

The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

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BEFORE THE WAR — HAPPY GERMAN CHILDREN



TEN nations in the great European war have already declared war upon one another, and others are daily expected to follow suit.

AN oven has been invented by two Washington, D. C., men, Messrs. Corby and Parsons, that will bake 30,000 loaves of bread an hour, instead of 5,000, the capacity of the old oven.

FIVE new buildings of the Constantinople College on the European shores of the Bosphorus were dedicated recently, the cost of construction being \$750,000. They will be used as the home of the American College for girls.

HOLLAND hopes to remain out of the great conflict now waging in Europe. She has already felt the effects of the war commercially. Nearly two hundred thousand men are idle, and thousands of tons of vegetables are rotting in the fields which formerly were consumed in England and Germany. The dairy also suffers, and in the ports one thousand bottoms lie idle.

THE Khonds, one of the aboriginal tribes in India, took a vow three years ago to abstain from all intoxicants; and yet the government forced liquor shops upon them. These were finally withdrawn in answer to protests, and latest reports were that "the Khonds in a body were holding to their promises, and the experiment of closing the liquor shops among them was justified by the results."

"ONE hundred boys were commissioned as policemen by the East Side Protective Association in New York last spring. They have done excellent work in inspecting shops and forcing merchants to take proper care of meats and other perishable goods. Mayor Mitchel has been so pleased with their work that he has given them permission to form a uniformed squad, which is exactly like that of regular policemen."

"THE Audubon Association spends \$10,000 a year safeguarding rare water birds in various corners of the United States. Many swamps in Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas are attractive to the egrets, and wardens employed by the association are taking good care of them, seeing that the law is visited on those who hunt them. Herons, roseate spoonbills, and other rare species are also protected. One cypress swamp in southern Florida contains not less than 100,000 specimens of the wood ibis."

THE boy scouts have been called to aid in the European struggle. They will be utilized, says Sir Baden-Powell, to take the lighter work of men in order that these may be released to the more arduous duties of war. Their duties are nonmilitary and come rather within the scope of police work carried out under the general direction of county authorities.

Included are the guarding and patrolling of bridges, culverts, and telegraph lines against damage by spies; collecting information as to supplies, circulating notices to inhabitants, and similar duties connected with commandeering and warnings; carrying on organized relief measures, serving as signal riders and signalers; helping families of men employed in defense duties or aiding the sick or wounded; establishing first aid, dressing, or nursing stations, refuges, dispensaries, or soup kitchens in their clubrooms; acting as guides and orderlies, including the guiding of vessels in unbuoyed channels or showing lights to friendly vessels and assisting coast guards.

Union College

UNION COLLEGE summer school closed August 18, after a very profitable term of eight weeks. There were eighty in attendance during this time, and all felt well repaid for the effort they put forth to take advantage of the opportunities afforded.

A good spirit was prevalent throughout the entire session. Nearly all received new inspiration for higher Christian living. The church-school teachers went forth from this summer session with renewed courage and strength, increased efficiency, and a determination to pass on the blessings they received to their home churches and schools.

The last prayer and testimony meeting was one of great encouragement to all. Nearly every one in the assembly expressed special gratitude for the benefit and the many blessings received from the summer school.

This is the first summer session Union College has offered for a number of years. We feel greatly encouraged with the results, and are led to look forward with satisfaction to the similar possibilities and opportunities that await us in the future.

The regular school year began September 15. The prospect for a full school is excellent. Many of our young people seem to be waking up to an appreciation of the advantages that Union College holds out to them, and are coming to understand the part this institution has had in training hundreds for service in connection with this message, both in the home land and in foreign fields.

H. A. MORRISON.

Carelessness Is Costly

SOMETIMES girls make the pressure of work an excuse for half doing. They have so many things on hand that they are obliged to slight somewhere, or at least they fancy that this is the case. As a matter of fact, just the opposite is true. If you are busy, you cannot afford to waste time by not being thorough. Half doing means that it is necessary to do things over. Slighted work is costly work. The task that is done carelessly takes double effort in the end.—*Selected.*

Stereopticon Slides of Temperance Cartoons From the "Youth's Instructor"

THE Nashville Book Company, of Marshall, Michigan, is preparing a line of stereopticon slides taken from the temperance cartoons which have appeared in the recent Temperance numbers of the YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR. It also has arranged to make slides from the illustrations of the forthcoming Temperance number of this paper.

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The Youth's Instructor

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No. 38

Yosemite

MRS. ADELAIDE D. WELLMAN



VERNAL FALLS — WONDERFUL RAINBOWS ARE SEEN IN THE SPRAY

A RASH traveler is he who would attempt to describe Yosemite Valley. Some have been thus indiscreet; but the impression made by their portrayals is quite unlike that produced by the reality. And the reality affects different persons very differently. While many are overwhelmed by the majesty of these inclosing cliffs, one very matter-of-fact individual declared to me that he did

seeming fury of demons. In contrast to these, where the river bed for a considerable distance is a smooth incline of solid rock, the stream sweeps along in a great sheet that is deceptively gentle in appearance, but any object intrusted to it is rushed downward at the speed of the fastest locomotive.

Again: there are small bodies of water so unstirred by current or

breeze that they reflect with the distinctness of a mirror the surrounding cliffs and trees. However, when a wind ripples their surface or adjacent mountains cast a shadow over them, even the most remarkable of them — Mirror Lake — seems only an ordinary stagnant pool.

If you would know one of the greatest charms of this most charming region, imagine an amazing abundance of such flowers as you have been wont to see in but small quantities, perhaps in hothouses, — Mariposa lilies of numerous varieties, cyclamens by the acre, azaleas without limit, and utter wildernesses of syringa and lilac.



EL CAPITAN — NEARLY THREE FOURTHS OF A MILE "STRAIGHT UP"

not fancy being unable to see the sky except by lying on his back.

Supposedly the general reader does not need to be informed that Yosemite Valley is a small portion of Yosemite National Park, being about three by seven miles, while the park is nearly fifty.

There is probably no occasion, either, for saying to the average American that this wonderland is situated in a portion of California little frequented except by tourists and lumbermen.

Presumably, too, it is quite superfluous to state that the word Yosemite — the name of an Indian tribe — is pronounced in four syllables — Yo-sem'i-te.

The one feature that distinguishes this valley from all others the earth over, is its perpendicular walls, nearly a mile high in some portions, while the floor of the valley is perfectly level. At only one point is the wall low enough and sloping enough to permit the building of a road; and a tremendous undertaking it was to build it. At a few other points, ingress and egress on horseback or mule back has been made possible by the construction of narrow, zigzag trails up the least steep of the slopes.

Given such cliffs, and snow-fed streams from the higher Sierra Nevadas farther inland, the result, as a matter of course, is immense waterfalls — sheer plunges of more than a quarter of a mile in some of the smaller streams, and several hundred feet in the somewhat voluminous Merced River.

Also as a matter of course are the rapids, with the



ON A STORM-SWEPT PEAK OF YOSEMITE

Here, too, are flowers scarcely known elsewhere, — the great white Washington lily; the miniature tiger lily; the flaming snow plant, with stock, blossoms, and bracts all of brightest scarlet; the climbing hyacinth, whose rose-violet cluster of pendent bells retains its freshness for days after it has been picked, even without water. I

spare you the tedium of a further list of the myriad species.

Big trees there are, of course. There are three groves of them in Yosemite Park, but those nearest the valley are about thirty miles distant. They can be reached, however, by stage or private conveyance. These trees are believed to be the oldest living things on earth. A score of persons, clasping hands, can barely form a circle large enough to surround one.

By the way, here is an odd coincidence: These giant trees have tiny cones hardly as large as your two



EVEN INDIANS SMILE
WHEN BABIES

in Yosemite — albeit they are English-speaking, somewhat civilized Indians — contribute picturesqueness to the locality. This is enhanced by their caches of acorns suspended between poles stuck in the ground, and by the gristmills where these acorns are ground for food. The gristmills are flat rocks with depressions made by the pestles; there are more than fifty such depressions in one great boulder that I observed.

Besides the thousands of summer visitors in the valley, there are a few year-round residents,—guides, stage drivers, tradesmen, hotel employees, photographers, and a school-teacher. All these inevitably rob the place of much of the delight of solitude that it possessed in earlier years. Still, we cannot consistently resent their presence while enjoying the conveniences that it insures us. If the deer and the harmless bears have been largely frightened away by human intruders, so also have the harmful rattlesnakes. Remote portions of the reservation still furnish sufficiently sequestered retreats for persons willing to endure the discomfort of a horseback journey or a "hike" thither. In this valley that word hike has almost supplanted the staid English word walk. Indeed, hiking in Yosemite is more than walking. It implies much climbing, also. It is a very desirable accomplishment however — quite indispensable, in fact, to a satisfactory view of the region. Horses or mules may be ridden up most of the trails, if the rider has sufficient strength of nerve



"GRIZZLY GIANT," SAID TO BE THE OLDEST LIVING
THING IN THE WORLD

thumbs, while ordinary sugar pines growing near have cones longer and larger than your two feet. There is a clue for a dissertation on the significance of little things.

