pawed away the snow for a bite of moss, another is lying down, while still another is making tracks across the snow.

To the spectator it seems like real life. The mountainous effect is given by a painting of snow-covered mountains hung in the background. There appears to be actual snow under the animals' feet, only it never melts. It is said to be produced by the action of some chemical upon salt.

Another very impressive scene is that of a polar bear standing on the ice, which is covered with a few inches of snow. A walrus is lying at his feet. A hole in the ice gives the impression that the bear has just pulled the walrus out of the water. The snow is stained with its wet and oily carcass.

A family of American Indians is also represented. Various members of the family are about the wigwam. The squaw is gathering sticks for the fire, while the brave is attending to his newly caught game. The Marshall Field Museum in Chicago has many bits of scenery similar to the foregoing. The aim is to represent the past and present as vividly and accurately as if one were traveling around the world and would see them in actual life. This museum has many mummies brought over from Egypt. These are placed in glass cases, and some of the embalming taken off to permit of public inspection.

The Marshall Field Museum now occupies one of the old buildings erected for the World's Fair of 1893, but the structure has recently been condemned, and a new building is being erected nearer the central part of the city. The work of moving the various specimens and objects to their new home is expected to begin soon. It is estimated that it will take a year to move everything from the old building to the new.

The museums are to a certain degree responsible for the opinions of men on the various species of animal life. There they can study the insects, mammals, and birds almost as thoroughly as if they had collected them themselves. It was in the insect room of the British Museum that Wallace, the famous traveler and naturalist, was first introduced to the scientist Darwin.

Wallace made an expedition to South America in 1844, and returned to England in 1852. In 1853 he started off for the Malay Archipelago. His main object was to obtain specimens both for his own collections and for those of museums. He remained away from England eight years, visiting, among other countries, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, Timor, and New Guinea.

The latter part of the nineteenth century was remarkable for the growth and development of museums. Public museums are now universally required; old institutions have been improved; and new ones founded.

The British Museum dates its beginning from 1753. Great Britain has four national museums controlled by a board of education. She has altogether about thirty-four museums of special importance. France, besides her Central Museum, has twenty-two of interest, which were established in the nineteenth century. The national, civic, and papal museums of Italy are very numerous. Belgium and Holland have eight that are noted for their collections. Russia is founding new museums every year; even in the most remote parts of Siberia specimens are collected with the greatest care. America has fourteen museums whose specimens and collections make them famous; Switzerland, seven; Norway and Sweden, six; and Athens, three.

ETHEL ARMSTRONG.

### Moses, the Victorious Failure

INGERSOLL'S famous lecture, "The Mistakes of Moses," was abominably foolish and wicked in its perverse ignoring of Bible scholarship, and its pretense of "mistakes" that do not exist. And yet the Bible itself shows that the great hero did make mistakes; and if Ingersoll had been a wise man, he would have enumerated the errors which the Bible itself points out. But there would have been no originality in that, and no sensation.

Moses' life of one hundred and twenty years falls naturally into three periods of forty years each, and each of those periods is marked by a great mistake.

The first was his slaying of the Egyptian. He was moved by patriotic indignation, to be sure; but his people were not ready to support him, the times were not ripe, God had not bidden him to take the step, and the result was the forty years' exile in the wilderness.

The second mistake, at the end of those forty years, was his reluctance, when God did give the word, to take up the great task of freeing his people. How many excuses he found beside the burning bush!—excuses so many and so unworthy that at length Jehovah's wrath burned hot against him, and Aaron was given him, to share his glory and cause him many a perplexity.

The third mistake was his sin at Meribah. Just what it was, we are left to infer; but it was some exhibition of pride, self-will, and self-sufficiency in smiting the rock,—some failure to honor God before God's people. And it was a sin so grievous that it shut out Moses from the Promised Land, and permitted him only a sad Pisgah view of it.

Three terrible mistakes! Some would say that they spoiled the great life. Some would call it a failure.

Ah, no! To me, one of the most magnificent features of Moses' life is this very fact of failure, since it was transmuted so gloriously into success.

For his reluctance at the burning bush showed that he had conquered his former headstrong haste to anticipate God's providence.

And his impetuosity at Meribah showed that he had conquered the timidity of the burning bush.

