

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

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No. 15



QUEEN LILIUOKALANI LYING IN STATE IN THE HISTORIC KAWAIAHAO CHURCH, HAWAII, ATTENDED BY NATIVE WOMEN
These watchers were chosen from the queen's intimate friends, each group being relieved every two hours.

From Here and There

Food riots are occurring in Christiania, Norway.

The British franchise bill, giving the parliamentary vote to 6,000,000 women, has now passed into law.

A captain of a Spanish vessel was recently compelled by a German submarine to throw his own cargo into the sea, as it was considered contraband.

On April 1, the clocks of the country were set forward one hour in accordance with the daylight bill passed by Congress. The clocks will observe this time until the last Sunday in October.

Secretary of War Baker arrived in Paris on March 11. He was received by General Pershing, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American chief-of-staff, French officers representing Premier Clemenceau, and Ambassador Sharp.

The director of the New Jersey Museum Association has dolls dressed to represent every period in our history, and of most of the nations of the world. Public school teachers are at liberty to draw upon this collection for illustration.

Nearly 1,000,000 tons of freight for the Allies are lying at the piers of Atlantic ports, waiting for vessels to carry them to their destined port. It is hoped that the Dutch ships which have been taken over by our Government may greatly reduce the congestion.

It was officially announced on February 13 that against the submarine losses, for the first year of ruthless warfare of 6,000,000 tons, the total output in Great Britain had been 1,164,374 tons and in the United States 901,223 tons, or a total of 2,064,697 tons; about one third of the losses.

"Aëro special delivery" is the designation of a new 24-cent stamp soon to be issued by the Post Office Department, and its use, in addition to the regular three-cent stamp, will be required on all letters sent by the aerial mail route to be established between Washington, D. C., and New York City.

Mr. Philetus Beverly, of Ottawa, Kansas, was born Feb. 11, 1817. He is therefore more than one hundred years of age. The youngest of his children is more than seventy years old. Mr. Beverly sold vegetables and other produce in Chicago when it was a village with a population of but five hundred, and had no railroad. Mrs. Beverly lived to be ninety-three. Mr. Beverly, being a minister, performed the marriage ceremony for one of his great-granddaughters after he had reached the century mark.

A military man can immediately tell to what division a soldier belongs by glancing at the cord on his hat, but to the average citizen the color of the hat cord denotes little or nothing. It is an interesting feature to be familiar with, especially now when so many soldiers are seen all over the country, and any one who takes the trouble to learn the following list will be rewarded by being able to satisfy his own curiosity without having to ask questions: A cord of light blue signifies that the wearer belongs to the infantry; red denotes artillery; yellow, cavalry; buff, quartermaster's corps; red and white, engineers' corps; orange and white, signal corps; red and black, ordnance; black and white, field clerk; maroon and white, medical corps; black and gold, officers; silver and black, adjutant general's clerk; green, instructor home guards; green and white, home guards.

When the coal gave out at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, the citizens took their axes, went to the forest, felled big trees, and chopped them into cordwood as a substitute for the fuel ordinarily used. The other day more than nine hundred physicians, lawyers, preachers, merchants, bankers, artists, and citizens generally went out to the banks of the river where three camps had been established, and chopped wood all day, and at night six hundred cords were stacked on the ground. And the men had as much fun as work. This wood was sawed in shorter lengths for stove wood and delivered to buyers by dealers who had no coal. The professional men and capitalists were charged \$6 a cord, the workingman \$3 a cord, and to the poor who had no money to pay it was freely given without charge.

Why do we have twenty-nine days in February? "In order to make up for the excess of the tropical year of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds above the ordinary 365-day year, one day is added to February every fourth year. But the addition of one day in this manner is equivalent to the addition of six hours each year instead of 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds. To correct this error, only every fourth year ending a century is counted a leap year; that is, the extra day is suppressed at the end of every century not divisible by 400."

In one year forty-two thousand separate patents were issued to inventors by the United States.

What Is Life to You?