The reddish color of the wood and bark of these *sequoia gigantea* led a pretentious writer to designate them as California redwoods, which is the popular name for a smaller and very different species growing nearer the coast. Californians do not tolerate this duplicity of names.

A few Indians remaining



MR. GALEN CLARK, THE DISCOVERER OF THE MARIPOSA
BIG TREE GROVE

and spine; but the down-grade ride is almost unendurable for the inexperienced. Moreover, some of the most delightful places can be reached only afoot. From a footpath through a rocky gorge below one of the falls is seen such an exhibition of rainbows chasing one another in the spray as we could almost believe would enhance the beauty of Eden.

The only satisfactory explanation fellow campers could find for my being able to outtire them all in hiking, was the fact that I was a vegetarian, and drank neither tea nor coffee. And doubtless that explanation is quite adequate.

There is a very pleasing feature of a sojourn in this mountain fastness, which may seem quite trivial and artificial in contrast to the sublimity of the natural wonders; yet it would not be possible except for these great natural walls. At the top of a cliff three thousand feet high is often built, in early evening, an immense bonfire; and when it has burned to coals, these coals are pushed over the precipice, making, for several minutes, a steady stream of fire — a veritable "firefall." Near the point where these fires are built is an overhanging rock on which persons frequently stand to be photographed.

Relationships

ON every side we see men studying the relation of one European power to another. Everywhere are heard inquiries concerning the position of this nation, or the strength of that empire. Such knowledge is well; but there is a question of relationship that will bear yet more earnest, intensive study. What is my relation to God? This is of vastly greater importance than knowing the position of the armies of the world. How much more important it is for us to know that our alliance with our Lord Jesus Christ is strong than to know that England is loyal to France!

E. A. JONES.



LOOKING STRAIGHT
DOWN 3,200 FEET

Your Blessings

MARGARET WRIGHT

As you gaze at the sky of azure blue, with its fleecy clouds of white,
 At the rainbow fair, of many a hue, or the starry depths of night;
 As you bask in the sun's bright, healing rays, or enjoy the cooling breeze;
 As you watch the brook as it winds and plays mid the green and leafy trees,
 Do you ever think of the children who, in the city's dust and heat,
 See never a bit of heaven's blue, and never a flower sweet;
 See never a cool and sparkling stream, and never a bee or bird;
 To whom these things are only a dream or a story seldom heard?

Do you ever think, as you nestle safe and snug in your tiny bed,
 That many a little homeless waif knows not where to lay its head?
 Do you ever think, as the fruits you eat that God has freely given,
 That many a child for bread doth weep, and its cries are heard in heaven?
 Do you ever think, as your mother's arms enfold in a sweet good night
 And she prays that God will keep from harm and guide your steps aright,
 That many a child was never shown a smile or a kindly word,
 And a fond embrace he's never known, and a prayer he's never heard?

As you hear the story of Jesus' love, how he died for you and me,
 How he left his glorious home above and was nailed upon the tree,
 How he's coming soon with the angels bright to gather all his own,
 Does your heart e'er ache to give the light to these children sad and lone?
 O, wonderful blessings he's given you! But best of all, I know,
 Is the love of the Saviour, good and true, the sweetest he could bestow.
 He has let you know so that you may tell to others who have not heard
 The wonderful story you love so well and read in his Holy Word.

'Tis little or naught you can do to reach the hungry with home and bread,
 But you can the little children teach that the precious Saviour said
 He is coming soon for all those who love and walk in his holy way,
 And take them up to his home above, to the land of endless day,
 Where hunger and thirst will be no more, but all is fair and bright.
 O, sweet are the things he has in store for those who walk in the light!
 So the blessings sweet that you get from heaven, just count them one by one,
 And let them be to others given, and you'll hear the "Child, well done."

Sabbath Sickness

STEMPLE WHITE



THIS is a serious malady, and proves fatal unless the patient allows the divine Physician to diagnose his case and prescribe for him. But with the services of the great Medical Missionary, who never yet lost a patient, the disease can be quickly cured.

This periodic ailment has been known to attack persons from childhood to extreme age. While it more often fastens itself upon the young and the middle-aged, yet in no instance does it affect the man of the world; hence we conclude that the affliction is one of Satan's snares for commandment keepers.

The symptoms are as follows: Toward the close of the six working days, just before sunset on Friday evening, the patient begins to feel weak, dull, and sleepy. He is too tired to bathe, shine his shoes, and dress for the Sabbath. After a hearty supper he reads the daily paper. As he contemplates a careful study of the morrow's Sabbath school lesson, he is taken with an imaginary pain, sometimes very acute, at other times dull and heavy. This pain seems to settle somewhere for about twenty-four hours, although an X-ray instrument itself could not locate the trouble. The patient retires too tired to commit his soul to God. After a night of sound sleep and refreshing rest, he arises, rather late. His appetite is good. He has no fever, no chill; his pulse is regular, his heart action is good, his temperature normal. Regardless of all this, the patient expects pain, which usually accompanies this sickness; and if it is summer, he fears an attack of ague; but if winter, he has very grave fears of a serious spell of the grippe.

After a late but hearty breakfast, he decides to study his Sabbath school lesson, but as his eyelids droop he repairs to the sofa for an intended short

nap. Awakening, he looks at the clock, and finds that he has just one hour in which to bathe, dress, shine shoes, study lesson, and get to Sabbath school. He could make it by moving at a very rapid gait, but he fears that the increased circulation resulting from such activity would aid the swiftly recurring pains. The patient becomes nervous and decides not to go to church, but to eat and sleep in order to quiet his nerves, and thus recuperate. He would read the Bible or the church paper, but it hurts his eyes to read such small print. Large display ads. in the daily paper are more restful to the eye. As the Sabbath school opens on time, our poor brother is stretched out on the bed at home, suffering with an acute attack of Sabbath sickness, which never increases the Sabbath school attendance. Conscience smites him. He tries to read his Bible, but soon falls asleep. He sleeps soundly, snores loudly, and awakens late in the afternoon, still suffering some pain. He looks at the clock, and restlessly wonders if there is any mail at the post office. Later he decides he is hungry, and wonders why those who did go to church stay so long. As the sun nears the horizon, the patient feels better. He eats a hearty supper. The pain in the hip has gone, and he thinks he is well enough to go to the post office. As the sun sets, the patient peeps out of doors and sniffs some good ozone. It is exhilarating, and he feels that he must get some exercise. Thus as the holy Sabbath closes, all symptoms of sickness leave him, and for another six days he feels, as he tells his associates, "finer than silk." The next attack comes on about 5 P. M. the next Friday, and lingers for about twenty-four hours, again leaves, and thus becomes a weekly caller at the home of Little Faith.

The seat of this disease is in the heart, and cau-

not be reached with headache powders, nor by homeopathy, allopathy, hydrotherapy, or any other system of therapeutics. The only sure cure, and one that acts, is the balm of Gilead labeled "Ye must be born again," and administered by the divine Physician.

The best preventive of this dread and disastrously fatal disease is the following tonic taken from God's great recipe book: Love of God, one part; consecration, one part; Christian activity, one part; mix well together and take inwardly, reporting daily to the divine Physician by wireless. This alone reaches the heart and prevents the germs of Sabbath sickness from ever gaining a foothold in the system.

Over in Belgium

PERHAPS the accompanying picture of a little group of missionary children in Belgium will help the reader to appreciate in a more personal way the fact that this European war comes close to our own brethren and sisters. Beginning with the tallest in the group, the names are Marie, Olga, Albertina, Rheinhold, and Louis. The last time we heard from this family they were living in the suburbs of Brussels. So these children of our Sabbath schools, along with many others, no doubt, are getting familiar with the sights and scenes of war. How many little Sabbath schools will meet in fragments to offer tearful prayers and to comfort one another nobody can tell.

Children of our workers growing up in these European countries are better linguists than the children of America. At a general meeting that I attended several years ago, when Rheinhold was the baby member of the family, Marie acted as translator for me in keeping me in close touch with the proceedings being conducted in the Dutch language. She could speak English, German, Dutch, French, and Flemish. The latter is a sort of combination of French and Dutch. These children grow up within the sound of many tongues, and they generally prove hard-working students in order to perfect themselves in the use of the various languages.