And his reputation of preeminent meekness, which has come down through the centuries, showed that he conquered the pride of Meribah.

We can eliminate his mistakes, then, and look only at his splendid achievements—a nation rescued from slavery, trained to righteousness and power, and the laws and religion of the whole world placed on their immutable foundations. All this, under God, we owe to Moses.

Ah, mistakes are sad things, but they may become occasions of joy! They are the black soil out of which may grow lovely flowers and sturdy trees. When a great man makes great mistakes, it is indeed calamitous. But when from all his mistakes he comes off more than conqueror, we can all thank God, take courage, gird up our loins, and become conquerors.—*Amos R. Wells, in "Bible Miniature."*

### New Studies in the Fireside Correspondence School

THE Fireside Correspondence School is ready to receive pupils in the following new subjects: Educational psychology, agriculture, Hebrew I. Those who are interested in pursuing these subjects during the summer vacation should write at once for full particulars, so that they may begin work as soon as possible. Address C. C. Lewis, Principal, Takoma Park, D. C.



# CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Sleepy George

JOHN E. NORDQUIST

AFTER supper — every night —  
 In his easy chair  
 Sleepy George is resting,  
 Free from every care.  
 See his head a-bobbing,  
 Rolling round and round;  
 Hear his snores a-rumbling,  
 What an awful sound!

"Mamma, I'm so sleepy,"  
 So the poor boy said.  
 Then he takes a heavy wink  
 And sees his feather bed.  
 He scarcely eats his supper  
 Ere in dreamland he will roam.  
 When sleepy George takes a chair,  
 Morpheus takes him home.

## The Squirrel Family Moves An Imaginary Story

SUSIE CANFIELD HALL



OTHER squirrel had decided to move. Her present home in the fork of a big elm tree in Lincoln Park had become too small for her growing family, though it did very well until the baby squirrels learned to walk and climb. So the wise mother decided to hunt up some other apartments before the winter set in, where she could furnish a comfortable home, roomy and warm.

The house hunting was delayed some. Both the little squirrels played too long in the rain and caught such colds they were obliged to stay in bed. Mother squirrel fed them seeds of the cones from the fir tree — the squirrel remedy for colds — while she brushed their hair and told them the story they liked best: —

"Three little chestnuts in from the country  
 Bobbed up ever so bold.  
 One said, 'Who,' and one said, 'Boo,'  
 And one said, 'My, ain't it cold!'"

At length, on a fine October morning, they were both well again. Mother squirrel gave them some grains of wheat, and a kernel of corn apiece, and telling them to be good boys, she locked the door with some maple keys and bounded away. She soon returned with the good news that she had found just the spot they desired, in the next tree. The limbs were so near them they could jump across. They would not need to move the winter store of provisions from the cubby-hole of their present home.

Such a jolly time as they made of it. The little squirrels could hardly eat their breakfast for joy, and stowed away the greater portion of their meal in their pockets, to lunch from when they reached their new home, to which they decided to move at once.

Mother squirrel led the way, with her plummy tail jauntily erect. The little squirrels followed, looking curiously about. Pausing before she made the leap to the other tree, she told them to be brave, not to look down, but across at the other limb, make a vigorous leap, and they would land safely. Then she turned and leaped nimbly across to show them how it was done. Thus encouraged, one young squirrel crept out to the nearest landing, made ready to jump, but forgetting his mother's warning, looked below, settled back, hugged the limb, chattered his dismay, and re-

fused to try again. The other youngster, seeing the turn affairs had taken, scampered back to the home they had quitted and buried himself under the carpet of leaves and moss. He was soon pulled out of this by his mother, driven back to the limb to which his brother was still clinging, and encouraged to make the leap first. "Come now, let's shame brother," chattered the mother. "He ought to have been a mouse. Come, come, leap across and show him how brave you can be." Encouraged, the one addressed crept toward the chasm, while the mother leaped across and waited with persuasive chirp for him to follow. Trembling, with upturned face he made ready, sprang forward, caught the limb, and joined in the gay chattering his mother used to express her joy. Both called to the poor little fellow alone now on his side of the dizzy height. He begged to be allowed to go down the trunk and climb up the other tree. Mother squirrel said, "No: dogs and cats are watching, and you would peril your life. You must learn to leap." So, chattering and scolding, the mother leaped back to him once more and pushed him closer to the edge. He scrambled back, and received as punishment several cuffs. Then he ran toward the nest and slipped out of sight behind some leaves that united in an umbrella-like canopy. The indignant mother caught him by the back and shook him until he promised to try. Back they raced. The mother leaped forward, followed this time by her fickle son. Then all joined in the chorus while they marched to the new home. At twilight everything was in order, the little ones were asleep, and the proud mother outside the door fastened in place a birch-bark signboard whereon was written in large letters, "Squirrel Inn."

