

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

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GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

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From Here and There

The French conduct an ambulance service for wounded horses.

Telegraphic transmission of photographs has been introduced on the Berlin-Bagdad line.

Goat's milk is being used for cheese making on a larger scale than ever before in this country.

A New Jersey manufacturer is making an acceptable salad oil from the alligator pear, or avocado.

England is to make bullets out of hairpins. There seems to be no end to the usefulness of that little article.

Chicago carries the honors in the baseball world. This year she won the world's championship against New York.

Uncle Sam is to have a new army. One thousand war dogs are being gathered from noted kennels in California and in the Hudson Bay regions to be sent to the battle field in Europe.

The Humboldt River, which flows through central Nevada, is declared to be the most crooked river in the world. It crosses the Southern Pacific track twenty-eight times, necessitating as many bridges.

Cork fabric is a recent French production. It is waterproof, a nonconductor of heat, and unbreakable. Thin slices of cork are glued to cloth; or, if a stronger garment is desired, the cork sheets are placed between two layers of cloth.

The German ship "Vaterland" is now ready for service, and "Kaiser Wilhelm II" and "Cecilie" will be ready soon. These ships were taken over by the United States on its entry into the war. They will doubtless be used as transports to carry troops to Europe.

One of the greatest engineering feats in the history of mankind was successfully completed Sept. 20, 1917, when the large center span of the Quebec bridge was safely swung into place. The great structure is 3,229 feet long and contains 180,000,000 pounds of steel. The total cost was \$20,000,000, and it required eleven years to complete the task.

A large department store in New York City opens its working day with a "sing." A visitor who happens in punctually at eight o'clock hears a chorus of several hundred melodious voices mingling in agreeable songs, accompanied by an organ, in a large rotunda in the center of the store. The singing lasts five minutes or more, ending with "The Star-Spangled Banner." The employees seem to enjoy most heartily this unconventional introduction to the day's work.

Two very young gorillas have been captured in the African jungle, by Prof. R. L. Garner, of Philadelphia. He intends to educate them, with the purpose of seeing how much can be made of these man-like apes. Dinah is three years old, thirty-two inches high, and weighs forty pounds. She already knows her name. Professor Garner writes: "She is one of the jolliest things you ever saw. I let her out of her cage occasionally and we have some real romps. The other gorilla, Tom, is younger, but is a timid, savage little beggar and hasn't much sense." Professor Garner has spent several years in the African forests studying their ways and language—for he insists that they have a language.

To save the lives of the pythons of the Lincoln Park "zoo," in Chicago, a "food gun" has been invented. The jaws of the serpents are to be forced open and food shot down their throats. Pythons are expected to eat once a month, but two of the most valuable of these great snakes went on a hunger strike several months ago, and have refused to eat anything since. It was decided, therefore, to resort to "forcible feeding." Pythons in captivity quite commonly refuse to eat, and seem to commit suicide by starving themselves.

Dr. Gulick has prepared an elaborate plan for a skyscraper playground for Seward Park, which is to be twenty stories in height, the lower five or six stories to be devoted to business purposes, the succeeding stories to be used for swimming pools, basket ball, tennis courts, kindergartens, general games, and the like, while the top floors are to be used for a library and training school for playground workers, and the roof for an open playground.

Three meteors fell in Wisconsin July 4, at 6:20 p. m., within a radius of 57 miles. They were attended by smoke trails and explosions which shook the windows. Two of the meteorites were recovered, and weighed 80 and 200 pounds, respectively. While the other one was not recovered, it was said to be very much brighter than the sun.

Stoves are carried in one's pocket in Japan. A small tin brazier, which resembles a cigar case, contains the fuel in the form of a roll, like sausage. Each roll will burn for three hours. They are much used by travelers, school children, and sick people. The fuel is made of hemp stalks, mulberry, and the catalpa plants, these being pulverized and mixed with vegetable oil.

Few if any counties in the country can equal the achievement of Larue County in Kentucky. Its draft quota for the National Army was 132 men. Each of the 132 responded, was examined, passed, claimed no exemption, and entered service. Larue (then Hardin) County is the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln.

The government secret service agents found a huge hoard of sugar in a Buffalo warehouse. The bags and barrels were labeled "top-crust flour" and had flour sprinkled on them to complete the deception. It is estimated there were 150 carloads.

The Italians have invented a triplane which is planned to carry a crew of three, 2,750 pounds of bombs, three guns, and a fuel supply to last six hours. It has three 700-horsepower motors, and has a speed of 80 miles an hour.

The United States transport "Antilles" was sunk on its journey home from France. Seventy men were drowned.

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The Youth's Instructor

VOL. LXV

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 4, 1917

No. 49

I Volunteer

I VOLUNTEER for Jesus;
The sweetness of his name
Subdues this sin-scarred heart of mine,
And sets it all aflame.

At Jesus' feet I cast me;
The richness of his love
Assures me that he'll make all new—
My life, like that above.

Not worthy? No; but he is!
And he takes things of naught
To bring to nothing things that are,
And so my all I've brought.

My all of nothingness to him
Who made, and can make o'er,

From nothing, things that mighty are.
Things strong in his great power.

So take the gift, dear Saviour,
I have naught else to bring;
And now, if thou wilt fit me,
I'll serve thee well, my King.

Wherever thou wouldst have me,
Here, or beyond the sea,
Wherever, and in any work,
Only, O Lord, with thee.

Thy presence is the glory,
The Word of truth the cheer
That buoys me up. Thy flowing love
Makes service, O, so dear.

—Welcome Visitor.

Consecration— with a New Meaning

C. S. LONGACRE

CONSECRATION with a new meaning is needed now. We are facing the most momentous struggle of all the ages. The long-expected crisis is upon us. Every day is trembling with destinies. A new hour has struck. New opportunities have arisen. Great responsibilities confront us. The curtain has been lifted, and we are facing a different world, with an unfinished task before us. All this calls for a new experience—a consecration with a new meaning.

We have prayed that God would hold the winds from desolating all the earth. He has heard the prayers of his people, and confined the raging conflict to the iron ring which encircles the borders of the central powers of Europe, though ninety per cent of the inhabitants of the world are drawn into this mighty holocaust. But how much longer can we expect God to hold the winds from their utter loosening? We cannot consistently ask God to continue to hold the winds of strife much longer. Our prayers are a mockery unless we consecrate ourselves anew to God for the speedy finishing of his work. We must put a new meaning into our prayers and our consecrations.

God expects more of us after he has held the winds in answer to our prayers than he ever did before, and he has a perfect right to expect more of us, because of the peculiar situation and the exigency of the times. Such a time as this calls for a surrender of ourselves, our talents, our plans, our lives, and our treasure. It calls for a new covenant of sacrifice to God. It means a mobilization of all our forces of mind and body, as well as all our possessions, for service in the army of the Lord, to win the last and crowning battle for the Lord God Almighty. The time has come to sever every earthly tie; to give up our fondest hopes of worldly prospects; to part with our dearest friends on earth; to sacrifice every cherished comfort; and to lay everything on the altar of consecration and seal it, if need be, with a martyr's precious lifeblood. This is what the warring nations demand of every able-bodied man they are calling into the service of a carnal warfare, and millions have already paid the price of their lives for the honor of their countries. Why should God expect less of us in the greatest enterprise which he ever intrusted to mortals? The sacrifice which the world is making to win the perishing laurels of war.

should arouse us to a still deeper consecration to win for our crowns stars which will never lose their luster. A passion to save the lost should be the controlling power in our lives.

God expects and requires more of those who are candidates for translation than he did of those who died in Christ in past generations. This fact attaches a new meaning to our consecration. Those who are saved from passing through the portals of the tomb will have to stand without fault before the throne of God with a perfected Christian character.

"The seal of God will never be placed upon the forehead of an impure man or woman. It will never be placed upon the forehead of the ambitious, world-loving man or woman. It will never be placed upon the forehead of men or women of false tongues or deceitful hearts." "Not one of us will ever receive the seal of God while our characters have one spot or stain upon them." But thank God for the assurance of hope. "No one need say his case is hopeless, that he cannot live the life of a Christian. Ample provision is made by the death of Christ for every soul. Jesus is our ever-present help in time of need."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. V, pp. 214-216.

"Those who consecrate body, soul, and spirit to God, will constantly receive a new endowment of physical, mental, and spiritual power. The inexhaustible supplies of heaven are at their command. . . . Through coöperation with Christ, they are made complete in him, and in their human weakness they are enabled to do the deeds of Omnipotence. . . . The time demands greater efficiency and deeper consecration. I cry to God, Raise up and send forth messengers filled with a sense of their responsibility, men in whose hearts self-idolatry, which lies at the foundation of all sin, has been crucified; who are willing to consecrate themselves without reserve to God's service; whose souls are alive to the sacredness of the work and the responsibility of their calling; who are determined not to bring to God a maimed sacrifice, which cost them neither effort nor prayer."—*Gospel Workers*, pp. 112-114.

Our joy in the world to come will be commensurate with the sacrifice and consecration we have made in this world for the cause of Christ. The greatest strug-

gle that we have in this life is the surrender of our plans to the will of God. No surrender is complete until our most cherished plans are all laid on the altar of sacrifice to be given up or carried out as God may choose. No greater glory can come to a youth than to consecrate himself and his plans to God.