We have not many churches in Belgium, but we know of believers in Antwerp and Brussels, and out farther afield where contending armies have been trampling towns and villages. Our first company in Belgium, we believe, was raised up in Charleroi, where dispatches report that the first real set battle between the main armies took place.

These countries of the Netherlands, low-lying, as the name suggests, are beautiful countrysides. The river scenes and landscapes are ideal in their quiet

beauty. Now, suddenly, all is terror and confusion in the countryside which has the misfortune to be the scene of conflict. We know this, that our brethren and sisters are keeping their hearts free from the spirit of strife, and will be intent to minister to others, and to speak the word of truth in these trying times.

W. A. SPICER.

Missionary Facts

DOUBTLESS all our young people have seen the beautiful Harvest Ingathering number of the *Review and Herald*. Probably many of you feel timid about going out in the Harvest Ingathering work. If you will prayerfully study the paper, you will doubtless have a great desire to circulate it, and to gather money for missions. Study the pictures and all the articles. Test your knowledge by the following questions:—

1. Explain the significance of the first and last pages of the cover.

2. How many Seventh-day Adventist missionaries went to the mission fields in 1913?

3. What per cent of the world is still in heathen darkness?

4. What is the total amount of money given annually for missions by the Protestant churches?

5. How many training schools do Seventh-day Adventists have in Europe? and how many students?

6. How many new Seventh-day Adventist mission stations were opened last year in the Asiatic Division?

7. How much money was realized from the Harvest Ingathering work last year?

8. How do the results of missions in China during the last ten years compare with the previous ninety years?

9. Where is our Mandarin school for evangelists? Where have we another training school in China?

10. To what distant province in China have two of our missionaries recently gone?

11. Give the location of three medical dispensaries, and give two instances of medical evangelistic work in the field.

12. What special help have our new missionaries to Manchuria had in their preparation?

13. Among what people in northern Europe have we recently begun work? To what race do these people belong?

14. What new territory in West Africa has recently been entered?

15. What large island of the East Indies has recently been entered?

16. What foothold do we now have in the New Hebrides, where Paton labored?



17. What distant southern country was entered last year?
18. What was the amount of Seventh-day Adventist book sales for 1912?
19. How many books, pamphlets, tracts, and periodicals have we?
20. In how many different languages do we now publish literature?
21. How many pupils are in our mission schools in the South African Union Conference?
22. To what mission did the runaway son of a chief come?
23. Mention two cases of faithfulness in enduring persecutions.
24. What difficulty do the inhabitants of Pitcairn Island now face?
25. What change has occurred in the attitude of Mohammedans in Persia?
26. What is meant by the "missionary navy"?
27. Where have we a company of baptized lepers?
28. In how many new tribes in the Philippines was work begun last year?
29. What per cent of the population of the United States is reckoned as foreign?
30. About how many immigrants come to America yearly?

Let our loyal Missionary Volunteers rally to the Harvest Ingathering work this year as never before. In this great crisis we should treble last year's gifts.

M. E. KERN.

Character Building

A LITTLE fault into a sin may grow;
A sin into a crime for all the world to know.

One of the world's great writers has told us that "we build the ladder by which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, and we mount to its summit round by round."

How these words ring home to young people! Each thought, even if unspoken, each little word, every act that we perform, leaves a lasting impress upon the character. Even as one worm-eaten plank in a ship's timber may some day send the ship to the bottom, so one little fault, if persisted in, may wreck a character for eternity.

There is another aspect to this question, which may be overlooked; and that is the importance of making more than spasmodic, desultory efforts to overcome any failing. It is just as harmful to the character to try now and again to overcome on some point, and then decide that the effort has been wasted and that further trying is useless, as it is to go on one's way indifferent about it from the beginning. Such a course will inevitably tend to weaken one's self-respect, and without self-respect it is impossible to attain to anything worth while. "Respect yourself or no one else can respect you," might be paraphrased, He does not respect himself, so no one else can respect him. Genuine self-respect can be based only upon the faithful performance of one's duties day by day and week by week, not upon the doing of things impulsively or hastily and then spending time in vain regrets, wishing they had been done some other way. If a mistake has been made, the best way is to realize quietly that it is a mistake, and then either rectify it, or if this be impossible, determine to avoid such an error in the future.

There is no more important possession than the

habit of accuracy,—speaking accurately, performing one's tasks accurately, that is, faithfully, and in all one's ways striving to conform to the standard of accurate thinking, saying, and doing. This gives self-respect, impels the respect of others, and makes that person's services valuable in whatever line of work may be taken up. C. F.

The Kingdom of Love

THIS kingdom is a theocracy. Its Ruler did not become monarch by placing his feet on the shoulders of those about him, and greedily lifting himself up, step by step, with no thought of justice or the feelings of others; he did not gain his power by heroic deeds, or feats of muscle, or skillful and occult handling of fellow intellects; he was not hoisted to his position by war and bloodshed and applauding thousands; he was not even elected by the people and for the people: he *was*, and before him was a great universe, vastly incomprehensible and inconceivable to minds like mine and yours.

Of this universe he was the center, the nucleus of truth and life and beauty. He *loved*, and from that great heart of love sprang being after being, the work of his hand. They were his subjects; he created them; formed them into a kingdom like no earthly kingdom; and they turned to him with praise, and joy, and adoration, and unbounded love.

But one abode did not hold all these beings. At least on one shining sphere apart from the Father's house was placed a regal pair, Adam and Eve. They were given every good thing, and daily the Father visited them, communing with them and instructing them.

But close to the throne of the Creator was one who, meditating on his glorious beauty and lofty position, became lifted up, and conceived thoughts of wickedness and vanity. He was cast from heaven, and sought the lone pair in the Father's absence. Contriving rebellion, he lied to them, and they, alas! believed him.

Then on the earth arose kingdoms of hate, and men fought, and groaned, and died. Disease gnawed out their vitals, and pain crippled them. Violence and avarice prospered and knew no law. Joy and beauty fled. Virtue and righteousness hid their faces and wept. O, it was dreadful, these kingdoms of hate!

Now, God looked down from his high heaven, and he saw the suffering and pain and distress of his children, and his great heart welled up and overflowed with love and pity and compassion for them. A costly plan was devised by which they might come into close touch and communion with him once more. He sent his Son, his only Son, to partake of their nature, of their pain and suffering, and live as they lived. His life, lived perfectly in the midst of imperfection and impurity and sin; his blood, spilled on the cross to blot out their transgressions against the divine Father, would show them the way back to that Father's house.

He came, accomplished his mission, and went away. All Heaven watched with eagerness the supreme trial of the Son of God. He did not fail. His life is the shining path back to the kingdom of love.

In the hearts of his followers God has established that kingdom on earth. Therein is enshrined his peace, his joy, his illuminating presence. They know him and are not afraid, and his power keeps and upholds them. They love him; and that love, drawing them on, and perfecting in them every high and holy thing,

will make them at last one with the great heart of love, residents of his kingdom. The kingdoms of sin will pass away; they are but for a day. The kingdom of love is eternal; it will endure forever.

ELVIRA ANDREWS WEBBER.

New Stabilizer Makes Aeroplane "Fool Proof"

THE \$10,000 prize offered by the French government for the best safety device for aeroplanes has been awarded to an American inventor for a gyroscopic stabilizer that is said to relieve the airman of all responsibility for maintaining the balance of his machine, the control exercised by this device being so complete that eyewitnesses to the tests have declared that it makes the aeroplane "fool proof." In one test, with the aeroplane flying at a height of about six hundred feet, the pilot stood with his hands raised free from the controls while his mechanic climbed out along one of the wings and tried to disturb the balance of the machine, but even under these extreme conditions the balance was maintained perfectly by the action of the stabilizer.

The stabilizer is a small device, weighing about forty pounds and occupying a space eighteen inches wide and twelve inches high. It is made up of four gyroscopes, each two and seven-eighths inches in diameter and arranged in pairs, one pair controlling the fore-and-aft and the other the lateral balancing. These gyroscopes rotate at the rate of twelve thousand revolutions a minute. When the aeroplane tips in any direction, they act through a mechanism that controls the warping of the wings or the position of the ailerons to bring it back instantly to the proper position. In case the engine stalls, the stabilizer turns the aeroplane downward at a safe angle for volplaning, the gyroscopes being connected with a compressed-air tank so that they continue to revolve and control the machine for a period of two hours after the engine stops. When banking on a turn, the stabilizer causes the aeroplane to tip at just the right angle. Under any conditions, apparently, this device gives the airman the advantages possessed by the driver of a land vehicle, since all his attention can be devoted to running and steering his machine without the necessity for giving any thought to its stability.—*Selected.*

Decide It Right

SOMETIMES the decision of a single day affects the entire future career of a young person; it may determine his eternal destiny. No one knows this so well as those who have made such decisions. In the natural course of things, there is much in the world to attract young people, especially in a country like America, where those in the humblest stations as well as those in the higher walks of life are encouraged to make a career for themselves. There are opportunities to make money, to rise socially and politically, to achieve success and renown in some profession.