If you are satisfied with your ideas, your work, or your environment, be on your guard! That way lies defeat and discomfiture. Be as patient and joyous as you may, but only as you reach out every hour with all your heart for larger vision, greater skill, and power to transform, by however little, the corner of the world you traverse day by day, shall you find that sweet content which all the storms of fortune cannot disturb. — *Selected.*

**A Far Traveler**

I've tramped o'er boundless prairies  
That shone like beaten gold;  
I've toiled o'er towering mountains  
That were countless eons old;  
I've blazed my way through forests  
That were dark and damp with mold;  
And still I travel, travel,  
And naught my steps will hold.

I've sailed the seas to Rio,  
I've ridden Asia o'er;  
I've hunted through New Zealand,  
And then I've sailed some more:  
In Ceylon, amid the jungles,  
I've followed deadly game;  
I've trekked across Uganda—  
And wondered why I came.

In Nome, Manila, Sydney,  
In Colon, or in Rome,  
Wherever I have wandered,  
I've always felt at home;  
In fact, for many, many years  
I've ranged the whole world wide,  
And bravely lived—in travel books,  
Right at my fireside!

— Charles Sumner Pike.

**Our Tame Crow**

WHEN my father was a young man, he once had a tame crow. He would follow any one about all day, alighting on his head or shoulder. He seemed to love to be where any members of the family were, and to know what they were doing. He would cock his head on one side and then on the other in a very amusing way, keeping up a continuous chattering. Probably he could have been taught to talk. He did not caw as wild crows do, though when he heard them cawing in the woods he would fly away to them. But he was always back in a very few minutes. It is said that the wild crows pick on the domesticated ones and drive them back.

This crow seemed perfectly fearless, and you could not drive him away. He was very sly, too, as well as very inquisitive. He wanted to see all that was going on; and if there were any bright trinkets about that pleased him, he would look this way and that way, jabbering all the while, then suddenly something would be missing. If father was doing work with tools and there was anything small enough, he was sure to get off with it. He had much fun when father greased wheels. Then he would watch his chance, and make off with the nuts. He would fly over to the neighbor's, going right into the house and helping himself to whatever he pleased, being especially fond of spoons.

A friend used to come out to the corner of the road every morning to meet father and go to work with him. The crow seemed to know when it was time for him, for each morning he would fly there to him and pick at the buckles on his shoes and leather bag. The way he would look up sideways and jabber, then pick away again, amused the man very much.

There was a little boy who used to have great fun playing with the crow. The boy would lie down with his head in the grass, and the crow would stand on the boy's head. Whatever the boy had in his hands the crow was sure to get. Of course the boy would find things to please the crow, and allow him to take them, finally. One day when whittling some little plaything, the boy laid down his jackknife a moment, and lo! it was gone. The crow flew with it to the top of the house, then disappeared over the other side as usual. Now the boy wanted the knife himself, so he thought of a' trick. Getting some bright thing he knew the bird would like, he finally allowed him to take it. Of

course, he flew quickly to the housetop. Then the boy ran swiftly in where he could look out at the other side in time to see the crow dart down and hide his treasure in the banking, then fly back as unconcerned as ever. Going to the spot, the boy found his lost knife.

One day a man left his buggy standing in the yard. There was just a small tear in the upholstering of the seat, which showed a bit of white cloth beneath. This was too much for Mr. Crow. He could not resist picking till he had torn a large hole, and pulled out a mass of hair.

But his greatest delight was in teasing the hens. He would make their lives fairly miserable, but it at last came back on his own head. He would fly and pick at them incessantly, making most frightful noises. An old brahma hen endured it as long as she could, and at last got him down and made a quick end of him.

IDA E. TINEY.