A consecration is now needed which makes no mental reservations, and burns all bridges behind it. The time has come to provide new bottles for the new wine, and new garments for the new man. The reforming and patching up processes of the old life must be exchanged for a new life altogether. A motive of love must take the place of a sense of duty, or our religion will be worthless in the sight of Heaven. An undying passion for lost souls must be substituted in the place of the love of money, worldly honor, and sensual pleasure. A desire to reach the highest ideals in the Christian life instead of the lowest acceptable standards must be the new meaning of an up-to-date consecration. We need a consecration which will not only lead to a spiritual revival in our souls, but to a transmutation of our highest ideals into a transformed life, which will measure with the fulness of the life of Christ. Our only hope of heaven is to have Christ formed within, the hope of glory. Fulness of power comes with whole-hearted consecration. God is still waiting for an opportunity to demonstrate what he can accomplish *through a human life that is entirely surrendered to the divine will*. It is possible for you to be that one.

Getting and Giving the Best

COULD we step forward to the last of the last days, and lay this life over into the great democratic past, where all things stand upon their true merit, then we should be able to choose to use our days more wisely. But this we cannot do; yet ours is a better lot. We may let God choose for us.

And it pays to enter often into the chamber of prayer to talk with God about the best things in life; for Satan with his reversed field glass has given us a wrong perspective, and it is only when we withdraw from the world's hustle, and from our own selfish desires, and stand quietly face to face with God, that we get a true view of life.

Closely associated with what we count the best things in life is that impelling power of ambition which is constantly drawing us up or down toward our ideal. Nearly all are fiercely resolved to succeed, and are panting to reach some goal,—of wealth, of honor, of pleasure, of knowledge, or of ease. And how sad it is to see thousands of young people rushing headlong into these quicksands of life, when the selfsame powers might be utilized in raising them to life's highest possibilities!

Young friend, what does life mean to you? Are you living just to have a good time? or are you trying to get and to give the best? Remember things are not always what they seem. Sometimes appearances are so deceiving that we really cannot trust our own judgment. We need a wiser and stronger hand than our own to guide us in life in order to be safe. If our eyes are fastened upon the tinsel of the world, and we are grasping at shadows; if nothing in life seems more important than greenbacks or pleasure or fine clothes, let us pray God to anoint our eyes, that we may see how life transcends all these.

We need God in everything every day. We need him all the time. Only God knows what is best for

you and me; and only when we have him in our lives, can we give our best to the world. Then will you not try to get better acquainted with him? Will you not meet him every morning in the chamber of secret prayer? Will you not make the Morning Watch a Medo-Persian plan of your life, that God may choose for you the best and teach you how to give the best to others?

MATILDA ERICKSON.

Accuracy or Intellectual Honesty

SOME one has said that "accuracy is intellectual honesty" and that "honesty is the best policy." The truth of these statements will not be questioned; but the application may not be altogether clear.

There are two prominent forms of intellectual dishonesty,—overstatement and understatement, the former being perhaps the more common. It is called exaggeration. People addicted to this form of intellectual dishonesty are invariably making statements that stretch beyond the mark of honesty, as did the little fellow who watched the street parade, and who on returning from it remarked, "O papa, I saw a dozen elephants," when there were only three or four.

The young woman in describing her new hat would lead you to believe she paid about three times as much for it as she really did. In this age a false pretense of wealth is undoubtedly the most flagrant form of intellectual dishonesty.

Thousands of instances of such forms of dishonesty are occurring every day. No wonder the child scarcely knows that such statements are dishonest, when he hears so many of his seniors constantly exaggerating. If he is an inquisitive child, he is often met with such remarks as, "Run away, Willie, you have asked me that question a thousand times already." Probably he had asked it once or twice before, but did not receive a satisfactory answer according to his way of thinking. The answer was too superficial, and not explicit enough in the details. Children are usually curious to know all the whys and wherefores; and many of the little details, which to us seem a waste of time to mention, are of great concern to them. His fund of knowledge is limited, and the details help to enlarge it.

Understatement of the truth is a falling short of the mark of honesty.

One morning John's father told him to saw a pile of wood before his return. John's brother, James, also had a pile to saw, but James was not very industrious, and sawed only about one half of his pile, while John finished his completely. John was very eager to tell his father that James had not finished his work, so he said, "Papa, James has sawed only a few sticks of his pile." This is still exaggeration, but it lies on the opposite side of the mark of honesty. It is that form of exaggeration which falls short of being honest, while the other form steps beyond the mark of honesty.

Accuracy of statement in minor details is, therefore, of great importance in the development of honesty in the character. Honesty is reckoned at par value always. Its price never fluctuates, and no brokerage should be added or subtracted. Our statements should never be made above par nor below par, but always at par—a Yea, Yea, and a Nay, Nay, as saith the Lord. Let us therefore speak in mathematical precision. Our brokerage fees will be charged according to the trouble we make others by our overstatements and understatements.

Poor Richard Junior's philosophy states that Diogenes needed a lantern to find an honest man in his day, but that in these days he could see the whitewash a mile off. An insincerity of heart coupled with the prevailing habit of exaggeration makes a Pharisaical character, which Christ denounced as a whited sepulcher, being filled with dead men's bones, or rank dishonesty. The Pharisees made many false pretensions and lived an exaggerated form of godliness without the power thereof. They used plenty of whitewash to hide the insincerity of heart and purpose within.

MARY M. CRAWFORD.

Important Announcement

A YEAR ago we announced that because of increased cost of paper it was necessary to increase the subscription rate of the INSTRUCTOR. Our readers were loyal. They knew from experience that the increase was justified. Instead of the new price decreasing our list, the list now contains nearly one thousand more names than it did on Jan. 1, 1917.

At the time we made the advance in our subscription rate, it was with the hope that before another year had passed the prices of materials might have become more nearly normal. Then, too, a year ago the only advance which we attempted to cover by the increase in price was partially to make up for the increased price of paper. Not only has paper advanced to about twice its former price, but all other items entering into the cost of production, have increased from fifty to one hundred per cent.

During the year 1917 we were favored in having some paper on hand at the beginning of the year which had been bought at the old figures. We shall have none of this cheap paper to use in 1918. The cost of mailing the INSTRUCTOR will be increased in 1918 when the section of the new tax bill relative to second-class postage rates goes into effect.

It was evident before the year was half over that the INSTRUCTOR rates were too low. In fact, on most of our papers, which were sent out at club rates, we were receiving considerably less than factory cost, to say nothing of the promotion expense, and of the salaries of the mailing employees.

No final action was taken, however, until the situation was presented to the members of the General and North American Division Conference Committees at the Fall Council. They voted to approve a raise in subscription rates as recommended by the publishers.

We announce, therefore, that beginning Jan. 1, 1918, the subscription rates to the YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR will be increased, and on and after that date the rates will be:

Single subscription, one year.....	\$1.75
Single subscription, six months.....	1.00
Clubs of five or more to one address:	
One year, each.....	\$1.25
Six months, each.....	.75
Three months, each.....	.40

These rates will, we know, fall heaviest upon our Sabbath schools where clubs of the INSTRUCTOR are purchased for the pupils, but we believe you will agree that it is better for all to help share the burden, than for your publishing house to lose several thousand dollars each year in publishing our young people's paper.

Opportunity is given to renew a subscription, whether single or club, between now and Jan. 1, 1918, at present rates. If your letter is postmarked not later than Dec. 31, 1917, subscription or renewals will be

accepted at present rates, but if postmarked Jan. 1, 1918, or later, the new rates will apply. Those who wish to secure present rates for another year are at liberty to do so, by subscribing or renewing before January 1 next, no matter when the present subscription may expire. Orders may be sent to your conference tract society office.

Missionary Volunteer Experiences in Christian Help Work

THE work of saving souls does not depend alone on the ordained minister. God has given to him his work, but he has also placed a solemn responsibility upon the individual members of his church. To the youth of our denomination he has given a special work. There are many precious, honest-hearted persons, either sick or blind, or otherwise physically unable to leave the institutions which they must call home the rest of their lives, who may never receive



A CHRISTIAN HELP BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA

a knowledge of the gospel of Christ unless it is carried to them.

The following account of work done by the Christian Help Band of a British Columbia Missionary Volunteer Society, sent us by Mrs. R. A. Vass, shows the importance of doing good wherever we can, and the possibilities there are in Christian Help work:

"Some of the young people from the River Road church have gone each week to visit the incurable patients at the Ebourn Hospital near the Fraser River. They also give to each one a copy of a truth-laden paper. Bright smiles and words of cheer gladden the hearts of men who have been confined to bed or wheel chair for many years. One dear old man has been in this condition for ten years. Others, for four, five, six, seven, or eight years.

"The men look forward eagerly to these visits, and are very much disappointed if anything prevents them. One night we gave them a concert, and if you could

have seen their faces and heard their words of thanks and blessing, it would have brought tears to your eyes.