But whatever ambition may possess a young person, he expects first to spend a few years in school as a necessary preparation. Nothing outside the home molds his views and determines his future course more fully than the kind of teaching he gets while in school. It is vital, then, that a boy or girl decide first what kind of school to attend. This decided right, the battle is half won. After passing through one year of such an experience, Miss Willeta Maxson, of Pacific Union College, says that this one year has meant more

to her than all the previous twelve years. A letter from her not long ago tells the story thus:—

Words cannot express my deep gratitude to our Heavenly Father that he overruled in my life, and, after twelve years as a student in the secular schools, led me to a Christian school, where I have had the influence of Christian instructors and the opportunity of associating with young people who have a steadfast purpose in life, that of saving souls. Battles with self have been fought with greater success than ever before. This one year has meant more to me than all the previous years together. It has meant the greatest step in my Christian experience so far. It has made this truth seem more real, and our blessed hope of his soon coming very near. It has taught me to understand, as never before, the wonderful love and mercy of a Father who is interested in the minutest details which concern us. In short, it has led me to know the true joy of striving to please him, and given me an earnest desire to have a still closer walk with my Saviour, to let all I come in contact with know that I have been with Jesus. It is my prayer that all may avail themselves of this opportunity before it is too late.

Every sentence in a short paragraph from Mr. George Kretschmar, of Union College, breathes personal improvement and progress in the right direction. He says:—

Since coming to Union College I have received much help in practical Christian living. Not only that, but my ideals have become higher, and my ability as a student has been increased. I believe that the student contemplating college work will make no mistake in coming to Union. The association with the students and the personal interest of the teachers cannot fail to make one do his best.

Another student in the same school, Miss Neva Matthews, can scarcely enumerate the advantages that have come to her from being in the right kind of school. She says:—

As my school days in Union College have come to a close, I have been thinking what definite improvement there has been in my life during the two years I have spent here. As I began to think, so many things rushed into my mind that I hardly knew which to jot down first.

The association with young people who have a purpose in life, who cannot be swayed this way or that by the allurements of this world, gave me a greater determination to serve God with a whole heart. My teachers, who were willing to sacrifice any pleasure if they could only direct young people to higher lives, impressed me deeply with the thought that there is something in their lives which it would be well for each student to copy. Each day, fifteen minutes before chapel, the regular school work closed, and in every recitation room were gathered little bands of students praying for their school, and especially for their schoolmates who did not know Christ, while the faculty held their prayer meeting in the faculty room below. In these little prayer meetings we received definite answers to prayer, and many students who were not Christians at the beginning of the school year were soon meeting with the Christian students, praying for their friends. This put a burning desire in me to attempt greater things for God.

While I have enumerated only the spiritual gains, Union has done many other things for me. She has taught me in my study not merely to skim the surface, but to dig deep into truth. She has put into my life enthusiasm and perseverance which will lead, I hope, to the goal of honorable success. Above all, she has given me a deeper sense of what it means to live in this age of the world's history.

The question of where a Seventh-day Adventist ought to go to school, is really not settled till it is settled right. Is not the testimony of these young people worth considering before deciding the question?

W. E. HOWELL.

Preparing Manuscript for Publication

[The American Medical Association has issued, for the benefit of contributors to its journal, a pamphlet entitled "Suggestions to Medical Authors." Since many of the suggestions are pertinent to all who prepare manuscript for publication, some of these are given herewith.]

DON'T thresh over old straw — a simple observation of your own is more acceptable than a rehash of the whole literature.

Don't indulge in "fine language." Tell your story simply and naturally.

Make your title descriptive but brief.

Use subheads.

Provide a summary and conclusions if your article deserves them.

Verify quotations, spelling of proper names, etc.

Don't say "we" or "the author" when you mean I.

Don't offer a carbon copy, or an untidy, a rolled, or a close-spaced manuscript.

Number all pages consecutively.

Put your name on your manuscript and on each illustration.

The Writing of an Article

What is an acceptable paper? There is no infallible recipe for an acceptable paper. An editor may be under the necessity of refusing a model paper—original, concise, well written—because, for instance, the subject may not appeal to the class of readers who take that particular periodical, the interest of that field may already have been overworked, or he may have accepted previously another paper which so nearly covers the same ground as to make a second superfluous. Yet there are a few general characteristics which belong to an acceptable paper.

ORIGINALITY.—A paper for publication should be based on the author's own experience, observation, or thought. To write an article on a subject studied from standard and easily accessible literature may be a useful exercise, yet the result, even though an excellent paper to read before a small gathering, will not be appropriate for publication. The first requirement for an acceptable paper, in brief, is originality.

BREVITY.—The shorter a paper, the better its chance of being read. Some authors would write far better papers if each word used cost them a dollar. Each word on the printed page does cost money in space, and in—what is far more valuable—the reader's time.

CAREFUL WRITING.—Interest in one's subject should not lead to hasty writing. The following examples are taken from actual manuscripts:—

The relief of pain and all symptoms of acute disease has disappeared within a few days.

The death of young infants in early infancy shows a large mortality in cases of infants under four weeks.

Smith mentions that three out of nine of his guinea pigs died without further particulars.

Construction

An author of a paper, like the builder of a house, should prepare his plans in advance. A suitable title, suggestive subheads, a clear summary, and cogent conclusions—these represent the framework of a well-constructed paper, and go far toward making it readable.

CLEAR SUBHEADS.—Long articles should have subheadings. Such indication of subtopics enables the reader to grasp quickly the general trend and to find the special points in which he is most interested. The author should be more competent than any one else to supply such subheadings. A complicated system of subheadings, however, is confusing rather than helpful to the reader.

QUOTATIONS.—In direct quotations, the words of the original should be given exactly; each direct quotation should be inclosed (beginning and end) in quotation marks. Both of these rules are disregarded frequently.

VERIFICATION.—No matter how intelligent and trustworthy his stenographer may be, an author should

never neglect to read his copied manuscript carefully. Such neglect sometimes leads to absurd mistakes, as, for instance, "poor diluted individual" for "poor deluded individual;" "peculiar form of deftness" for "peculiar form of deafness;" "deceased oysters" for "diseased oysters."

EXCLUSIVE PUBLICATION.—Articles are accepted for publication on condition that they are contributed solely to this journal.

MANUSCRIPTS NOT RETURNED.—All articles published by the journal are accepted on the understanding that the manuscripts become the property of the association. Used manuscripts are not returned. If an author desires to refer to his article in manuscript, he should retain a carbon copy.

Neatness

A slovenly appearance raises against a manuscript a presumption which may be hard for even a judicial-minded manuscript reader to overcome. Thus, illegibility, close spacing, or other marked defects in the preparation of a manuscript, as well as errors in spelling, grammar, or diction, give the impression that the research or observation embodied in the article is equally slipshod and inaccurate, and may turn the scale against its acceptance.

Fold, Do Not Roll, Manuscripts

A manuscript should not be rolled; unless it consists of a considerable number of sheets, it should be folded. When it consists of too many sheets to fold easily, it should be sent flat.

Letter-size paper is preferable to foolscap or note. A very soft or thin paper is objectionable, because hard to handle and liable to blur.

Margins and Spacing

Manuscripts should be typewritten, preferably with a record, not a copying, ribbon, well spaced between the lines and with margins of not less than one inch. This point is of great importance, since manuscript editors place directions to the printers on the margins and between the lines of the manuscript. In some instances it may be impossible to prepare a close-spaced manuscript for the printer. Extra space should be left at the top of the first page.

The beginning of each paragraph should be indicated by proper indention.

Numbering of Pages

The pages should be numbered consecutively. If pages are unnumbered, the deficiency may not be noticed until the misplacing of one of the pages causes a break in the reading.

Author's Name on Manuscript

It is essential that the name and address of the author be on each manuscript.

A YOUNG man from Newark, New Jersey, recently wrote the editor of the INSTRUCTOR the following card: "I read an article in your magazine which interested me greatly. It was on the cigarette evil. I have used cigarettes for a number of years, but after reading your article as to the injurious effects of this habit on young men, I decided to stop smoking, and shall do all I can to influence my companions to stop. I should be pleased if you would send me a copy of the paper so that I may show it to them and let them read it. Wishing you all success, I am, yours respectfully."