**Traits of the Cuckoo**

THE cuckoo of various species intrusts the hatching of its eggs and the rearing of its young to other birds; but naturalists who have made special observations declare that the parent birds spend their time in the

neighborhood, and maintain a careful watch until the young ones have their feathers.

The hen cuckoo watches the bird in whose nest she proposes that her young shall be reared, until the



other bird has started sitting. She then takes her own egg from the ground in her claws and flies to the chosen nest, disturbs the legitimate owner, and deposits her precious burden. Sometimes she pushes out one or two of the other eggs in the nest to make room for her own.

In due course, the evicted bird returns to the nest, and, apparently not suspecting the substitution which has taken place, sits. Meanwhile the hen cuckoo is finding other nests for her remaining eggs, which sometimes are as many as four or five; but she never puts more than one in a nest. Then she watches for results.

As soon as the young cuckoo is hatched,—in twelve or thirteen days,—it makes ferocious demands for food, and its foster mother has to begin to work hard to supply the demand. The accompanying illustration shows one of these little mothers, on whom a young cuckoo has been thrust, endeavoring to satisfy the appetite of the youngster, apparently unconscious of the fact that a trick has been played on her by the cuckoos. — *Young People's Weekly.*

SWITZERLAND has become a second Utah. So powerful are the Mormons it is estimated their missionaries in Europe—exclusive of England—send across the Atlantic between eight hundred and nine hundred young girls annually. The Swiss girls alone amount to one hundred to one hundred and twenty yearly.

The danger of the Mormons is recognized by law in France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Austria, and will be very shortly in Switzerland.



M. E. KERN  
C. L. BENSON  
MATILDA ERICKSON  
MEADE MACGUIRE

General Secretary  
Assistant Secretary  
N. Am. Div. Secretary  
N. Am. Div. Field Secretary

## Senior Society Study for Sabbath, June 20

### Suggestive Program

1. OPENING Exercises (ten minutes).
2. Bible Study (fifteen minutes).
3. "Moses, the Victorious Failure" (five minutes).
4. Quiz on Standard of Attainment Texts (five minutes).
5. "Samuel J. Mills and the Haystack Prayer Meeting" (ten minutes).
6. Closing Exercises (fifteen minutes).

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

2. Deuteronomy 32, 33. These two ancient poems put the finishing touches to the picture of that great hero's life. Study them. In the first chapter notice the tender love of God for his people, and in the second chapter notice especially verses 25-29.

"What are the lessons that Moses teaches us from Mt. Nebo? He had been called to release his fellow tribesmen, he was the founder of the religion and the national existence of Israel, and he had been faithful in the accomplishment of his task. Yet he saw but little of the fruits of his labor, and another led Israel into the Promised Land and experienced the joy of gathering in the fruits of his toil. 'One soweth, and another reapeth.'"

What are some of the lessons we should learn from Moses?

3. Let this article be read. See this INSTRUCTOR.
4. Gen. 2:7; 3:19.
5. This should be read or given as a talk. That meeting led up to the beginning of foreign missionary effort by American churches. A monument now marks the place of that very small but very important prayer meeting. See *June Gazette*.
6. Let the leader give a five-minute talk on the present conditions and future plans of the society. Have the secretary or treasurer give a two-minute talk on our 1914 goal, stating what you have done and what you must do to reach it. Have your Reading Course members finished their work and drawn their certificates? If not, invite them to do so. Close by repeating the membership pledge in concert.

## Junior Society Study for Week Ending June 20

### Suggestive Program

1. OPENING Exercises (twenty minutes).
2. Griffith John (ten minutes).
3. "Two Pictures" (five minutes).
4. "Sia Sek Ong" (ten minutes).
5. Two Child Martyrs in China (one minute).
6. What One Child's Penny Did (ten minutes).
7. Closing Exercises.

1. Song; review Morning Watch texts; sentence prayers; secretary's report; reports of work done; offerings taken; special music.

2. This biography may be read by a Junior, or given as a talk. This missionary was one of the many who gave their lives to China. How many missionaries to China can you name? What do you know about them? See *June Gazette*.

3. Recitation. Suggest how we may help to change this picture. See this paper.

4. Have a Junior read this biography of one of China's Christians. Some one helped to save him; with our prayers and with our means we may help to save others like him. See this paper.