To the preacher life's a sermon,
To the joker it's a jest;
To the miser life is money,
To the loafer life is rest;
To the lawyer life's a trial,
To the poet life's a song;
To the doctor life's a patient,
That needs treatment right along.
To the soldier life's a battle,
To the teacher life's a school;
Life's a good thing to the grafter,
It's a failure to the fool.
To the man upon the engine
Life's a long and heavy grade;
It's a gamble to the gambler,
To the merchant life's a trade.
Life's a picture to the artist,
To the rascal life's a fraud;
Life perhaps is but a burden
To the man beneath the hod.
Life is lovely to the lover,
To the player life's a play;
Life may be a load of trouble
To the man upon the dray.
Life is but a long vacation
To the man who loves his work;
Life's an everlasting effort
To shun duty, to the shirk.
To the earnest Christian worker
Life's a story ever new;
Life is what we try to make it—
Tell me, what is life to you?

—Selected.

Principal Contents

CONTRIBUTIONS	PAGE
Liliuokalani—America's Only Queen	3
How Joshua Conquered Canaan	6
Your Teeth	7
What Boys and Girls Have Done	10
The Missionary's Farewell (poetry)	11
Easter and Its Origin	12
What a Song May Do	12
Two Pictures	14
Spitzbergen	16
SELECTIONS	
Turncoats (poetry)	7
Speed Statistics	8
Nobody Loves a Camel	8
Lost in a Blizzard	11

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No. 15

Liliuokalani — America's Only Queen

F. E. STAFFORD

ON the morning of Jan. 29, 1891, the sun rose in Honolulu upon a scene of splendor. The air was balmy in that land of eternal summer, and the soft waving of the coconut fronds along the beach gave promise of an ideal day. The city was in gala

Queen Liliuokalani immediately entered actively into the affairs of the government, but her short, troubled reign of two years had a sorrowful beginning and a tragic ending. Hardly had she recovered from the loss of her brother when she was called upon to mourn

the loss of her husband, John O. Dominis. Besides being governor of Oahu Island, Dominis had held positions of importance during the reigns of Kings Lunalilo and Kalakaua, and at the time of his death was lieutenant general of the kingdom with the rank of His Royal Highness, Prince Consort. His experience in the affairs of the government was sorely missed by the queen, and in her own words, "He was taken away from me at precisely the time when I felt that I most needed his counsel and companionship."

Political affairs, however, claimed the attention of the queen. She had always resented the fact that Kalakaua had agreed to the constitution of 1887, which she termed "The Bayonet Constitution," as she felt that the power and authority of the Hawaiian monarchs was gradually being usurped by "foreigners." Therefore, as soon as she ascended the throne she began a sympathetic campaign against the constitution and its supporters. In this she was partially suc-

cessful, being enabled by a decision of the supreme court to make new appointments of all the cabinet officers, and in that way gain control of all appointments.

The stage was thus set, and the actors prepared to carry into effect the *coup* which the queen had been carefully planning during the first year of her reign. Having secretly prepared a new constitution which would strike three direct blows at the heart of constitutional government and the rights of non-Hawaiian residents, and having, as she believed, enough appointees in office to secure the necessary votes to adopt



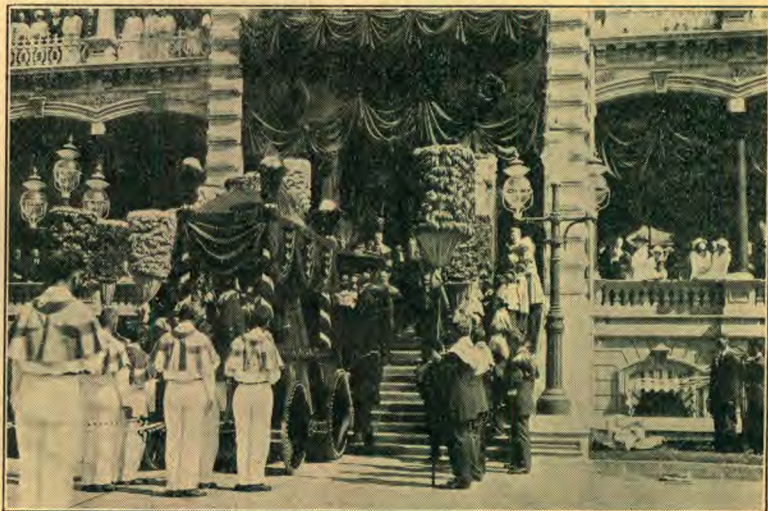
"Washington Place, Honolulu, where Queen Liliuokalani made her home after her abdication. Here, surrounded by a retinue of faithful retainers, she maintained a semblance of court etiquette and dignity, and continued to be regarded by loyal Hawaiians as their queen to the end of her life."

attire. Flags waved in the breeze and a general air of festivity prevailed as the people, dressed in their best, made their way happily toward the wharf. Why should they not be happy? Was not their king coming back that day? Yes, their beloved Kalakaua, the "jolly king," was returning to them that day, renewed in strength, from a trip to San Francisco where he had gone a few months before to recuperate his failing health.