Europe's War and America's Industries

At last the awful tension is over. Europe is at war. More than seventeen million men may be withdrawn from European industry. More than five billion dollars may be consumed, even though the war lasts but a comparatively short time. All the important stock exchanges of the world are closed. International financial channels have been blocked, and many industrial activities are at a standstill. The United States must supply a large part of the foodstuffs needed by Europe. We must fill a great many of our own wants for finished goods that have previously been imported. It is no longer possible for Europe to finance even its own or our industries. We must, therefore, become the world's bankers and to a large extent the world's producers during this critical period. And it is questionable whether we shall find much net profit for ourselves in the undertaking. The President has denied the statement attributed to him that the United States would be the beneficiary of the war which is upsetting the industrial world.

Most business men in the United States contemplate the European Armageddon with grave forebodings. The nations of the world are so closely bound together that anything that affects one will also affect the others. Even though we are nonparticipants, we have been dragged part way into the whirlpools. One of the two leading bankers of the United States describes the present European conflict as "the worst thing that has happened since the days of the Huns." Others point out that even if this war should temporarily stimulate trade and industry for the United States, the wholesale destruction of capital, for that is the economic meaning of war, cannot react to the advantage of any one. The representatives of various branches of industry interviewed by the *New York Sun*, *Times*, and other papers confirm the opinion that the effects of the war will be manifest here in retarding activities in certain industries and in causing a general rise in the cost of living.

The president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, Claus Spreckels, voices the opinion of many captains of industry when he says: "It is almost unbelievable that there can be a great European war in this day." Its consequences, Mr. Spreckels goes on to say, will be to demoralize trade everywhere, and the United States will be a long time in recovering from the shock. Ninety per cent of the sugar beet used by Europe for the manufacture of its sugar comes from territory which will be the scene of the strife. The men needed to harvest this crop in September will be found fighting instead of harvesting. The sugar beet crop of Europe will probably be annihilated, and Cuba, Java, and the United States will be forced to make up a tremendous shortage. This will result in a sugar famine, because prices will go up very high to the consumer not only abroad but also in the United States.

Edward Cudahy, president of the packing company of that name, declares that while the present supply of cattle is adequate, our foreign markets will be completely unsettled. American meat packers will have to pay abnormal prices for cattle, and necessarily prices for wheat will advance.

Charles Rohe, of Rohe Brothers, provision packers and lard refiners, expresses himself in a similar vein: "The direct effect of a European war will be to raise the prices of staple articles of food not only for export but for home consumption."—*Current Opinion*.



The Aztec Mounds

A HALF mile from my father's farm in Wisconsin is the old city of Aztalan, which was named by the original Aztecs several hundred years ago. These people are supposed to have been nomadic, and to have built cities in the northern part of the United States and the Mississippi Valley before they migrated south to Mexico.

Just south of the center of the city of Aztalan are several mounds varying in height and diameter. They are arranged in a row running north and south. East of the mounds, about forty rods distant, is the old Crawfish River, which flows parallel with the mounds.

From the largest mound, the one farthest north, was built a brick wall which extended to the river. At the south end of the row of mounds there was also a wall built to the river, thus inclosing about ten acres of land. Of these walls there remain only a few scattered pieces of the brick, which, when closely examined, are found to have been made of straw and clay. It is not known what this inclosure was used for unless it was for a place of refuge, for military purposes.

The mounds are still in good shape, although they have been dug into and explored by many visitors. Bones, arrowheads, copper knives, stones of uniform sizes, and even whole skeletons have been found. My father has in his possession an old copper knife which he found in one of these mounds. He has been offered a large sum of money for the knife, but he wants to keep it as a relic. One time while he was digging in one of the mounds on his farm, he found a whole skeleton, which measured over six feet in length. Judging from the bones and skeletons found in the mounds, they must have been used as burying places.

The State government has been trying to buy the mounds and the surrounding land where the walls were built, but the owners ask so much for the property that the State has not as yet agreed to take it. It is the idea of the State authorities to make a public park and resort of the place, a resort worth visiting.

OLIVE BOUTELLE.

Two Interesting Birds

IN the forests of Central South Africa are two curious little birds which I am sure will interest the readers of the *INSTRUCTOR*. I shall try to describe them in this article.

One is about the size of a sparrow hawk, gray in color, with a beautiful crest on its head; and its native name is *mguwe*, which means "go away." These birds are very numerous in the forests of Central Africa, and the name is given them from the fact that as soon as one approaches the woods where they are, they will immediately raise the cry, "Go away, go away." They are the pest of the hunter, for this cry, which is very shrill and can be heard for a long distance, terrifies wild game. They make their nest in the hole of a tree, the female bird laying four eggs. When she takes the nest for hatching her young; the

(Concluded on page thirteen)



A Word in Season



COME on, John, we are going swimming, and want you to come with us," called Ralph, the leader of a group of boys who were passing John's home.

"I would like to," replied John, "but mother told me that I must stay at home until she returned."

"O, so you are tied to your mother's apron strings!" sneered another of the boys. "I tell you, I'd show her that I knew enough to take care of myself."

"Yes, yes," spoke up the others, "come along. We can't get along without you."

John did not want to go, but, not daring to offend the boys, finally decided to disobey his mother and go swimming. He joined the crowd, and they all went boisterously along. One stopped suddenly and picked up a white card.

"What is this?" he ejaculated. "Ho, ho, some parson has lost his copy of the Lord's Prayer!"

"Let us see the venerable paper," mockingly said one of the others. "Perhaps it belongs to my parson. What will the old boy do without it?"

The boys all snickered except John, who felt that it was not right to speak thus of sacred things. He had little heeded the religious teachings of his Christian parents, but he could not but feel afraid to make light of such things.

Near the group of boys was a young man. He was listening to their conversation. A sad look came over his pale face as he heard the boys speak so slightly of sacred things. Almost without thinking, he stepped forward and interrupted them, saying:—

"Boys, how can you speak so? Surely you know that our Lord's Prayer is a very sacred subject."

"Maybe you're a parson," spoke up one of the roughest boys, with mock deference.

"No, my boy, I am not," gently replied the young man, "but I wish that I were. I was studying to enter the ministry, but my health failed, and now I must spend my time out of doors. Now, boys, I am

going to make you an offer. I will give any one of you ten dollars who will repeat the Lord's Prayer to me."

Ten dollars was more money than any of the boys had ever had for his own, but not one of them was able to do what was required, and so could not earn the money. Most of the boys laughed at the offer; nevertheless, any of them would have been glad to get the money.

Finally, one of the boys cried, "Come along here, boys. I'd rather swim than listen to the parson."

"I am going home," said John decidedly.

"Very well, goody boy; we are glad you are not going with us," called out one of John's chums.

John walked home in silence. He was struggling with his conscience. He had wanted ten dollars very much, and could have had it had he heeded his parents' counsel. He was thinking that perhaps they were right after all, and that there was something in religion. Anyway, he had decided to learn the Lord's Prayer. When he reached home, he went to his room, took down his Bible, and found the Lord's Prayer. In a short time he learned the prayer, and was shutting the book when he heard his mother's footsteps. He thought of her kindness to him, and thinking of her made him think of the God whom she loved. As she passed the door, she gently pushed it open, and spoke to him pleasantly. Noticing how sober he looked, she asked with much concern:—

"My dear boy, what troubles you?"

Breaking into tears, he sobbed out, "Mother, pray for me. I want to be a Christian."

His mother almost ran to him, and said, "John, dear, let us both pray."

The boy sank on his knees beside his mother, and listened with throbbing heart as she prayed. The prayer seemed to be inspired, and a sweet peace crept into the boy's heart. The prayer ended, his mother gently told him to pray.

John brokenly murmured, "O God, be merciful to me, a sinful, wayward boy."

His prayer was answered. He and his mother arose from their knees and went down to the library to tell the glad news to the boy's father. When his father heard it, he embraced his son, and said, "My boy, this is the happiest day of my life."

"And mine, too," added John. "Father, I never knew before that a Christian could feel so happy. I shall always dearly love the Lord's Prayer. It is the best part of the Bible."

"It is beautiful indeed," enjoined the father, "but why do you like it so well?"

John then told him the events of the afternoon. After he had finished, his father exclaimed: "The Lord be praised! The seed sown by that young man has already found good ground, and is bearing fruit."

John continued to advance spiritually, and today is a minister of the gospel. He says that he owes his whole Christian experience to the words and example of that young man. O that we would always seek an opportunity to speak a word for our dear Saviour! Only a word may turn the tide of a life.