"One afternoon Sister Smead took four of them in her automobile to a Bible study given at the Little River Road church. It took a long time to get them into the church, and a much longer time to get them out again. One poor man sat on the top step and just let himself down step by step, as we used to do when children. It was very pitiful, but they greatly enjoyed the study, which was on the signs of the times. Later a garden party was given on a pretty lawn, one of the friends carrying the men there and back in her car. The men were like a lot of boys on their first excursion. Their poor old paralyzed bodies did not prevent their hearts from throbbing with joy.

"Raspberries and cream, cake, lemonade, sandwiches, buttermilk, etc., had been prepared, and were much enjoyed. One old man said to me, 'It is a long time since I went to a picnic;' some of the men had not been away from the hospital all the years they had lived there. They sat on the lawn in comfortable chairs, and listened to the beautiful hymns that were sung. One poor old palsied man insisted that we take him along, much to our consternation; and when he was placed in the automobile, he laughed like a child. It seemed best not to attempt to take him from the car, so one of the sisters sat by him and fed him; he ate heartily, and enjoyed the outing immensely.

"When evening came, and the last group had been safely returned to the hospital, our happy hearts soothed our tired bodies by singing:

"One more day's work for Jesus,
One less of life for me;
But heaven is nearer,
And Christ is dearer,
Than yesterday to me."

The Cross of Christ

NEARLY two thousand years ago the city throng that went out of one of the most important Eastern cities of the Old World viewed on a near-by hill the form of three crosses, on the center one an individual who, the inscription said, called himself "King of the Jews." From that day to this, for nineteen hundred years, the cross has been prominent in the world's life, and men have had to consider whether they would make Jesus first in their hearts.

Six thousand years ago serious rebellion broke out among the angels of heaven, which was carried to the newly created world, causing havoc and ruin to the souls of men as it had to the angelic host. The One with the Father looked down Time's stream, and saw in the cross the power to save ruined man and the power to draw doubting angels, who for lack of knowledge sympathized in the rebellion, back to their allegiance to God. And he said, "I, if I be lifted up, . . . will draw all men unto me." The cross has proved itself to have an unlimited power for drawing souls from the evils that beset them, to the life that is in God. It is stronger by far than the strongest of magnets, for even their enormous, inherent mechanical power is not sufficient to raise some of the wrecked vessels lying many fathoms deep on the ocean's bottom. Those who are acquainted with the sea are of the opinion that the "Titanic" is beyond the reach of salvage apparatus. However, a certain engineer believes that by means of a device that he has invented the ocean liner can be raised. He declares that the sunken vessel will come up when his "pontoons" are placed on the surface and his "magnets" welded to her sides.

This is an untried theory, but the power of the precious blood of Jesus Christ to raise every wrecked life from sin's deepest sea is a tried and proved fact. "I, if I be lifted up," said Jesus, "will draw all men unto me." By the unlimited drawing power of the mighty magnet of his grace he is able to lift every sinner from the depths of sin and the sloughs of despondency, and to plant his feet on solid ground.

Into all lands the message of the cross has found its way and lifted from the dregs, honest-hearted men and women. A few nights ago some of our missionaries were walking down one of China's inland cities, passing and being passed by throngs, when out of the darkness a musical voice rang out, "*Ping-an si-mu*," Peace to you, lady (the Chinese Christian's greeting), and they turned aside to catch a better glimpse of one who had been lifted from heathenism and whose clear voice, in the midst of China's darkness, was praising the sacrifice of the cross. This is only one of the hundreds of Chinese who are daily witnessing for Christ and who are of the same material that the 20,000 were, who in the northern province of Chili in the days of the Boxer uprising, rather than deny its power by spitting on the forms of some crosses in the sand, suffered death by one hundred cuts.

It is the cross that brings to one's mind noble, uplifting thoughts, that causes one to think of Jesus, of the value of a life and of "What will a man give in exchange for his soul?" It brings sweetness into life and dispenses grace and comfort wherever its power is felt. May the great God teach you its mighty power, help you to exemplify it in your lives, and to tell others of the source of its power.

What is the source of its power? Ah, it is Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour of mankind. Infidels of the past have criticized the idea of salvation through Christ, but have offered nothing to take its place. So, well may we, with the good and blest of all the ages past, "nail our hopes to the cross." Christianity is the only religion with a cross in it, and the only one with salvation. Let us be proud of it, and boldly proclaim its meaning to all men. Let us never forget that he was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities. Where was he wounded? Where was he bruised? I quote: "In Palestine. Yes, but let us come nearer. On Calvary. Yes, but nearer still. On his head, on his back, in his side, in his feet and hands. The thorny crown pierced his brow, the cruel scourge lacerated his back, the spear found its way to his heart, and the spikes pierced his hands and feet, the head for wisdom, the heart for love, the back for burdens, the feet for duty, and the hands for blessed service. As all of his person was wounded and bruised for us, let us consecrate all of self to him."

M. G. CONGER.

Words of Comfort

LET us remember that Jesus knows us individually, and is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. He knows the wants of each of his creatures, and reads the hidden, unspoken grief of every heart. If one of the little ones for whom he died is injured, he sees it, and calls the offender to account. Jesus is the Good Shepherd. He cares for his feeble, sickly, wandering sheep. He knows them all by name. The distress of every sheep and every lamb of his flock touches his heart of sympathizing love, and the cry for aid reaches his ear.—"*Testimonies for the Church*."



THE HOME CIRCLE

"You must live each day at your very best;
The work of the world is done by few;
God asks that a part be done by you."



Tangled Arithmetic

If one boy, playing,
Makes one bit of noise,
How many bits, think you, are made
By two little boys?

Where is the answer?
Not in any rule
That your teacher made you learn
When you went to school.

Those rules are easy;
All they'd have you do
Would simply be to set down one
Multiplied by two.

But two boys, playing,—
Thus the sum is done,—
Make ten to twenty times the noise
That is made by one.

—Emma S. Francis.

Minnie Wimble's Great-Aunt

IF it had merely come to my ears as gossip," said Mrs. Odlin, with dignity, "I should have paid no attention. I have always thought well of Minnie Wimble. But I cannot reject the testimony of my own eyes."

"Of course not, Lucretia," assented Mrs. Bessey, somewhat tartly, "but there's such a thing as seeing straight and understanding crooked."

"That has scarcely a friendly sound, Susan," rejoined Mrs. Odlin, stiffening. "All I can say is, I possess a fair intelligence and excellent eyesight, and Minnie Wimble's land adjoins mine, and I see what I see. If I had a great-aunt eighty-five years old visiting *me*, I hope I should fulfil my duty to the aged as I understand it. I don't say that Minnie Wimble doesn't understand hers differently, but—well! to see that poor, frail, silver-haired, tiny, old lady with a limp actually doing Minnie's washing and spreading it out to dry! I was observing orioles through my opera glass and she came directly in line, so I saw the whole thing."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Bessey.

Mrs. Odlin flushed, and rose to leave. "If you persistently misinterpret my remarks, Susan, I'm sorry," she observed, "but I think I'd better go. I have a call to make on Mrs. Teeby and a few of the neighbors."

"And I rather think that I have a call to make on Minnie Wimble," murmured Mrs. Bessey, looking after her departing guest with a peculiar expression. "It'll probably be a pleasure, and I'm quite sure it's a duty."

It was the brisk, little, old great-aunt herself who limped to open the door. Mrs. Wimble was out, but Mrs. Bessey accepted a cordial invitation to come in, and the old lady was soon chatting delightedly of the pleasures of her visit.

"All my great-nieces are good to me," she said proudly, "but Minnie's the most understanding. The others, bless them! want to keep me wrapped in cotton wool so's I won't break, but Minnie lets me help her do things. You wouldn't believe, now, the good time we've been having together with Grandmother Landon's laces. They needed looking over, and Minnie had put it off till I came, because she remembered I was dainty-fingered handling such things, and she'd a notion there was one or two might be put in shape to use, now fichus and capes have come in again.

Grandmother Landon's wrought collars were famous, and there's a shaped net shoulder scarf with scallops and a basket-of-grapes pattern—well, you'll see it soon, for Minnie's going to wear it guest night at the club; but you be sure, deary, to ask her to let you look at the work close to. It's wonderful!

"The scarf was yellow as could be when we took it out of the trunk, and a stitch gone here and there and dreadfully tender; Minnie said she was afraid to touch it. She let me wash it and bleach it all myself, and, deary, it's come out *beautiful*! Minnie's as pleased as can be, and so am I. And somehow, just looking over the old trunk together got us telling stories and remembering things, and talking family talk, so's it most seemed like going back to when Sister Maria was with me, and we used to talk by the hour, sewing together for the children. Well, well! Maria's been dead thirty years now, and I'm a very old woman, and Minnie's still a young one; but she's understanding, my dear; she's understanding!"

"Yes," said Mrs. Bessey, softly, "she is." Soon she said good-by with a friendly smile on her lips, but something rather like the light of battle in her eyes. "I really must go," she explained. "You see, I have other calls to make—on Mrs. Teeby and a few of the neighbors."

To herself she murmured as she reached the gate, "Lucretia Odlin's trail needs following up, and for once it's going to be followed, and followed quick."—*Selected.*

Household Suggestions

WHEN the soles of new shoes are dipped several times in very hot mutton tallow, they will wear nearly twice as long.