5. Reading or talk. See *June Gazette*.

6. This story in the *June Gazette* should be read by one of the Juniors. Are we not happy to have the privilege of giving our money to save souls in heathen lands? Remember every Junior and Senior Missionary Volunteer is invited to give \$2.50 to foreign missions this year. Remind the Juniors of some of the things the \$25,000 which our Missionary Volunteers are raising this year will do.

7. If time permits, spend a few minutes in a social meeting. Announce band meetings, and close by repeating in concert the membership pledge.

### Two Pictures

In a warm and dainty cradle  
Lay a baby, sweet and fair;  
And the tender parents, watching,  
Guarded her with zealous care.  
Loved and shielded was the maiden  
As she grew to womanhood;  
By all love and care surrounded,  
What knew she of aught but good?  
Happy wife and loving mother,  
Richest blessing on her shed;  
Loved, respected, honored, cherished,  
Into peace and comfort led.

In a hut a heathen mother  
Wept beside a sleeping child,  
And with bitter sobs and wailings,  
Cried in lamentation wild.  
"O my baby!" moaned the mother,  
While her tears fell fast and hot,  
"Well I know the cruel sorrows  
That await a woman's lot;  
Scorned, neglected, shamed, degraded,  
Love and pity finds she none;  
At the mercy of a tyrant,  
Hopeless, helpless, sad, alone."

'Tis the Saviour's blessed gospel  
That makes one so glad and free;  
And without it must the other  
Live in sad captivity:  
Yet God looks on all as equal.  
Ah! it rests with you and me  
To make glad our heathen sisters  
Far away across the sea.  
Shall we sit at ease, unheeding,  
While our sisters suffer, die —  
No kind hand to soothe their anguish,  
And no loving helper nigh?

They are calling. Let us heed them,  
Send the good news far and wide;  
There is light for those in darkness,  
'Twas for them the dear Christ died.  
There is hope and peace and comfort  
In the place of wild despair,  
And the love of God, our Father,  
They with us may gladly share.  
Let us help them. Over yonder,  
When the great white throne we see,  
We shall hear the Master saying,  
"Ye have done it unto me."

— *The Helping Hand.*



## XII — David's Kingdom Established; the Ark Brought Home

(June 20)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: 2 Sam. 5:1-5; 6:1-19.

LESSON HELP: "Patriarchs and Prophets," pages 649-711.

MEMORY VERSE: "Come ye, and let us walk in the light of the Lord." Isa. 2:5.

### Questions

1. Even after David fled to Samuel, what did Saul again attempt to do? With what success? 1 Sam. 19:18-24; note 1.

2. Cite two instances when David might easily have slain Saul? 1 Samuel 24, 26. Why did he not do so? 1 Sam. 26:9-11.

3. Describe some of David's hiding places. 1 Sam. 22:1; 23:14, 15; 24:1; 25:1.

4. After Samuel's death, who came again to battle against Saul? When Saul saw the hosts of the enemy,

how did he feel? Whom did he ask for guidance? With what results? 1 Sam. 28:4-6. Why would not God answer him? Ps. 66:18; note 3.

5. Although it was expressly forbidden of God, to whom did he then go for help? 1 Sam. 28:7. (See Lev. 19:31; 20:6.) Whom did the familiar spirit appear to be? Verse 14. How do we know that it was not Samuel? Eccl. 9:5. Since it was a lying spirit, whose spirit must it have been? John 8:44. To whom, then, had Saul come for help? What was the last downward step in Saul's path of stubbornness and rebellion? 1 Sam. 31:1-6, 11-13.

6. What path had Saul deserted? For what reason? Prov. 2:13. Although David's steps had sometimes slipped, in which path had he walked? Because "the Lord was with him," with what was his pathway filled? John 8:12. Which way was he led—downward or upward?

7. How did David receive the news that his enemy was slain? 2 Sam. 1:11, 12, 17-27.

8. What inquiry did he make of the Lord? After all these years of waiting for God to fulfill his promise, what was finally placed upon his head? 2 Sam. 2:1, 4.

9. How long did David reign over Judah alone? Verse 11. Although Saul's remaining children rebelled against David, what change gradually took place? 2 Sam. 3:1.

10. Describe the happy day when David was crowned king over all the tribes. How old was David? Where and how long did he reign over Judah? Where and how long did he reign over both Israel and Judah? How long did he reign altogether? 2 Sam. 5:1-5.