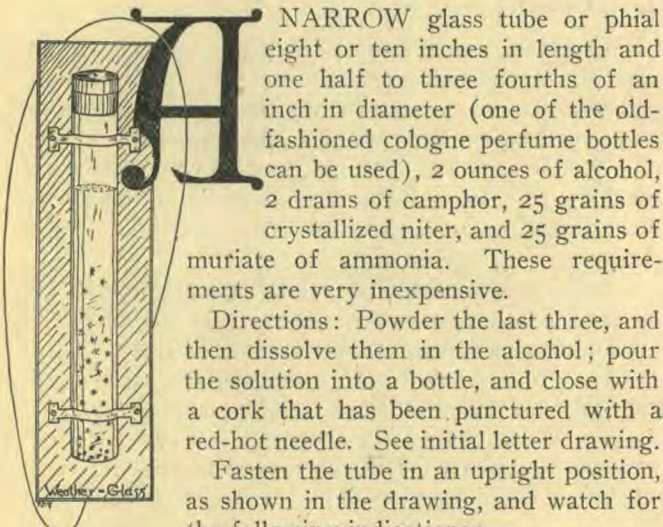
BLANCHE NOBLE.

Boys' Useful Pastimes

Chemical and Physical Experiments

(Concluded from August 11)

CHEMICAL WEATHERGLASS



A NARROW glass tube or phial eight or ten inches in length and one half to three fourths of an inch in diameter (one of the old-fashioned cologne perfume bottles can be used), 2 ounces of alcohol, 2 drams of camphor, 25 grains of crystallized niter, and 25 grains of muriate of ammonia. These requirements are very inexpensive.

Directions: Powder the last three, and then dissolve them in the alcohol; pour the solution into a bottle, and close with a cork that has been punctured with a red-hot needle. See initial letter drawing.

Fasten the tube in an upright position, as shown in the drawing, and watch for the following indications:—

Clear weather: Liquid will remain clear and transparent, the solids will remain at the bottom.

Rain: The solids will gradually rise, and the star-shaped crystals will form and move about in the clear liquid.

Twenty-four hours in advance a storm or high wind will be indicated by the liquid's becoming turbid, the solid portion rising to the surface. During the hot summer months the solid portion remains at the bottom; in winter, during frost and snow the solid particles keep in constant motion.

You will find this little weatherglass a fairly good barometer, and quite as reliable oftentimes as many supposed-to-be-reliable forecasts.

MYSTERIOUS EGGS

For an interesting experiment showing the effect of the pressure of the atmosphere take an ordinary water bottle with a neck that is too small for an egg to pass through, and a piece of thin paper that will burn readily. Light the paper and drop it into the bottle, and immediately place over the mouth a hard boiled egg that has been freed from its shell. Press

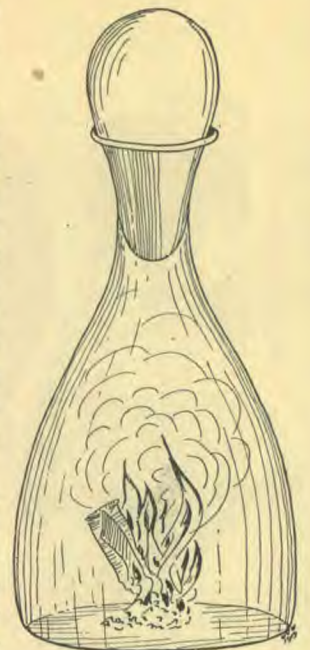
it firmly into the mouth of the bottle so as to seal it. See illustration.

The combustion of the paper inside the bottle produces a partial vacuum, and the outside pressure of the atmosphere on the egg, presses it through the neck of the bottle. It will elongate itself gradually and drop into the bottle with a noise similar to that made by the bursting of a paper bag that is well "blown up."

Another egg experiment that may interest you and surprise your friends is putting an egg into a bottle whose mouth is apparently altogether too small for it to pass through.

This is the way to do it:

Soak the egg in equal parts of acetic acid and water until the shell becomes soft enough to be pressed into any form. The acid removes the lime from the shell. Now the egg will slip easily into the bottle. After it is in the bottle, clear cold water will harden it again.



A large egg going into a small bottle

CUTTING A FLAME IN HALF

Take a piece of fine wire gauze and lower it carefully over an ordinary gas flame or candle, as in Fig. 1.

1. As the gauze descends, the flame will be cut off, the lower part however keeping the same shape as before. If you now turn out the gas and relight above the gauze, the flame will appear on the upper surface

only, as in Fig. 2. It is on this principle that the Davy Safety Lamp for miners is constructed. Can you see why?

UTHAI V. WILCOX.



When the Sun Shines

A LITTLE girl who suffered greatly during thunderstorms, was told by her mother to pray when she felt alarmed. One day at the close of a fearful storm, she came to her mother with the information that praying during the danger brought her no relief.

"Then," said the mother, "try praying when the sun shines, and see if that will take away the fear."

The child did so, and when another storm was raging, she said sweetly, "Praying while the sun shines is the best way, for I am not the least bit afraid now."

What a lesson we who are older might learn from this incident! How often do we stay away from our Master until the storms of life drive us to him for shelter and protection!

If we would only give our best, our brightest days to his service, we should have no cause to tremble when the dark hours come. How very much we miss by not having Jesus to go with us through all our earthly pilgrimage! — *The Silent Evangel*.

Little Mary's Good Morning to God

"O, I AM so happy!" the little girl said,
As she sprang like a lark from the low trundle-bed;
"It is morning, bright morning! Good morning, mamma!
O, give me one kiss for good morning, mamma!
Only just look at my pretty canary,
Chirping his sweet Good morning to Mary.
The sunshine is peeping straight into my eyes.
Good morning to you, Mr. Sun; for you rise
Early, to wake up my birdie and me,
And make us as happy as happy can be."

"Happy you may be, my dear little girl,"
And the mother stroked softly a clustering curl,—
"Happy as can be, but think of the One
Who wakened this morning both you and the sun."

The little one turned her bright eyes with a nod:
"Mamma, may I say Good morning to God?"
"Yes, little darling one, surely you may;
Kneel, as you kneel every morning to pray."

Mary knelt solemnly down with her eyes
Looking up earnestly into the skies.
And two little hands that were folded together
Softly she laid on the lap of her mother;

"Good morning, dear Father in heaven," she said;
"I thank thee for watching my snug little bed,
For taking good care of me all the dark night,
And waking me up with the beautiful light.
O, keep me from naughtiness all the long day,
Blest Jesus, who taught little children to pray."

An angel looked in the sunshine and smiled;
But she saw not the angel—that beautiful child.
—Selected.

Bibles Burned in Syria

WHEREVER the gospel of Christ is winning converts, there we may expect oppositon. When this is oppositon to the Word of God, the evidence is clear that it comes from the devil.

A missionary in Beirut writes that in a near-by vilage a Maronite priest recently made a search for Bibles printed by the Beirut Press, and threatened the people with excommunication if they did not give up their books and Bibles. After he had obtained all possible, he proceeded to burn the Bibles—an act which cast a sad light on his own ignorant and blinded heart and on the spiritual condition of the poor people who follow such a blind leader of the blind.

In another vilage not an hour away a priest of the same church recently had another such burning of Bibles.—*The Missionary Review of the World.*

When Mark Twain Studied French

WHEN the famous humorist was a young reporter, working on the *San Francisco Call*, he made up his mind to learn the French language. He did not want to go to the expense of a teacher; and so he bought a grammar and conversation book, and set to work. Before breakfast he pored over the lessons; late in the evening he was at it again; and every available moment of the day he employed with equal assiduity.

He soon began to look about for opportunities to make use of his new accomplishment. Accordingly he began to eat at a French restaurant once a week.

One day, as he and his roommate were coming out of the restaurant, they found on the sidewalk just outside the door a Frenchman. He was asking first one passer-by and then another the way to a certain street, but no one understood him. That was Mark's chance. The Frenchman looked at him with wistful eyes, and began to talk. Mark listened attentively. Three or four times the stranger was compelled to repeat his question; then Mark seemed to catch his drift. But

he had scarcely spoken half a dozen words in reply, when the Frenchman fell to the sidewalk in a dead faint.

The true cause of the stranger's fainting may never be known. Very likely he was famished, and perhaps he had been put out of this very restaurant because of his seedy appearance. But whatever the cause, the joke was on Mark for once. His roommate was careful enough of his friendship not to tell the incident at the office of the *Morning Call*, but he teased the rising humorist a good deal about it. When the fun had lasted long enough, Mark set his jaw, and, with unlimited determination written on his features, announced, "I'll learn French if it kills every Frenchman in the country!"—*Youth's World.*

Two Interesting Birds

(Concluded from page ten)

male proceeds to make her a prisoner. Going to some low place where is soft mud, he brings piece after piece to the tree, closing up the entrance to the nest almost completely, leaving only a small crack through which he passes food to his mate. In this place she is confined for three weeks, then as the eggs are hatched the male bird tears away this mud, and releases her. Together they provide food for their young. It is supposed that the male confines his mate in this manner for two reasons; namely, that she may be held closely to the nest during the hatching period, and that she may not be disturbed by other birds during this time.