Do you want to save wear on your stockings? Then glue a scrap of velvet very smoothly on the inside of each shoe heel.

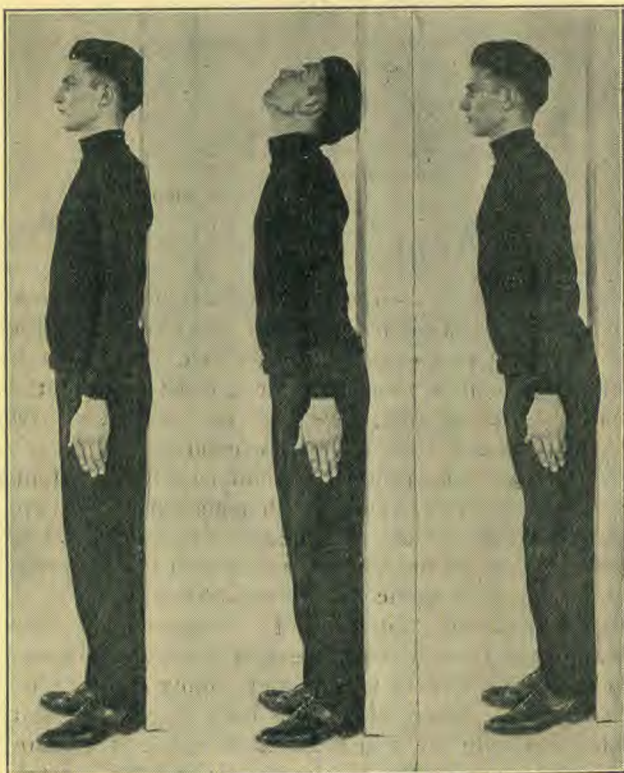
If new enamel pans are placed in a pan of water and the water allowed to come to a boil, then set aside to cool, they will last much longer without burning, cracking, or chipping.

When lemons are so dry that they are of little use, place them in the oven until they are heated through. You will be surprised at the amount of juice they will then give.—*Selected.*

Physical Training Compulsory

ONE of the first things about which teachers and parents should be concerned is the posture of the children, how they carry the body when sitting and walking, because their physical and mental health are both dependent upon the proper carriage of the body.

An article by Mr. Cleveland Moffett which appeared in *McClure's Magazine* emphasizes the close relation of physical training to mental and physical efficiency.



The following lengthy extract from his article contains helpful suggestions:

"A little girl who had heard her father talking about the war, said recently to her mother:

"Mother, it says in the geography that Russia is the largest country in Europe."

"Yes, dear."

"And Russia has the largest population?"

"Yes, dear, it has."

"But father says Russia doesn't amount to much in the war. Why is that, mother, if Russia is so big and has so many people? Why can't they do anything they want to?"

"The mother hesitated, being a little puzzled herself."

"Why — er — I suppose it's because the Russian people haven't — er — they haven't had the right kind of teaching, the right kind of training."

"Well spoken! The most learned man could not have answered better. That is what the anguished world needs today, not only in Russia, but in all lands — the right kind of teaching, the right kind of training! There lies the sole hope of tortured humanity, the only relief from all-encompassing miseries and injustices. And now that Russia has become a democracy, the light will dawn for her."

"We Americans pride ourselves on many excellences in our educational system — our public schools, private schools, colleges. And yet — . . ."

"How about our system of physical training? What kind of citizens shall we have without proper physical training? What kind of fathers shall we have? What kind of mothers?"

Compulsory Physical Examination

"I talked about this recently to Dean Briggs of Harvard University, and found him inclined to favor the idea that physical training should be made compulsory in American colleges, at least for freshmen. And, as showing a trend in this direction, he pointed out that Harvard, for the last year, has adopted a plan of compulsory physical examination for all new students, a thing that would at one time have been regarded as a gross violation of personal liberty."

"The first physical examination of Harvard's freshman class (completed March, 1917) leads to some startling conclusions: four fifths of the new class, numbering 746 students, are found to have defective posture; that is, they slouch forward, or are narrow-chested, or have protruding abdomens or bad feet. In other words, they are more or less physically unfit."

"This is a matter of great importance, for defective posture indicates constricted lung space, impaired breathing power, a crowding together or displacement of vital organs; in short, a tendency to disease which is borne out by a higher percentage record of illness among bad-posture boys than among those who stand and carry themselves properly."

"There is no reason to doubt that the same condition exists among students at Yale, Princeton, Columbia — in fact, in all our colleges and high schools and among all American boys and young men. As a nation we are untrained physically. Take a million American men of military age from all classes, let them be examined according to standards of the United States army; one half of them will be rejected as unfit for military service."

"This is the opinion of physical trainers, athletic instructors, army officers. It must be the opinion of any intelligent citizen who keeps his eyes open. Look at the men and boys you pass on the street and judge for yourself. How many of them are physically fit? How many are overfed, underexercised, short-winded, weaklings, dyspeptics, alcoholics, incapable of endurance? How many carry themselves well — head up, shoulders square, stomach in, chest out? Not half of them, certainly; which is not saying that they could



not benefit by training, but simply that they need training."

"The United States has become effeminized," said Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske recently. "George Washington would not know us, and General Grant would be shocked to see the difference in manner and

carriage between the young men of today and the young men that marched behind him only fifty years ago."

"I must add that, if our men and boys are thus physically defective, it is evident that our girls and women must suffer even more from inferiorities. Look at them — in the shops, on the streets, anywhere! Note how many girls of high-school age are round-shouldered! Is there any reason, except ignorance and



neglect, why American girls should be round-shouldered?

"Watch our women waddling or mincing along, handicapped by restricting garments, by absurd shoes! Handicapped by unwholesome fat! Think how differently God meant them to walk. Picture the Indian maidens, the Syrian women, straight as arrows, lithe and slender, striding over mountains and plains, nature's princesses, with water jars

poised on their heads! How can American mothers expect to have fine children unless they take better care of themselves?

"Oh, if some apostle could rise up and teach American women that beauty depends upon health, not upon anything that is bought in a bottle! And inspire them to pursue the health ways of bodily exercise and food abstemiousness as assiduously as they powder their noses and rub cheap lotions into their faces!

Training Acorns to be Oaks

"Let us now consider the education of American boys. What is wrong with this education? How can we better train our precious acorns to be oaks?

"In the first place, we can make sure that our children have proper physical training. Every father, for example, should teach his children at an early age to do simple setting-up and breathing exercises, say for five minutes every morning before dressing. Here are three such exercises that will help wonderfully in lung development:

"1. Stand erect, arms at sides. Inhale slowly but hard, mouth shut, raising the arms and stretching them sideways until backs of hands touch over head. Return slowly, exhaling through the mouth. Do this six times.

"2. Stand erect, arms reaching forward. Raise arms overhead and stretch, inhaling through nostrils. Return slowly, exhaling through mouth. Do this six times.

"3. Lie flat on floor, heels and toes together, knees together, chest arched, abdomen in, chin in. Place arms overhead with back of head on floor. Inhale and exhale repeatedly, raising chest and abdomen alternately. Do this ten times.

"Also every father should see to it before his children are ten years old that bad conditions, due to tonsils, adenoids, mouth breathing, obstructed nasal passages, eye defects, ear defects, teeth defects, have been properly attended to by private experts or in public hospitals. These things have a direct bearing upon the child's general health and efficiency."

Mr. Stevenson, of the Allen-Stevenson School, New York City, said that he regarded "physical training as the foundation on which everything else rests. If a boy is doing badly in his studies, if he is irritable, careless, disobedient, our first idea is not to preach to him or punish him, but to find out if anything is wrong with his bodily condition. We send for Anton Muller, our physical director, and take up the case with him. For weeks this boy is studied from a standpoint of physical health, sometimes with the coöperation of a doctor, and nine times out of ten the cause of the classroom trouble is located and remedied in the gymnasium."

"As indicating the fine result obtained at this school through Mr. Muller's care and coöperation with the teachers, I may mention that a recent physical exam-

ination of one hundred Allen-Stevenson boys, discovered only two who showed bad posture!

"It was a joy to me to watch these young fellows, bare to the waist, go through their table work and boxing bouts, then stand for inspection—straight backs, even shoulders, magnificent chest development, skin alive and glowing. And I saw the same fine results of this work continued at the 'Boyville' summer camp.

"When I get through with my boys," said Mr. Muller with pride, "they are broader, heavier, bigger in all proportions—you ought to see some of them when they start!"

"Another point in the new educational wisdom is that physical training must be universal; our schools and colleges should be concerned not with the making of a few star athletes (usually unbalanced persons), but with the making of a large number of all-round men. I would not send a boy to a preparatory school or a college where excessive importance is attached to the results of athletic competitions with rival institutions in football, baseball, rowing, and track events. In such schools and colleges the inevitable tendency is to overtrain a few dozen students who 'make' the teams (and often suffer for it in later years), and to neglect the training of several hundred other students who are not considered important by the trainers since they have not the making of star athletes.