11. What did David do with the ark of God? How were they again reminded of the sacredness of the ark? 2 Sam. 6:1-19.

12. Which shall we choose, the path of Saul or the path of David? Memory verse.

Notes

1. "The messengers went on their way, intent upon taking David's life; but One greater than Saul controlled them. They were met by unseen angels, as was Balaam when he was on his way to curse Israel. They began to utter prophetic sayings of what would occur in the future, and proclaimed the glory and majesty of Jehovah. Thus God overruled the wrath of man, and manifested his power to restrain evil, while he walked in his servant by a guard of angels."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, page 653.

After three such attempts, "Saul then decided that he himself would go, for his fierce enmity had become uncontrollable. . . . But an angel of God met him on the way, and controlled him. The Spirit of God held him in its power, and he went forward uttering prayers to God, interspersed with predictions and sacred melodies. He prophesied on the coming Messiah as the world's Redeemer. When he came to the prophet's home in Ramah, he laid aside the outer garments that betokened his rank, and all day, and all night, he lay before Samuel and his pupils, under the influence of the divine Spirit. . . . Thus again, near the close of his reign, it became a proverb in Israel that Saul also was among the prophets."—*Id.*, pages 653, 654.

2. "The Lord never turned away a soul that came to him in sincerity and humility. Why did he turn Saul away unanswered? . . . He had rejected the counsel of Samuel the prophet; he had exiled David, the chosen of God; he had slain the priests of the Lord. Could he expect to be answered by God when he had cut off the channels of communication that Heaven had ordained? . . . There could be no return but by the way of penitence and contrition; but the proud monarch, in his anguish and despair, determined to seek help from another source."—*Id.*, page 676.

"God has power enough. Let us break the insulation."

XII — The Obedience of Faith

(June 20)

Daily-Study Outline		
Sun.	Salutations	Questions 1-3; notes 1, 2
Mon.	Benediction: believers established	Questions 4-7
Tue.	A mystery	Questions 8-10; note 3
Wed.	The mystery revealed	Questions 11-14; note 4
Thur.	Obedience made possible; the closing verse	Questions 15-17; note 5
Fri.	Review of the lesson	

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Rom. 16:21-27.

Questions

1. What fellow workers and friends of Paul sent greeting to the church at Rome? Rom. 16:21; note 1.
2. Who wrote the epistle for Paul? What did he say? Verse 22.
3. What others sent their salutations? Verse 23; note 2.
4. What benediction did the apostle repeat? Verse 24.
5. What does he say that God is able to do? Verse 25, first clause.
6. By what are we established? 2 Chron. 20:20; Heb. 13:9.
7. According to what does God establish us? Rom. 16:25, last part.
8. How was the mystery kept in times past? Verse 25, last part; note 3.
9. In what sense is the gospel said to have been kept secret? Eph. 3:5, 6.
10. What had been the condition of the unbelieving Gentile world? Eph. 2:12.
11. When and in whom was the mystery of the gospel made fully manifest? Rom. 16:26, first clause. Compare John 1:14.
12. By what is it made known to us? Rom. 16:26, second clause.
13. According to what is this mystery made known? To whom? Verse 26, third clause.
14. For what purpose is it made known? Verse 26, last part; note 4.
15. How only is obedience possible? Gal. 5:6; 1 John 5:3.
16. To whom is the glory of all this revelation ascribed? Through whom? Rom. 16:27.
17. What is the closing word? Verse 27; note 5.

Notes

1. Timothy we know as Timothy, Paul's "son in the faith" and fellow worker. For Lucius see Acts 13:1; Jason, Acts 17:5; Sosipater (Sopater), Acts 20:4. The identity of none of these is certain, but probable.

2. Gaius is mentioned in 1 Cor. 1:14 as having been baptized by Paul. The word rendered chamberlain seems to refer to treasurer, and it is so rendered by Alford and others. This shows that the gospel had reached high official circles.

3. God's great plan of salvation is nothing new. Sin did not take him by surprise. All the efforts of Satan against the government of heaven have made more glorious God's love and mercy. The death of Jesus, designed of the evil one to destroy the kingdom of God, in God's wisdom opened up and revealed such depths of God's love as amazed the universe. The silence of the ages burst into an eternal song of praise.