Princess Liliuokalani, heir apparent, and regent in her brother's absence, had come in all her royal splendor that morning to welcome the king back in person, and now as the United States cruiser "Charleston" is seen rounding Diamond Head, a cheer breaks from every lip, "Long live the king!"

But look! What does it mean? The ship is making signals. Can it be possible? Yes, sad but true, as the good ship came to anchor there was borne ashore the dead body of their beloved king, and the day of gladness was suddenly changed into a day of mourning. The king had died in San Francisco, and as there was no transpacific cable in those days, the news could not reach them before.

On the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Lydia Dominis, Princess Liliuokalani, took the oath to support the constitution, and was proclaimed ruler of the Hawaiian Islands under the title of Her Majesty, Queen Liliuokalani.



Removing the casket from the throne room in Iolani Palace, and placing it upon the catafalque upon which it was drawn to the Royal Mausoleum by two hundred Hawaiian men, forming part of the historic pageant which marked the funeral of the queen.



Iolani Palace, now the Executive Building of the Territory of Hawaii, which contains the throne room where Queen Liliuokalani reigned, and from which she was buried.

this constitution, the queen prepared to proclaim the new constitution at the palace, Jan. 14, 1893. The government troops were drawn up, and a large crowd of sympathizers assembled around the palace to hear the proclamation.

At the critical moment the cabinet refused to sign the constitution, and the queen was compelled to relinquish her plan. As a direct result of this attempt of the queen to regain the unlimited power of an absolute monarchy, she was forced, just three days later, to abdicate the throne, and left the palace, never to return again until she was carried in in her casket on the night of Nov. 17, 1917, just twenty-five years later, lacking two months.

Dethroned

The same day on which Queen Liliuokalani attempted and failed to proclaim the new constitution, a public mass meeting was called by the business men of the community to consider the situation. It was the consensus of opinion that some drastic steps must be taken to stop the never-ceasing attempts of the royal family to acquire power at the expense of popular rights.

A committee of safety of thirteen members was named to devise ways and means to adequately meet the situation. They immediately proceeded to form a provisional government, drew up a constitution, and called for a mass meeting on the afternoon of the sixteenth, two days later.

On the morning of the same day the queen, becoming alarmed at the situation, endeavored to pacify the revolutionists by issuing a declaration that henceforth changes in the constitution would be sought only by methods provided for in the constitution.

The populace, however, ignoring the queen's proclamation, ratified the action of the Committee of Safety, and authorized it to take all necessary steps to put its plan into operation.

The United States steamship "Boston" being in the harbor, she was requested by United States Minister J. L. Stevens to land a force of marines to protect the lives of American citizens in case of rioting. On the next day, January 17, the organization of the provisional government was completed by the appointment of an executive council of four members and an advisory council of fourteen members with general legislative authority.

In the meantime two companies of volunteer troops had arrived, and occupied the government grounds outside the palace. Escorted by these soldiers, the two councils proceeded to take possession of the government offices, and immediately issued a proclamation declaring the monarchical government to be abrogated, and announcing the establishment of a provisional government

to exist "until terms of union with the United States of America shall have been negotiated and agreed upon."

Queen Liliuokalani, being informed of the action of the provisional government, consulted with her ministers, and quickly decided to surrender her authority, to avoid bloodshed, and thereupon, by her order, the police station and the barracks were given over to the provisional government. The queen's surrender was under protest and qualified as having been forced to abdicate by the landing of the United States Marines, therefore she immediately appealed to the United States Government for reinstatement.

On July 4, 1894, a republic was proclaimed. Late in the same year a company of royalists planned to overthrow the republic and restore the monarchy, which plot was attempted in January, 1895. The participants were unsuccessful, however, and, with the ex-queen, were imprisoned in her former palace.

Liliuokalani, eight days after her arrest, formally renounced all claim to the throne, and took the oath of allegiance to the republic. After nine months, with forty-eight of her retainers she was granted a conditional pardon and allowed to move to her home called Washington Place, where she lived until her death.