Which School to Choose

"I would send a boy to a school or college where the reasonable physical training of every student is considered as important as that of every other student, and where such reason-

able physical training is obligatory for all students, with no exceptions!

"In addition to general athletic games in which all students must take part it is important that individual physical needs and defects of certain boys be studied and exercises supplied to meet such individual needs.

"At the Asheville School I talked with the gymnasium trainer, Jasper Richardson, who takes in hand round-shouldered boys, and requires them to go through certain back-straightening, lung-developing movements until they have attained correct posture. Or he takes flat-footed boys, and gives them helpful foot exercises—rising on the toes, walking on the outside edge of the feet while toeing in, ankle-turning and stretching exercises which develop weakened foot muscles. Or he takes boys with well-developed legs but thin arms, and builds up their arms symmetrically with dumb-bells, wands, and rowing machines.

"One thing that I am keen about," said Mr. Richardson, "is to see that the boys do exercises to strengthen the abdominal muscles,—trunk twisting, sideways bending, up-and-down abdominal exercises. This is an important part of physical training, since it has to do with digestive and intestinal hygiene, and it is often neglected."

"There are encouraging signs that the importance of universal physical training is coming to be understood also





in some American girls' schools and girls' colleges. One of the best girls' schools in New York City has in its new building given up an entire floor to an open-air, covered gymnasium for use in all weathers, my only criticism being that some of the exercises here are optional instead of compulsory with the pupils.

"And Vassar College has so far awakened to the need of better physical training for its young women that quite recently Anton Muller was called upon to make suggestions looking toward the introduction of his posture-building system.

"It is certain that if thousands of bad-posture girls only knew how easy it would have been a few years ago (when they were twelve or fourteen) for them to have developed straight backs, even shoulders, full busts, and how much better they would feel and look, they would be indignant at parents and teachers who allowed them to fall into sagging, stooping ways."

Our schools should not be behind in anything that makes for the betterment of pupils mentally, morally, or physically. In the church-school grades much attention should be given to the correct posture and carriage of the body. Simple corrective and developing exercises should form a part of the regular work. The INSTRUCTOR of July 24 gave some exercises that will greatly help boys in attaining physical health and efficiency. It requires effort and time to carry out a regular schedule of body-developing exercises; but it is worth all the time and effort it demands.

Our Boston Juniors

OUR Boston Juniors have made a most unique Standard of Attainment scrapbook. It had not occurred to me that such a book could be so interesting as is the one our Juniors in Boston have made.

The first part of this beautiful book is made up of brief sketches of the life of Christ, "the first Missionary Volunteer;" an appropriate picture accompanying each sketch. Then follow short stories on Bible doctrines; and it is remarkable how the Juniors have managed to find suitable pictures to illustrate different Bible truths.

The denominational history part of the book is just as interesting. It consists of short articles on the pioneers. These articles, as well as those on the life of Christ and on Bible doctrines, are written by the Juniors. With each biographical sketch is a picture of the pioneer, and in a few instances the skilful pen of the Junior has drawn the pioneer's home. There are also studies in this part of the book showing how each line of our denominational work has developed, and explaining the present plan of organization. On the closing pages are the names and pictures of the Juniors who have made this most interesting Standard of Attainment scrapbook.

Those of us who have seen this book appreciate it very much. I wish every Junior society could see it; but I wish even more that every Junior would try to make a Standard of Attainment scrapbook for himself. The Boston Juniors have set us a good example, for aside from the one made by the entire society, each member made one of his own. Who will be the next Junior to make a Standard of Attainment scrapbook?

MATILDA ERICKSON.

It is revealed that Franz von Papen, formerly German military attaché, is among the seventeen men indicted by the New York Grand Jury for complicity in bomb plots.

President Wilson announced an agreement between the War Industries Board and the steel manufacturers by which the price of steel in all forms is reduced almost one half.

The depth bomb is one means of combating the submarine. It is timed so that it explodes when it gets to a certain depth, because of pressure. If it strikes within a few hundred feet of the submarine, it creates such a commotion that the submarine will be crushed.

Surgery is every day accomplishing feats heretofore thought impossible. Dr. W. J. Hurley, head surgeon of St. Bernard's in Chicago, performed an operation in which he transplanted a rib, making a chin for a ten-year-old boy. The teeth were also put in. His chin had been shot away by a shotgun.





Fulfilled

At break of day, bold chanticleer,
Who loved to make a show,
Sought out his owner's highest peak
From which to loudly crow.
"The neighbors all about the place
Who hear my stirring notes
Will vow, 'There ne'er was such a bird.'"
Thus to himself he gloats.

"There ne'er was such a bird,
There ne'er was such a bird;
The neighbors all around will say,
'There ne'er was such a bird.'"

"My plumage, too, is very rare,
My topknot shows good breed.
Loud notes, fine coats, sure, make fine birds.
Say nothing of the feed.
My tones so very loud and shrill
Will surely reach all ears:
'O matchless, early bird!' they'll say,
And appraise me with the peers.

"There ne'er was such a bird,
There ne'er was such a bird;
The neighbors all around will say,
'There ne'er was such a bird.'"

"Close every window, crevice, door,"
From every house was heard.
"That offensive rooster'll drive me wild;
There ne'er was such a bird.
His gaudy coat bespeaks his worth.
To make his coarseness heard,
He'll split his throat some day, I ween;
There ne'er was such a bird."

"There ne'er was such a bird,
There ne'er was such a bird;
The neighbors all around *did* say,
"There ne'er was such a bird!"

LETTA STERLING LEWIS.

Dorothy

GENEVA E. HART

OUR dark-eyed, happy-hearted baby was running everywhere a baby should go, and sometimes where she should not, as they all do. One sad day she was taken ill, a sickness which soon developed into infantile paralysis. This was not so severe a case as some, and she began to walk again a little in three months, but was quite lame, and fell so easily that she did not much care to be with other children.

One day while I was reading the INSTRUCTOR, Dorothy came and wanted to see. The paper was open at the Children's Page, containing at the top a small picture of Jesus holding a little child and surrounded by others. I said that that was Jesus who loved little children; that he had gone up to heaven, but was coming again to take all the good people to live with him. She understood it, and said "Jesus," although it was among the very first words she spoke. Her eyes would sparkle as she said it, and she would put up her little hands and tell it the best she could by saying, "Jesus — sky — me — papa — mamma — back." She never tired of looking at it, and would pass by every other picture with only a glance at a bird or kitty, till she found it, to show to any one who came, and tell the person all about it in her baby way. Very often she would come, several times a day sometimes, to "find Jesus," and I would look for pictures of him until I wished every paper had Jesus in it. One might tell by the little finger marks nearly every paper that has a picture of Jesus. Later she would say, "Gamma, sing Jesus," when I would sing "Jesus Loves Me," and others. She said to a little friend who was singing another song, "Let's sing Jesus."

How we ask God that the tiny seed planted in the heart of this little child may grow and bear much fruit in the kingdom by leading others to "find Jesus."

While one sows another must water, and God will give the increase. Let us not forget to sow the seed in the springtime of life, before the evil days come.

How Edith Harvey Spent Her Vacation

EDITH had entered a near-by college in the fall, and was enthusiastic over her new experiences in college life. On returning home for her first vacation, she said one morning as she entered her father's study, her blue eyes sparkling, her young body vibrating with joyousness of life: "Father, I want to go canvassing next summer!"

"Canvassing!" ejaculated her father, as he smiled incredulously at his young daughter.

"Yes, sir, canvassing." Then she related a few of the wonderful experiences some of the students had had while selling books during the preceding summer, several of the boys having earned two and three scholarships.

Edith's plan to go canvassing was treated lightly by some members of the family. If she did go she would be back in two weeks was the verdict of her youthful brother.

"Probably I shall be able to retire from business when you return from your canvassing," jested her father.

Edith smiled, but said little. Instead of becoming discouraged as the days passed, her determination to go increased. A certain amount of opposition helps one. You know "kites rise against and not with the wind."

In a letter home after the vacation she said: "I really believe canvassing will give me just the experience I need, and it is real missionary work too."

In reply her father wrote: "You know, Edith, all are not canvassers. Some can make a success of one thing and some of another. Each has his own work to do; and besides, canvassing is too hard work for a girl. We want you home this summer."

However, the months flew by, and the first of June found Edith and her school friend, Ruth, on the train headed for their canvassing field, as Edith's parents had consented to her making an attempt to carry out her desires.

When the girls finally reached their destination, their hearts began to sink within them. The thoughts of home and her father's words rushed into Edith's mind, but she said determinedly: "I must do it. I can't be a quitter!"

As she started out, she lifted her heart to her heavenly Father in prayer, and felt much strengthened. In the early part of the summer she canvassed among a good class of farmers who were hospitable and kind, and best of all, seemed interested in her book. With prayer and hard work, Edith found that she could sell books, and was happy in the discovery.