4. "Obedience." This is the purpose of the gospel,—the "obedience of faith," the trusting, loving obedience of the child to a Father, worthy to be loved. If the gospel fails in this, it fails of its purpose. But, praise God, it never fails.

5. Amen: "Yea," "verily." It is true. It is a Hebrew word meaning firm, constant, certain, sure. It affirms the truth of what is spoken. Let it be in us all that God designs in this epistle, in Christ Jesus. For "all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him Amen."

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## Today

THIS little strip of light  
'Twi't night and night  
Let me keep bright  
Today.

And let no fumes of yesterday  
Nor shadows of tomorrow  
Bedim with sorrow  
Today.

I take this gift of Heaven  
As simply as 'tis given;  
And if tomorrow shall be sad,  
Or never come at all, I've had  
At least  
Today.

— Des Moines Capital.

## To Church-School Teachers

YOUR vacation is just at hand. Perhaps it has already begun. No doubt you are thinking about those studies you will need to pursue in order to obtain a higher-grade certificate. The Fireside Correspondence School is able to help you, and would like to do so. We will start you at once, and let you pay the tuition in installments, or in any other way that will better suit your convenience. Write at once for calendar, stating what subjects you would like to take up. Address C. C. Lewis, Principal, Takoma Park, D. C.

## Make California Dry

MR. EUGENE CHAFIN, the great prohibition lecturer, twice nominee for the presidency of the United States, says of the battle to make California a dry State:—

"We are engaged in the most important campaign in the United States and in the history of the liquor traffic. If California goes dry, it will be the first State in the Union that has ever been carried by a popular vote, and I say to you that it will go dry on the fourth of November, 1914, by over one hundred thousand majority."

We sincerely hope Mr. Chafin is right in his prediction that the great State will go dry; but if it does, it will be because her temperance citizens are wide-awake every moment of the time from now until the fourth of November. At the recent convention of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America far-reaching plans were laid for fighting the prohibition movement in this country, and California was not forgotten by these gentlemen.

They said the prohibition people would have a literature or educational campaign, and they must do the same. So every patriot, every Christian, must do what he can to preoccupy the field. He must get the truth before the people both before and after the liquor people have flooded the State with their specious falsehoods.

California will go dry on November 4, if all who love their fellow men will do everything possible to educate the people in regard to this question. The liquor people say they must "unite to exist," and they also said at their last convention that they had *just begun to fight*. So we must unite as temperance workers. Let us solicit means from all who are interested in the temperance campaign, and sow the State thick with temperance INSTRUCTORS and other temperance literature.

## A Safe Hiding Place

A PARSON who paid more attention to the pleasures of life than to his sermons was taken to task for his worldliness by a Quaker friend. The rebuke, says the New York *Tribune*, was none the less effective for being tactful.

"Friend," said the Quaker, "I understand thee's clever at fox catching."

"I have few equals and no superiors at that sport," the parson replied, complacently.

"Nevertheless, friend," said the Quaker, "if I were a fox, I would hide where thee would never find me."

"Where would you hide?" asked the parson, with a frown.

"Friend," said the Quaker, "I would hide in thy study."— *Selected*.

## Long-Distance Wireless

COMMUNICATION by wireless telegraphy is being held between the great high-power station at Nauen, Germany, and the one at Windhoek, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. The messages have been clear and distinct. The distance covered is approximately six thousand miles.

The experiments have disclosed the interesting fact that March is the most favorable month for the making of long-distance records. In March, 1913, the Naval Radio Station, at Newport, Rhode Island, heard two wireless stations in the Argentine Republic exchanging messages.— *Selected*.

## National Prohibition Status

THE present status of national prohibition before Congress is as follows: Hearings on the Hobson and Sheppard and Works Joint Resolutions (168, 88, 50) were conducted in April, when proponents and opponents presented their views.

Recently the House Committee on the Judiciary reported the Hobson amendment without recommendation, which sent the measure to the calendar for the consideration of the House either in its turn or by special rule from the committee on rules. In the meantime, a caucus of the dominant party of the House was called and there decided that the amendment proposing nation-wide prohibition should not be considered during this session of Congress.

Our departments in Washington have been requested by those in charge of the campaign to defer sending in further petitions favoring the legislation until the next session, which will be called the first of next December.

S. B. HORTON.