The other bird I shall describe is called the honey bird. It is black, and a little smaller than the ordinary blackbird. In passing through the forest you may hear just before you a clear whistle to attract your attention, and then as you notice this little bird it begins to chatter and chatter, always flying on a little distance ahead of you. If you do not follow, it becomes very indignant, venturing close and scolding you in a very harsh voice. If you follow, it flies from bush to bush, leading the way sometimes for a mile or more to a bees' nest where there is honey. If the nest is in a tree, on reaching it the bird will rest quietly on a branch, and go no farther. If the nest is in the ground, the bird will fly over the hole, uttering a low chirp, as much as to say, "Here it is," and then light on a bush near by and quietly watch the proceeding. According to the custom of the country, when the honey is taken from the tree or the ground a portion must be left for the honey bird. And it looks as if the bird led you through the forest to the bees' nest that it might get its share; for when you start away, it at once comes and devours the honey as if very fond of it.

How strange are all these things, and what wisdom God has given even to the small creatures of this world. Surely our Father, who cares for these birds and directs them in their ways, will care for and direct us if we will trust in him. W. B. WHITE.

It is too often the case that men remember their sorrow and do not register their joy. They do not put hope over against despair and cheer over against gloom.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

ONE word in the morning of earnest love fills the whole day with happiness.—"Norwood."

An Orphan Boy Who Made Opportunities

FIFTEEN years ago, Fred M. Breen, then a ten-year-old homeless orphan boy, was sent to a state institution by the probate court. A year later he was given a home in Cadillac, Michigan, by a man who was interested in him. The boy was determined to have an education. By working as a water boy in a mill and by doing odd chores, he earned enough to put himself through the public school, graduating as class valedictorian. Then he took a business course, secured a position as stenographer in a lawyer's office, studied law in spare time, and was admitted to the bar. Without seeking office, he was elected circuit court commissioner and appointed United States Commissioner.

When he decided to seek the probate judgeship, he started out on a three months' personal campaign. Walking through the country, he talked with every rural voter, but did not defame his opponents. Sometimes he had but two meals a day, and often he slept in barns. He carried the primary election by one thousand votes, and was elected judge of the very court from which he had been sent to the custody of the state. He is twenty-five years old, and is the youngest probate judge in the United States. Judge Breen's recipe for success is: "Mind your own business, let people talk, hear when you listen, see when you look, and stick to a thing until you get there."—*The Circle and Success Magazine.*



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, October 3

NOTE.—This program is based on the Harvest Ingathering number of the *Review*, and is designed as a joint program for Seniors and Juniors. The purpose is to make the young people acquainted with the paper as a preparation for the campaign. Use the materials suggested here, or any other matter from the paper which you may think better adapted to your needs.

Suggestive Program

1. Opening Exercises (ten minutes).
 2. Bible Study (ten minutes).
 3. Quiz on Standard of Attainment (five minutes).
 4. The Harvest Ingathering Effort (thirty minutes).
 5. Closing Exercises (five minutes).
1. Make every part of your program count for enlisting the members in the Harvest Ingathering campaign. If you have a song service preceding the meeting, select the songs with this in mind. Then open with No. 512 or 542, "Christ in Song;" prayer; special music (let some member sing thoughtfully No. 558, "Christ in Song," the society joining in the chorus after each stanza); collect individual report blanks and offering; secretary's report.
2. Neh. 1:1 to 2:8. Suggestions: What we learn of Nehemiah's character from his questions to Hanani; why Nehemiah did not approach the king immediately instead of waiting eight months; discretion as well as valor; the eight months were not lost; Nehemiah did not shift the blame on others; how the king knew there was anything troubling Nehemiah; Nehemiah prayed before making his request; for what he prayed; his prayer answered; draw lessons from Nehemiah's love for his own people and his own city even though he was comfortable where he was, from his shouldering the work of rebuilding, from his prayer, and from his careful dealing with the king.
3. Matt. 13:30, 38-40; Rev. 20:1-3.
4. Recitation and talks:—
- a. "The Gift of Lives in Missionary Service." See Harvest Ingathering *Review*, page 1. Let some earnest young person,

perhaps the leader, memorize this and recite "with the spirit and the understanding." It is the keynote of the Harvest Ingathering message.

b. Gleanings from the Harvest Ingathering *Review*: Four two-minute talks,—live talks based on the following in the campaign number of the *Review*: "Fighting a Different Battle" (page 4); "What the Blind Woman Saw" (page 5); "A Tamil Boy" (page 16); "On the Bombay Side of India" (page 6). Limit these talks to two minutes each, and insist on their being talks. Make each one stimulate a desire to work.

c. Missionary Facts: See questions in this INSTRUCTOR, based on the Harvest Ingathering *Review*. Call attention of the young people to this the week before. There is no better preparation for the campaign than a thorough study of the paper.

d. Recitation: "The Children Crying in the Night." See Ingathering *Review*, page 17. Let some child give this part. With help, some little Christian will thus testify for Jesus; train him to give the thought.

e. "The 1913 Harvest Ingathering Campaign:" Talk based on article by T. E. Bowen in the Instruction-Experience Leaflet, pages 8, 9. Pull for the campaign!

5. Close with No. 720, "Christ in Song."

Junior Society Study for Week Ending October 3

THE program for this week is on the Harvest Ingathering. Some Senior and Junior societies may desire to have a joint program. See outline under Senior Society Study.

Missionary Volunteer Question Box

[All our Missionary Volunteers are invited to contribute to this question box. The Young People's Department will be glad to answer through these columns questions pertaining to any phase of the young people's work.]

57. CAN the denominational history test be taken separately from the Bible doctrine test in the Standard of Attainment examination?

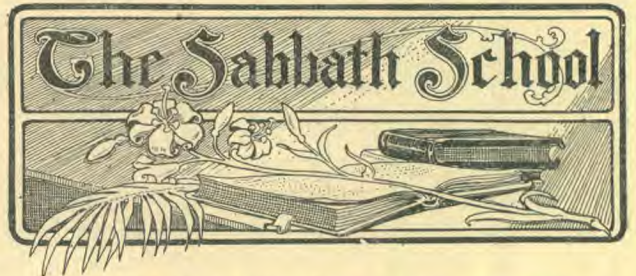
Yes, each young person is at liberty to take either examination, or to take both.

58. Kindly tell me why the Standard of Attainment examination must be taken only in September and March.

A new set of questions is prepared on each subject each time an examination is held. Our work is growing so rapidly that time will not permit the preparation of the questions oftener.

59. Do our academies give credit for the Standard of Attainment certificates?

Some of our academies give a term's credit for the Standard of Attainment certificate, but not full credit.



I—Elisha and the Sons of the Prophets

(October 3)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: 2 Kings 6:1-23.

MEMORY VERSE: "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." Ps. 34:7.

Questions

1. What is said of the place where the sons of the prophets had one of their schools? Who was the head master? 2 Kings 6:1. What does "strait" mean? See dictionary. What did this straitness show as to the interest in the school? How large a family did they sometimes have? 2 Kings 4:42, 43.

2. What remedy did the students suggest for this crowded condition? Where did they think was the best place to obtain the material? What do we now call schools where the students work as well as study? *Ans.*—Industrial schools. What did Elisha think of

their spending part of their time in this manner? What did they invite him to do? What was his reply? 2 Kings 6: 2, 3.

3. When they came to the Jordan, how did they begin work? What experience did one of the students have? To whom did he go in his difficulty? What question did Elisha ask? By what name or title is Elisha referred to? What apparently insignificant thing did he do? Yet what great law of nature was reversed? What virtue was there in the stick? Who must have been the "silent partner" in this transaction? Verses 4-7.

4. Who warred against Israel about this time? With whom did he counsel? With what secret did he intrust his servants? Who always found it out? How did he get this information? Because of this what was the king of Israel always able to do? Verses 8-10.

5. How did this affect the king of Syria? Whom did he mistrust? Verse 11.

6. What did one of his servants tell him? What power did this servant say Elisha had? Was this true? Verse 12.

7. From whom must this power have come? Matt. 28: 18; Ps. 139: 1-4. What comfort may we derive from the fact that God knows our every thought and deed? Note 1.

8. Upon hearing this about Elisha, what did the Syrian king command his servants to do? What response did he receive? 2 Kings 6: 13.

9. What great preparation did he make to take this one man of God? What time did Elisha's servant arise the next morning? What filled his heart with fear? Yet how did Elisha feel when he was told? Why did these two men feel so differently? Verses 14-16.