Several weeks passed, and she entered a less friendly neighborhood, where it seemed impossible to take orders. One morning, after trudging the dusty roads all the forenoon with no success, she sat down by the roadside to rest. It was dinner time, and she was hungry and tired, but no one seemed to care whether she had dinner or not. Her thoughts ran back to the folks at home. How far away they seemed! They were sitting down to a good dinner. How she should like to be there! "Oh, how can I ever stand it?" and tears of self-pity flowed uninvited. Then, suddenly realizing what she was doing, she hastily brushed away the tears, saying: "Why Edith Harvey, what are you doing? Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" Pulling out her road map she studied the roads awhile; then breathing a silent prayer to her Father in heaven, she started on her way.

She had gone only a short distance when she was stopped by the driver of a horse and buggy, whom she recognized as a man she had canvassed the day before, but who had not seemed interested enough to order a book.

"How do you do?" he said. "I thought perhaps I should see you on this road. I want my brother," pointing to the man sitting beside him, "to see that book of yours."

Edith took out her prospectus and gave them a canvass. As she finished, Mr. A's brother said: "I will take one in the cloth binding." How thankful Edith felt for such a direct answer to prayer. "How can I ever become discouraged again," she thought, "with such help at my command?"

One Monday, after tramping all day, she received only one order. However, she felt sure she would do better the next day. After working hard all day Tuesday she received two orders, and when Wednesday night came with only three more orders, she was downcast and blue. Knowing this would never do, she said to herself: "Edith, you must do better than this." As she knelt that night by her bedside she sent up an earnest petition that on the morrow the Lord would give her twenty dollars' worth of orders.

The next morning when she awoke it was raining, — dubious weather for a canvasser. Edith anxiously looked for the rain to cease while eating her breakfast and drying the breakfast dishes, but instead of abating, it came down harder than ever, until there was a steady downpour. "Well," she thought, "I must start out or

I shall have no chance of taking twenty dollars' worth of orders today. God can't give me orders if I don't do my part." When the rain slackened somewhat, as it did before and after each outburst, Edith started out. As she entered the storm she called back to the elderly couple standing on the porch, "Every cloud has a silver lining; that is what I am looking for."

At the first farm the people owned an old edition of the book she was selling, but at the second place she secured an order. At each of the next eight or ten places she took an order. All nature seemed to be rejoicing at her success, for by noon the rain had stopped; the clouds had rolled away, and the sun was shining in all its splendor, while the birds almost burst their throats with song. With thankful heart Edith laid her weary head to rest that night, for the Lord had more than doubled the sales which she asked for.

The rest of the summer was hot and dry. The farmers worried, fretted, and prayed for rain, but no rain came. Almost every one prophesied a loss of crops. Edith thought her troubles had just begun, for the time for her delivery was swiftly approaching, and she feared the farmers would not take their books. She prayed and tried not to worry. She knew that things are promised to those who ask in faith; but it was hard just to leave it all trustingly in God's hands.

Finally, on the day of delivery, Edith started out with fearful heart. She stopped at the first house and could scarcely believe her eyes when the three dollars were laid in her hand. She was much encouraged by this to go on to the next place. And so it was, with few exceptions, until her delivery was successfully completed.

"How can I ever thank God enough?" thought Edith, as she was rapidly being carried eastward toward home and friends. How glad they all were to see her when she finally arrived. And after listening to a recital of her summer's experience none felt to laugh at her canvassing idea.

Years have passed since, but Edith never forgot her first summer's experience in canvassing. When difficulties have arisen and when tempted to doubt that God answers prayer, her faith has been wonderfully strengthened by the remembrance of that summer's experience.

MILDRED SHAW

"It is an entirely good Christian thing to give the down-and-outer a bath, a bed, and a job—it is an entirely Christian thing to establish and maintain schools and universities; but the road into the kingdom of God is not by the bathtub, the university, the gymnasium, or social service, but by the blood-red road of the cross of Christ."

The Morning Watch

Conducted by the Missionary Volunteer Department

"The early morning often found Jesus in some secluded place, meditating, searching the Scriptures, or in prayer."

What Our Blessing Cost Heaven

(Texts for December 9-15)

THIS man's father," said the driver, pointing to a large farmhouse near the road, "left each of his sons four hundred acres of land." To help my mind grasp the meaning of such gifts, I immediately began to convert those broad acres of fine Iowa land into silver and gold; then I asked myself: Do these men realize what it cost their father to leave them such gifts? Do they see how in the struggle of pioneer

days their parents toiled and saved and suffered? Are they accepting these gifts of love and sacrifice thoughtlessly and without gratitude? It is a pity if they are, for ingratitude is so unjust, and sadder still, it eats away the finer elements of character.

But what about the gifts you and I are getting from God? Every day of our lives he has watched over us, protected us, meted out to us life's necessities, and given us many other things to make us happy. His promises cover every need of life. We do not mean to be unappreciative, but do we not often pillow our heads on some of God's promises while forgetting entirely at what infinite cost heaven purchased them for us?

God's promises are not mere phrases — empty platitudes. There is deposited in the inexhaustible treasures of heaven just what his promises to you and me offer. The psalmist says: "Thou openest thy hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing." No man's check is good for an amount larger than his bank account; then think how very great must be the reservation that makes the promise passed on to us by the psalmist as good today as it was then. And think what it must have cost heaven to make such provision for our returning wants.

Love, only love, and only the love of God would pay the infinite price of the promises God has given us. Men have weighed the earth, and measured the distance to stars, but no one has even attempted to put God's love in the balances. John 3:16 is perhaps the best approximate measure we have of this matchless love which is —

"The balm of life, the cure of woe,
The measure and pledge of love,
The sinner's refuge here below,
The angel's theme above."

That love counted not the cost too great; it laid its dearest treasure upon the altar to save us. It gave all. Imagine the Father saying: "Son, will you leave this beautiful home, and go down there to that dark, dark little speck in the universe? The people living on it have sinned and cut themselves off from eternal life. Will you go and purchase their redemption with your own blood? Many will hate you; you will be misunderstood and ridiculed. You will suffer more than tongue can tell; you will sweat drops of blood as you struggle alone with that awful load of sin; and finally you will be crucified. I know that only a few will let us save them. But I am willing to let you go. Will you?" That's how God loved us then; and that's how he has loved us ever since. Stretch your imagination, young friend, and try to comprehend the Father who in his love for us did not withhold his *own* Son,

"But gave him for the world undone,
And freely with the blessed One
Gave all."

And Christ favored the plan. He chose to give up all that he might come to save us. How hard it must have been for him to leave home! How lonely was the path he trod in this sin-cursed world! Never can we know how much he suffered for us; but we do know that he did not falter nor fail. He loved us too much to give up. So he suffered and died that he might bring from the chamber of death our hope of eternal life; that he might purchase for us — for *you* and for *me* — all the promises that make life worth living today. My dear young friend, do you realize what it cost heaven to give you the hope of eternal life and to shower upon you the blessings that make you comfortable and happy? How much do you appreciate it?

M. E.

Missionary Volunteer Department

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Missionary Volunteer Society Programs for Week Ending December 15

THE programs for this date, with notes, illustrations, and other helpful material, will be found in the *Church Officers' Gazette* for December.

The Bible Year

Senior Assignment

- December 9. 2 Timothy: Endurance; perilous times; crown of reward.
- December 10. Titus: Church order and discipline.
- December 11. Philemon: Justice and mercy.
- December 12. Hebrews 1 to 3: Divinity, power, and majesty of Christ.
- December 13. Hebrews 4 to 6: Our merciful and faithful High Priest.
- December 14. Hebrews 7 to 9: Melchisedec and Christ; the old and the new.
- December 15. Hebrews 10, 11: Christ's atonement; faith illustrated.

For notes on this assignment, see *Review* for December 6.

Junior Assignment

- December 9. Galatians 5:19-26; 6:1-10: The fruit of the Spirit.
- December 10. Ephesians 6: Duty of children; etc.
- December 11. Philippians 4: Rejoice in the Lord alway.
- December 12. Colossians 4: Continue in prayer.
- December 13. 1 Thessalonians 4:14-18; 5: Christ's second coming.
- December 14. 2 Thessalonians 2: Exhortations and warnings.
- December 15. 1 Timothy 6: A charge to Timothy.

"Whatsoevers"

One very hot July day, I remember climbing "Hurricane," a fine old mountain in the Adirondacks. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring that day; and how the sun poured down upon us as we toiled up the mountain side. The two hours and a half required to reach the top seemed rather long, yet when we at last arrived at the summit, what a splendid view! "It's worth the climb," we all exclaimed.

I wonder if you have noticed that we are scaling the "mountain tops" in our Bible reading these days? A chapter from each book is all that you are asked to read; but each of these chapters is a fine high point which gives you a fair view of the rest of the book.

All of the books from which we have selections this week were letters written by Paul to different churches or individuals. They are brimful of good things. Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians are called *Epistles of the Captivity*, because Paul wrote them after he became a prisoner at Rome.

One of the most beautiful "mountain peaks" in the reading for the week is Phil. 4:8, the *whatsoever* verse. Won't you learn this verse and say it often to yourself?

I knew two girls one time who had a habit of criticizing people. They knew that it was not kind or right to do so; but although they tried to stop this bad habit, somehow it clung to them.

"Did you see how Mary acted in church last Sabbath?" one would say; or, "Wasn't that quartet horrid? Bob Jones flatted so that he spoiled the whole thing." At another time perhaps it was somebody's

hat, or something that some one had said or done, which called forth criticism.