In her document of abdication she said: "It is my sincere desire henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all publicity and even appearance of being concerned in the public affairs of the Hawaiian Islands, further than to express, as I now do and shall always continue to do, my most sincere hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people."

During the next few years Queen Liliuokalani made frequent trips to the United States in connection with her claims upon the United States Government, and was soon almost as well known in Washington as in Honolulu, reports of her social functions being sent out by the Associated Press, as of a person of international note, and the American people as a whole generally acknowledged that she was a remarkable woman.



The famous Kawaiahae Church where the body of the queen lay in state.



Queen Liliuokalani as she appeared on the throne.

To the Hawaiian people she has ever been their queen, and the last years of her life were marked with many loving ministrations. She lived to bless, and her motto, "*Onipaa*" (be steadfast) was the ideal of her life to the very last breath. One of the last things she did was to send a check for one hundred dollars to Washington for the Red Cross, and by her special request, the ladies of the Honolulu Red Cross Society have been meeting in the throne room of the palace, and there in front of the throne where Queen Liliuokalani once proudly held the scepter, they are now making comforts for our boys at the front. Thus is democracy leveling all thrones today.

Enshrined

Sunday morning, Nov. 11, 1917, at half past eight o'clock, the tolling of the bell in the belfry of the historic old Kawaiahao Church, announced the death of the queen. The news was caught up by cable and radiograph, and in a short time had encircled the world. "The queen is dead!" The passing of America's first and last and only queen closed forever the history of the Hawaiian monarchy. The last of eight royal rulers of the Hawaiian Islands, at her death the world joined hands to pay her final honor, not only as a former queen, but as a woman who, deprived of crown and scepter, reigned still in the hearts of her people.

Reviving the customs of the ancient Hawaiian monarchs, the body of the queen was removed to Kawaiahao Church at midnight, Monday, November 12. It formed a weird pageant guided by the glare of kukui-nut torches, as the bearers of the royal *kahilis*, and the old chiefs wearing their brilliant feather *ahuulas*, symbols of their rank, carried the body of their dead queen to the church, there to lie in state until the royal funeral.

The scene in the church was a brilliant one. The queen, crowned once more with the diadem she had worn as reigning monarch, and wearing the jewels she

had loved best while living, lay on her gold-covered couch, beautiful in the majesty of death. Besides the two *tabu-sticks* that guarded the head of the queen, the great golden globe which was the *tabu-stick* of Kala-kaua was placed at the foot of the pall, and within the lines marked by these *tabu-sticks* not even the *kahili* bearers could pass. On either side of the pall were the royal watchers waving the royal *kahilis* in a slow rhythmic motion which, according to custom, must never cease for an instant from the time of the queen's death until she is buried.

Singers who had charmed her living ear chanted the glories of the dead monarch to the silent, listening multitude. The Royal Hawaiian Band played softly "The Liliuokalani Funeral March," composed by Captain Henry Berger, for forty-four years leader of the Royal Hawaiian Band.

The king's singing girls, now grown old and tremulous, once more lifted their voices, and for the last time sang in sweet cadence before their queen.

All day long and far into the night a silent procession of people wended its silent way under the great multi-colored *kahilis* around the uncoffined form of the queen, and out again.

The procession was one that could hardly be matched anywhere else in the world. Every kind and condition of men, every color and almost every division of the human race, was represented. Old men and women whose time on earth is short, hobbled slowly up the aisles, followed by school children whose eyes, big with wonder, looked at something they could not comprehend. Laborers fresh from their toil walked side by side with professional men. Oriental fathers with babies in their arms were followed by society matrons and *débutantes* in filmy *crêpe de Chine*. A priest walked side by side with a captain of the Salvation Army, and a small boy, his blue-denim overalls kept up by a single suspender, marched solemnly beside a tourist wearing the latest creation in millinery. Japa-



Queen Liliuokalani as she appeared in recent years.

nese women in kimonas, Chinese women in trousers, Filipino women in big *bouffante* sleeves, and Korean women in the white, slim costume of their land,—all in a silent procession, followed each other around the bier.

Among the notable visitors who called to pay their respects to the departed queen was Viscount K. Ishii, who called at Honolulu upon his return from the war mission to the United States.