10. What did Elisha pray God to do for the young man? What did the young man then see? Verse 17. Note 2.

11. How many angels can the Lord send to a child of his in time of need? Matt. 26: 53. How powerful is even one? Matt. 28: 2-4. What may he who trusts in God know? Ps. 34: 7.

12. When the Syrians came down to take Elisha, what did Elisha do? For what did he pray? What came on all the hosts of Syria? 2 Kings 6: 18. Note 3.

13. What did Elisha say to them? Where did he lead them? Verse 19. How far was this from Dothan? *Ans.*—Twelve miles.

14. When they reached Samaria, what did Elisha pray the Lord to do? When their eyes were opened, where were they? Who now were afraid? How did Elisha treat those who had been seeking his life? What was the result? Verses 20-23. Note 4.

15. In treating his enemies in this manner, whose child did Elisha prove himself to be? Matt. 5: 44, 45. Which is the greater victory — to destroy an enemy, or to turn him into a friend?

Notes

1. "God knows not only the evil, but the good, every longing to be better, every victory over sin, every need of the life, every danger to be warded away, every hope of the heart."
2. It does not say that God then sent angels, but that "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man," and "he saw" the angels that were there already.
3. "This was not a revengeful but a loving prayer; for the tendency of the whole transaction was, (1) to teach the Syrians about the true God and his goodness; (2) to lead Jehoram, the king, to go to God for his helper; (3) to deliver the people from these raids."—*Taylor Lewis*.
4. "They came no more into the land of Israel (verse 23), namely, upon this errand, to take Elisha; they saw it was

to no purpose to attempt that, nor would any of their bands be persuaded to make an assault on so great and good a man."—*Matthew Henry*.

I — Trials; Seeking Wisdom

(October 3)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: James 1: 1-8.

Questions

1. What does James call himself? To whom is this epistle addressed? James 1: 1. Note 1.
2. To what time does the instruction of the apostle seem to especially apply? James 5: 3, 7-9. Note 2.
3. What experiences are we to receive with joy? James 1: 2. Note 3.
4. What will the trying of our faith, if patiently endured, do for us? Verse 3. Note 4.
5. What scope should be given to patience? What will result to us personally if we do this? Verse 4.
6. From whom should we ask wisdom? What encouragement is given those who thus seek? Verse 5.
7. From whom do all true wisdom and knowledge come? Jer. 8: 9. Compare James 3: 17.
8. How does the wisdom of this world compare with that which comes from above? 1 Cor. 1: 20, 25-27.
9. How are we to ask for this wisdom? James 1: 6, first part.
10. To what are those who ask with doubt compared? Verse 6, last part. Note 5.
11. What kind of prayer has the Lord promised to answer? Matt. 21: 22; Mark 11: 22-24.
12. What need the wavering man not think? James 1: 7.
13. What is he who wavers through unbelief called? What is he said to be? Verse 8.
14. What example is given of an unstable man? How does instability affect the development of character? Gen. 49: 3, 4.
15. What is possible to the one who believes God? Mark 9: 23.

Notes

1. James assumes no title. He does not claim to be the Lord's brother, or an apostle, or bishop at Jerusalem. He simply designates himself as "a servant of God," a title which is an honor above all others.
- He writes to the twelve tribes scattered abroad,—to all Christians. His exhortations to faith, stability, obedience, patience, and devotion to God, while equally applicable to any age and to any people, may be especially helpful to those who live through the conflicts of the last days.
2. As the instruction given reaches down to the last days, and Christians are designated as "the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad," it shows that no Israel is now recognized but Christian, or spiritual, Israel: This would explain how the sealing work of Rev. 7: 1-8, which gathers twelve thousand from each of the twelve tribes of Israel, can be fulfilled in the last generation.
3. "The word which is here translated 'temptation' signifies affliction, persecution, or trial of any kind; and in this sense is used here."—*Clarke*.
- When temptations come, we are not to consider them as a punishment, or as some curse or calamity visited upon us because we are wicked. God's people in all ages have been tried, many even suffering death.
4. The word steadfastness is given in the margin of the American Revised Version instead of patience. This gives the true idea. A person might seemingly be very patient and yet be very unstable. The design of all trials is to develop steadfastness, and stability is wrought into the character of the person who patiently endures trials.
5. Nothing presents a more striking symbol of instability and restlessness than the surging, ever-changing, shifting waves of the sea, never at rest, always on the move, coming in and going out, subject to wind and tide. Compare Isa. 57: 20, 21. The Lord does not want us to be like that; he exhorts us to be established on the immovable rock of faith. It is ask and receive; seek and find. If we ask for wisdom, he will not upbraid us for our ignorance, but from the storehouse of his fullness, will liberally give to us all that we need.

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An Appeal to the Warring Nations by an American

Stain Not the Sky

Ye gods of battle, lords of fear,
Who work your iron will as well
As once ye did with sword and spear,
With rifled gun and rending shell,—
Masters of sea and land, forbear
The fierce invasion of the inviolate air!

With patient daring man hath wrought
A hundred years for power to fly,
And shall we make his winged thought
A hovering horror in the sky,
Where flocks of human eagles sail,
Dropping their bolts of death on hill and dale?

Ah, no! the sunset is too pure,
The dawn too fair, the noon too bright,
For wings of terror to obscure
Their beauty, and betray the night
That keeps for man, above his wars,
The tranquil vision of untroubled stars.

Pass on, pass on, ye lords of fear!
Your footsteps in the sea are red,
And black on earth your paths appear
With ruined homes and heaps of dead.
Pass on, and end your transient reign,
And leave the blue of heaven without a stain.

The wrong ye wrought will fall to dust,
The right ye shielded will abide;
The world at last will learn to trust
In law to guard, and love to guide;
The peace of God that answers prayer
Will fall like dew from the inviolate air.

—Henry van Dyke, in the *Independent*.

Next Week

NEXT week there swings open another door of opportunity for our young people. I wonder how many will enter in. "There are three things that never return,—the sped arrow, the spoken word, and the lost opportunity."

"If you should read with the one object in view to improve the mind, and should read only as much as the mind can comprehend and digest, and would patiently persevere in such a course of reading, good results would be accomplished."—"Testimonies for the Church," Vol. III, page 465.

So often we hear young people say, "My! I would give a thousand dollars if I could play like that," or make a talk, or write an article. Would you? If you had a thousand dollars, you would spend it just as you are spending those thousand unimproved minutes. Remember —

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

The future of a young man or a young woman can be very easily foretold by his or her attitude toward present opportunities. The Missionary Volunteer Reading Courses for 1914-15, which begin in next week's INSTRUCTOR, throw open another door of opportunity for the Adventist youth. Will you enter in? If you have not obtained a set of books, or at least the first book of the course desired, do so at once. The first Senior book is J. Hudson Taylor's "A Retrospect," and costs 35 cents. The first Junior book is "Under Marching Orders," and costs 50 cents.

M. E. KERN.

A Negro Life Insurance Company

THERE are a number of life insurance associations and companies organized and conducted by and in the interests of Negroes, but the Standard Life Insurance Company of Atlanta, Georgia, claims to be the only one operating on old-line, legal reserve principles. This company commenced business in June, 1913, with a cash capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$16,000, all furnished by members of the Negro race. It maintains 25 branch offices and 208 agents in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas, its entire staff in home, branch offices, and field numbering 336.

The results of its first year's business show a total income of \$100,756; death claims paid, \$2,164; insurance in force, \$1,876,761 on the lives of 9,343 policyholders. The company has been twice examined by the insurance department of Georgia, and all its affairs were found in satisfactory condition. Some of the wealthiest and most prominent Negroes of the United States are among its stockholders.

The white population of the South should and will encourage institutions of this character for the constructive value they are bound to have in stemming the tide of thriftlessness and careless living so common among the masses of the Negroes in that section. — *The Independent*.

Panama Canal Rules Made Public

AMONG the regulations governing ships seeking passage through the Panama Canal, recently made public in a circular issued by the canal authorities, the most important are the quarantine regulations and those relating to the measurement of the tonnage of ships and the payment of tolls. All tolls must be paid in cash, or payment must be secured in some form satisfactory to the governor of the Canal Zone. Toll charges will be at the rate of \$1.20 for each one hundred cubic feet of "earning capacity" of the ship, the term earning capacity being used to indicate the amount of space left for passengers and cargo after deducting all the space required for the crew, machinery, and ship's stores of every kind. Each ship must have been carefully measured in accordance with the rules by some officer authorized to perform the work, and must have a "Panama Canal tonnage certificate" before being allowed to enter the canal. Special concessions are made to ships that go up into the fresh waters of Gatun Lake for sight-seeing or to get rid of barnacles but do not go through the canal. The quarantine rules are strict.— *Selected*.