"O dear, why do we talk so?" they would exclaim after indulging in one of these seasons of gossiping; and then they would resolve never to do so again. But as time went on, instead of improving they grew worse.

Finally one day a bright idea came to the girls. They resolved to form a little society, a sort of "help-one-another" league, with the one idea of conquering their tongues. "You be president, Alice, and I'll be secretary," said Genevieve. "If we can get others who are willing to join us in setting a watch upon their lips, we'll be glad to take them in as members; but we'll start with two."

They decided to call their league the Philippians 4:8 Society, and to take that verse as their motto. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on *these* things."

"True:" that meant that they must be very careful that a thing was so before they told it. "*Of good report:*" no more room for the disagreeable and unkind things. "If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise,"—they must look for the best in people and discover how much there is that is worthy of commendation. What a great deal that one little text contains!

Of course the "whatsoever" verse proved a blessing to the girls. How could it help doing so? One cannot be always *thinking* about pure and lovely things without *talking* of them, too. And so the criticism is all barred out. Would it not be a good idea for us all to join the "whatsoever" club? ELLA IDEN.

Did You "Do Your Bit"?

AS I glance over the summary that appears in this paper, it seems to me I can look right through the figures and see the host of Missionary Volunteers that have made this report what it is. I imagine I see them coming one by one, each bringing his part of this North American Division report, and saying: "This is my bit;" "This is my bit;" "This shows what I have done during the last quarter to help finish the gospel in my community."

This is a good summary; but is your part of it good enough? Is your bit of it as large as it should be? As the Master looks over these figures and sifts out your contribution to this Division report, do you hear him say, "She hath done what she could"? or "He hath done what he could"? Does your part, does my part, of this report really represent our best efforts?

If it does not, let us pledge ourselves right now to do better. If it does, let us thank God that work well done brings the sure reward of power to do more and better work. Are you faithfully using the report blanks in your Morning Watch Calendar? Each evening let us record on this blank, work for the day; then prayerfully resolving, "Never to let dead yesterday unborn tomorrow shame," let us ask the great Master each morning to teach us so to seize our opportunities for service that when the evening shadows fall, he may say to each one of us, "You have done what you could."

M. E.

"Some little hardship makes the spirit bold.
The finest trout are found where streams run cold."

The Sabbath School

XI—The Judgment

(December 15)

MEMORY VERSE: "For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." Eccl. 12:14.

Questions

1. What appointment has God made with the world? Acts 17:31.
2. What view of the judgment scene was given to Daniel? Dan. 7:9, 10.
3. Out of what will all be judged? Rev. 20:12. Note 1.
4. For whom has a book of remembrance been written? Mal. 3:16.
5. What service in the earthly sanctuary was a type of the investigative judgment? Lev. 16:29-34. Note 2.
6. When did the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary begin? Dan. 8:14. Note 3.
7. What message was proclaimed to call the attention of the people to the work of judgment? Rev. 14:6, 7. Note 4.
8. What cases will first be tried? 1 Peter 4:17.
9. How searching will the examination be? Eccl. 12:14; Matt. 12:36, 37. Note 5.
10. By what law will all be judged? Eccl. 12:13.
11. According to what will all be rewarded? 2 Cor. 5:10.
12. What warning is given the youth who walk in their own ways? Eccl. 11:9.
13. What will Christ, as the advocate of his people, confess before the Father and his angels? Rev. 3:5.
14. What shows that this judgment takes place before Jesus comes? Note 6.
15. What proclamation will be made at the close of the investigative judgment? Rev. 22:11, 12. Note 7.
16. Who will judge the people who have chosen this world for their portion? Whom else will they judge? 1 Cor. 6:2, 3. Note 8.

Notes

1. There are books in heaven. Records are kept of the lives of men. Besides the record books, there is the "book of life" (Rev. 3:5), in which the names of those who enter the service of God are registered. There is also a "book of remembrance" (Mal. 3:16). All these books will be used in the judgment.
2. The services in that earthly sanctuary were a type of the work done in the heavenly sanctuary. Each year a service of cleansing was held, called "the day of atonement." This service was a type of the cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary, when all who accept Jesus as their Saviour will have their sins blotted out, and their names kept in the book of life.
3. The cleansing of the heavenly sanctuary began in 1844, for the 2300 days, or years, ended at that time, and since then the investigative judgment has been going on in heaven.
4. The time of the judgment is of such great importance that the Lord sent a message to tell when it began, that we may confess and put away all sin, and get ready to meet him. The first angel's message has been given already. Even *now* the hour of God's judgment "is come." We live in the time when it is "court week" in heaven.
5. "As the books of record are opened in the judgment, the lives of all who have believed on Jesus come in review before God. Beginning with those who first lived upon the earth, our advocate presents the cases of each successive generation, and closes with the living. Every name is mentioned, every case closely investigated. Names are accepted, names rejected. When any have sins remaining upon the books of record, unrepented of and unforgiven, their names will be blotted out of the book of life, and the record of their good deeds will be erased from the book of God's remembrance."—"Great Controversy," p. 483.
6. As the place of judgment is in heaven, where God's throne is, and as Christ is present in person, it follows that the work of judgment is also in heaven. Christ appears for those who have chosen him as their advocate; presents his blood in their behalf, and their sins are blotted from the record. This will not only decide the cases of the dead, but will also close the probation of all who are living. This work is all completed before Jesus comes in the clouds of heaven to take to himself his own people.
7. How appropriate the admonition of the Saviour to the people in these days—"Watch and pray: for ye know not when the time is."
8. The wicked are not judged to determine their degree of punishment, at the time the righteous are judged. The wicked are merely counted as unworthy of eternal life. During the thousand years (Rev. 20:14) the saints in heaven sit with Christ in judgment on these names, and punishment is also awarded to the angels who sinned in heaven.

Summary of Missionary Volunteer Work in the North American Division Conference for Quarter Ending June 30, 1917