The party of United States Congressmen who were at the time touring the islands, cut short their visit on the island of Hawaii to return to Honolulu in time to pay their respects to the departed queen and to take part in the funeral procession.

On the following Saturday night the body of the queen was removed from the church to the throne room of the Iolani Palace where once she reigned in splendor. Although at night, an immense crowd gathered along the streets, and as the solemn pageant wended its way slowly along by the light of the kukui-nut torches, a hush fell upon all, and not a sound broke the stillness of the night, save only the rhythmic tramp of the *kahili* bearers and pallbearers, escorted by a guard of soldiers.

As the *cortège* neared the palace, groups of black-clad women who had been constant in their devotion to their queen, burst forth into wailing, and chanting the Hawaiian *meles*.

The throne roof, with its brilliant lights, seemed ready for a royal reception, but the mute casket in the center of the room upon the bier of black, told the tale of departed glory, and of fallen crowns and broken scepters.

In the presence of only a few of the immediate relatives and retainers of the queen, the steel coffin was placed within the beautifully carved koa-wood casket, which was beautifully ornamented with kou wood, which is now so rare that it is beyond the reach of ordinary persons even in small quantities, thus sealing forever the queen from mortal view.

The Funeral¹

Again it is Sunday morning. At an early hour the city is already astir. People can be seen coming from the outlying districts and villages. Hundreds have already arrived from the other island, and although the funeral procession will not move until eleven o'clock, yet as early as nine o'clock every seat is taken upon the large bleachers erected just outside the palace gates, and every vantage point along the two-mile route to the cemetery is crowded with people eagerly waiting to catch a glimpse of the royal procession.

This is no ordinary occasion. A royal funeral in Hawaii is a wonderful sight at any time, but preparations had been made to make this one the greatest and grandest ever held, for—it is on every lip—"there will never be another."

It was the consensus of opinion that those who were fortunate enough to witness the procession, that it fully exceeded all expectations. In military pomp, in colorful beauty, and in the devotion manifested by the hundreds of Hawaiian men and women, many of them old and feeble, who marched unfalteringly beneath the tropical sun, it doubtless has never before been equaled.

Besides the many military bodies in the parade, organizations and societies representing every social and

official body in the territory, with representatives of the world powers, were all in line.

Rank upon rank of the forces from the regular army swung along—cavalry, field artillery, in double line and infantry, and after them were the marines and a naval attachment and the guard of honor.

In the groups near the catafalque were the consular representatives. Prominent among them in uniforms of gold and blue, was Lieutenant Oku, a Japanese naval officer, who bore in his hands the Order of the Crown that had been conferred upon Liliuokalani while she was still queen, by the late emperor Mutsuhito.

Following the catafalque were the conveyances of the close relatives of the queen, members of Hawaiian royalty, and after them the governor and his aides, the commanding officers of the Hawaiian Department and other military and navy officials, and the party of visiting Congressmen.

At the Royal Mausoleum grounds the regular army units halted and swung into lines paralleling the street. The honor guard of national guardsmen marched through the gates and formed into line.

As the catafalque was brought to a stop and the casket lowered to its resting place in the crypt by the side of former King Kalakaua, the wails of the mourners rose shrilly under the palms. The Royal Hawaiian Band played "Hawaii Pono," the national hymn, composed by Liliuokalani, and the United States artillery fired a volley and sounded taps, and the scene was ended, and with it the day of Hawaiian greatness.

No. Not yet. One scene, not on the program, was destined to put a fitting end to the significant events of the day.

As the empty catafalque was drawn away from the crypt it passed beneath one of the great palms, and the crown surmounting it became entangled in an overhanging branch, and, swept away from its fastenings, fell to the ground, while the Hawaiian color bearer of the royal guard, with the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze, marched steadily on with his troops past the fallen symbol.

The monarchy is ended, the crown has fallen, but the future welfare of young Hawaii is linked forever with the future progress of the Stars and Stripes. The queen is dead, but Hawaii lives, and the memory of faithful Queen Liliuokalani is forever enshrined in the hearts of all who knew her.

How Joshua Conquered Canaan

Judea gave to the world the discipline of the human conscience.—Dr. Fred Temple.

THE story of the book of Joshua covers a period of about twenty-five years, from the entrance of the Israelites into the Promised Land to the final division and settlement of the various tribes.