	Number of Societies	Present Membership	No. Members Reporting	Missionary Letters Written	Missionary Letters Received	Missionary Visits	Bible Readings and Cottage Meetings	Subscriptions Taken	Papers Sold	Papers Lent and Given	Books Sold	Books Lent and Given	Tracts Sold	Tracts Lent and Given	Hours of Chr. Help Work	Articles Clothing Given	Value of Food Given	Treatments Given	Signers to Temperance Pledges	Bouquets Given	Scripture Cards Given	Offerings for Foreign Miss.	Offerings for Home Miss.	Conversions
ATLANTIC UNION																								
E. New York	8	97	36	142	70	316	104	5	268	2340	36	52	41	1606	177	617	\$ 42.00		8	31	39	\$ 103.76	\$ 60.80	5
Gr. New York	9	290		466	348	1620	536	70	3141	8295	906	594	198	5055	1464	274	176.40	152		150	1335	257.44	65.16	25
Maine	9	186	117	293	115	632	203	25	3536	960	311	109		817	136	29	6.75	408		23	17	21.02	21.82	14
Massachusetts	18	380	300	496	236	734	231	6	3504	12635	368	210	17	1140	298	119	10.50	10	9	34	23	152.81	111.16	19
N. New Eng.																								
S. New Eng.	12	105	105	175	67	82	37	1	1228	1574	142	30		2281	81	148	1.40			61	64	47.51	5.51	
W. New York	13	137		268	64	662	78	20	1171	3489	123	234	267	1072	1208	113	33.60	44		48	28	289.05	116.82	
Bermuda Mis.	1	18	10	2	6	2					8			75								11.64		
CENTRAL UNION																								
Colorado	30	515	300	484	275	770	320	24	532	8575	432	189	587	3849	1685	488	96.40	147		118	45	914.93	109.52	63
Kansas	29	472	271	255	146	680	272	51	765	3373	161	172	127	1791	879	87	23.15	26	5	255	113	53.49	46.79	36
Missouri	15	340	226	211	114	406	93	8	1084	11445	198	85	44	1803	553	112	25.00	39		107	58	112.52	53.85	
Nebraska	15	520	107	98	43	759	33	29	286	1714	311	62	4	1453	410	115	9.80	9		37	55	104.59	7.05	32
Wyoming	5	110		15	9	89	14	4	26	252	50	10	37	172	102	28						31.68	.24	
COLUMBIA UNION																								
Chesapeake	14	175	136	131	66	229	102	9	838	153	52	43	53	413	214	68	9.42	25		63	533	75.20	190.97	3
Dist. of Col.	5	300		1066	63	432	63	13	6247	12258	252	112	57	2080	437	72	3.75	53		41		21.88	32.25	
E. Penn.	12	153		151	75	227	35	44	1099	2269	430	75	168	458	317	89	16.35	4		42		41.33	17.19	9
New Jersey	25	304	261	238	140	549	199	24	1691	4238	77	99	81	6438	555	44	2.10	85	13	89	41	176.63	112.92	14
Ohio	19	486		345	126	649	278	45	896	4963	271	101	97	1906	444	367	28.20	59	10	97	14	210.67	8.15	
Virginia				24	9	78	2		152	79	117	25	278	158	341	19	3.50	3	1	6	10	15.00	19.08	
W. Penn.	4	153		99	39	414	198	2071	188	53	749	312	1183	315	97	99	.51					17.78	8.65	
W. Virginia	4	47	30	81	18	170	35	229	403	504	113	26	12	530	133	33	56.00	102				18.11	29.50	2
LAKE UNION																								
E. Michigan	38	777	293	623	143	906	354	53	2523	744	183	337	16	3793	1117	232	44.21	56	7	95	54	286.21	108.27	77
Indiana	38	478	221	415	217	570	151	8	884	3572	550	278	22	2401	1009	285	26.75	74	76	100	85	295.47	77.56	10
N. Illinois	38	727	325	338	292	2860	665	104	3666	7045	288	216	704	5415	2675	676	20.75	274	3	165	876	459.91	153.54	14
N. Michigan	15	150		138	28	234	21	15	11	1413	109	85	49	441	81	57	.40	3	1	1		53.65	1.50	5
N. Wisconsin	8	73	8	21	3	67	1		145	347	13	10		44	114	7	.50	4	21	14	122	8.14	14.17	18
S. Illinois	12	143	71	84	9	458	188	2	436	1351	170	17	15	267	159	11	1.00	2		18	13	71.21		11
S. Wisconsin	25	382	115	570	408	1024	188	108	3490	3840	283	196	1045	1276	2028	275	11.90	177	46	54	27	233.49	38.74	27
W. Michigan	43	971	475	329	230	867	221	16	442	10189	363	306	14	2115	613	410	30.50	64	4	131	65	261.76	411.80	28
NORTHERN UNION																								
Iowa	11	207	95	164	132	283	17	16	1792	4782	431	176	169	2043	47	244	8.75	22		158	1322	119.80	266.82	48
Minnesota	34	642	295	835	807	434	74	99	484	5664	177	256	12	1476	815	247	20.00	91	61	80	104	252.86	46.32	63
North Dakota	9	169	27	46	8	58				265				187		25				3		26.15	15.18	106
South Dakota	7	88	67	319	156	358	159			1075	18	85		557	488	97	10.00	21		26	46	175.54	9.60	
NORTH PACIFIC UNION																								
Montana				53	25	16	20	12	48	17	27	30	32	13	54	49	5.20	34			102			
S. Idaho	12	205		35	13	15	10		13	43	87	5	6	14	10	4	.80	4				4.51	1.31	30
S. Oregon	8	121	111	105	30	72	26	3	30	1448	73	26	8	160	272	27	8.40	12		28	50	30.40	16.46	
Upper Col.	16	375	161	242	27	112	36	22	34	2662	256	90	2	615	538	181	17.60	53		69	112	43.08	47.83	26
W. Oregon	19	271		135	41	112	23	13	947	2632	131	179	69	2099	423	36	2.40	19		124	436	264.31	27.74	58
W. Wash.																								
PACIFIC UNION																								
Arizona	3	40		25	9	76	31	1	5	612	4	18		304	75			6	1	4				
California	10	273	91	143	70	459	173	18	79	3309	124	155		9630	267	153	17.00	41		160	45	102.57	91.88	32
Can. Cal.	32	628	309	159	63	640	220	308	962	7301	192	385	635	1318	1253	243	37.40	43	98	354	112	251.51	128.14	41
Inter-Mountain	10	113		123	75	722	185		11	2007	220	135	40	945	419	33	5.00	2		12	8	49.14	54.70	9
Nevada Mis.	5		10	18	2	38			3	153	13	20		24	12	5				4	6			
N. Cal.	19	443	96	195	77	285	132	37	1079	5248	444	156		506	397	204	5.60	20	12	147	127	138.56	27.58	5
N. W. Cal.	9	209	78	189	45	252	54	13	130	2262	48	75	3	223	440	140	15.45	11		115	5	109.35	13.31	19
S. Cal.	17	343	214	201	58	699	278	9	218	3837	250	370	1	1649	715	162	25.50	58		136	51	165.79	31.22	35
S. E. Cal.	3			134	33	167	113	34	83	1896	54	74		613	199	68	4.80	21		41	8	14.95	23.77	
SOUTHEASTERN UNION																								
Cumberland																								
Florida	16	223	126	315	148	630	148	102	2914	9156	281	170	102	2030	630	441	12.30	68	24	16	61	64.07	236.83	16
Georgia	7	109	90	267	137	1153	179	1	1578	1294	205	97	78	1089	658	147	14.50	114	42	28	42	140.51	40.85	
N. Carolina	11	251	73	341	275	566	43	54	982	1688	149	71	235	1471	155	372	33.80	12	57	12	153	86.89	20.53	5
S. Carolina																								
SOUTHERN UNION																								
Alabama	6	87	45	337	177	505	129	36	721	997	79	48	226	191	1188	106	37.80	111		212	174	16.44	20.72	
Kentucky	3	55	41	50	31	109	20		259	255	79	40		253	187	20	3.40	13	18	68		3.60		3
Louisiana	6	79	50	109	18	81	44		92	1392	21	29		260	46	20	3.80	14		13	36	29.20	8.02	
Mississippi																								
Tenn. River	8	156	52	22	14	43			197	1108	113	57		219	144	54	4.50	12		5	17	10.27	2.38	
SOUTHWESTERN UNION																								
Arkansas	6	108	37	78	34	62	7	8	12	886	22	44	23	370	195	12	6.25	10	1	63	38	21.92	4.45	13
N. Texas	10	249	104	70	18	157	35	39	25	1222														

The Youth's Instructor

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For the Boys

A FATHER in writing to his son after he left his home for the army, said some things that are just as applicable to boys in the homeland as to those "somewhere in France." Among these were the following:

"There is only one thing that counts in this life, and that is, for a man's spirit to be all right. If that is what it should be, all the little details of his life will fall into their proper places. I think your spirit is all right, my boy. It should be, for it came to you from your mother. Live that spirit.

"And as that spirit came to you from a woman, do you play the game and show to other women that you have it. That is the finest thing you can do with it, and you can't very well do less, because that is why your mother gave it to you, that you should stand four-square before men. And men, in this case, means women. For when you get 'somewhere in France' you will meet women, all kinds,—some of one kind in particular. Many of them will have their men-folks at the front. They will be alone—alone for other men to respect and honor and show the right consideration.

"These women will make much of you, for an American in khaki in France is very welcome, and will be made so. But don't let that welcome for your coming to save their homes and honor mean an approach or opening for you for anything but the highest consideration. Don't forget that when you are invited somewhere to hang up your hat it doesn't mean to hang up your conduct also. You will hear that in France they have 'let the bars down.' But there is no such thing anywhere as letting the bars down to a man's conduct

toward a woman. To be a gentleman in a French home is no different from being a gentleman in your mother's home. Think of every woman you meet as a member of your mother's sex, and treat her accordingly. Think of every girl you meet as you would Nell, and treat her as you hope every chap in the camp near us will treat her. It is a tremendously big 'bit' that every chap who goes to France now does, who upholds his own honor at the same time that he upholds the honor of the United States when it comes to his considerate treatment of the women of France. It will be the finest tribute in the world to our great country if, when our boys leave France, it can be said of them that they were Spartans of personal honor. Nothing—no results in battles—will count for so much as that one record. These French women have suffered much. Let us, as men from America, not ask them to suffer more.

"When you are called to get into the game, get into it good and strong. There's no fun in going through life spoon-fed; in finding the soft seat. That makes a man soft, and a soft man is an abomination before God and men. Find your place and hold it; find your work and do it. And put everything you've got into it. Take hold and carry the biggest load your shoulders can carry, and then carry it right. Set the pace for others; don't let them set it for you.

"Then when the hour comes for fun and recreation, have it also 'full up;' only get clean fun. You have the good manners that your mother taught you. Be true to your teacher, for as a son acts so does he reflect upon his mother and father. And in no relation in life can you so truly know a man as in his play. See how a man plays and you can tell every time if he is a quitter or if he is a standpatter. It is in his playtime that a man meets with the things that test him.

"I would be extremely wary, in those play hours, of the wines of France. A man never needs alcohol in his being, and he never needs it so little as when he is up against the 'trick' that you and your fellows are going to 'put over' in France. You will need every bit of real vitality, of strength, of clear-eyed vision that you can muster, and not one of these comes from alcohol, which, after all has been said of it, for and against, is the chief mantrap in the world. You will want and have your convivial intervals. They will be welcome from the tension of camp and trench life. But convivial times can be had without playing mischief with your head and your body."

"THE word 'sin' has come to be a nice, religious word," said the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, "and a man who calls himself the chief of sinners thinks he is half a saint. If he called himself the chief of scoundrels, he wouldn't think so! Call your sins by the right name. An elder of the church who had fallen once prayed, 'O Lord, thou knowest that thy servant in a moment of unwatchfulness fell into grievous sin—' Another brother interrupting said, 'Why don't you tell the Lord you got drunk?' Ah, there was a touch of reality about that! The more direct we are in our prayers the better."—*Christian Herald*.

It has been discovered that flowers are very attractive to rats, especially carnations, which make a good rat bait.