The principal character in the book is Joshua. He was the son of Nun, an Ephraimite, and was born a slave in the brick fields of Egypt. We next hear of him when twelve spies were sent from Kadesh-barnea to spy out the Promised Land. Because of his belief in the strong hand of God, he was not included in the decree that sent the Israelites back to die in the wilderness. He and Caleb were spared to see the Promised Land.

At the time he took command of the Israelites, Joshua was eighty years old, and had been for the last few years the close friend and associate of Moses, from whom he received his education as a leader. He

¹A brief description of the funeral of Liliuokalani has already appeared in the *Instructor*; but since Mr. Stafford gives a much more detailed account of the event, we are glad to give his article a place in the paper. The beautiful photographs illustrating the article were also furnished by Mr. Stafford, of Honolulu, Hawaii.

received his final commission from the "Captain of the host of Jehovah," "with his sword drawn in his hand." His spirit of wisdom, and his enthusiasm and confidence, won the loyal support of all his followers.

Joshua dealt successive and quick blows on the southern and northern confederacies of Canaan, showing himself to be an alert and intrepid general. As is true of all other critical periods in the history of Israel, God placed at the head of the nation him who was the man of the hour. The book opens with the account of the crossing of the Jordan, and the establishment of military headquarters at Gilgal. The next step is the invasion of western Palestine at the Jericho fords. This move acted as a wedge, and prevented the northern and southern tribes from uniting. The first city conquered was Jericho. This was a strategic point, for it was the key to all the passes that led to the interior of Palestine. Ai, another town on the principal road, fell next. The Gibeonites escaped, being able through trickery to secure an alliance with the coming conqueror. The other small tribes of central Palestine seem either to have fled or to have submitted readily, for no mention is made of them.

Joshua with his host then marched to the kings of the south, who had federated into a strong band, and whom he defeated in the pitched battle of Beth-horon. After overrunning the country, and destroying the stubborn towns that refused to acknowledge him, Joshua turned to the north. Here also the tribes had confederated, but they, too, were defeated in a battle near the waters of Merom. After this, the record says, "the land rested from war." This does not mean that the land was entirely subjugated. All the tribes were temporarily conquered by fear; but they soon overcame this, and began to collect in scattered bands, and refortify their towns. The complete subjugation of the land was accomplished slowly, largely by the individual tribes of Israel. As each settled his own territory, he conquered the hostile tribes which interfered with the enlargement of his borders.

The land favored the defenders, being mountainous, and cut up into vales and wooded hills which afforded them excellent protection. It was extremely hard to dislodge them from their mountain fastnesses. Especially was this true of the Jebusites, who held the precipitous region about the present site of Jerusalem. Furthermore, the Israelites had no chariots; so they were incompetent to meet the enemy in battle on the open plains. Their warfare was therefore largely of the guerilla kind.

The Canaanites were morally and religiously depraved and vicious. The Israelites found it a moral necessity to exterminate them, and to refrain from any intercourse with them. This attitude had a good effect on the Israelites themselves, for it kept them in a continual state of moral and religious sanitation.

The Canaanites were an agricultural people, more advanced in civilization than the Hebrews. The conquest of the land meant advancement to the latter, who passed from a nomadic life to a settled, agricultural life, with all its possibilities of town and city growth. The war had gained for them civil and religious liberty. They were God's free nation, and were establishing a new pattern of government. Religiously, they were free from the superstitions, idolatry and vices of Egypt and the heathen nations. When Joshua left them, he had done his duty in laying a foundation for the glorious and prosperous nation which materialized in the reigns of David and Solomon.

RACHEL SALISBURY.

Nature and Science

Turncoats

SAID a little black tadpole to another,
That happened to be his elder brother,
"Pray, what strange creature is that I hear
Croaking so loud?" "A frog, my dear,"
Said the brother, "and there he sits." "I ne'er
Saw an uglier monster, I declare,"
Cried little Taddy, wriggling his tail
In an offhand fashion that could not fail
To show his contempt. "It's really a pleasure
And satisfaction no words can measure,
To think that *we* are so smooth and slim,
So handsome, so—*very* unlike *him*."
"To be sure," said his brother, bobbing and blinking,
"To be sure, I'm just of your way of thinking."

The air was mild, and the sun was strong,
The tadpoles were turned to frogs ere long;
The little one croaked, the big one croaked.
At last said the younger, "Of course, we joked
That day in the ditch; for there's no denying,
And in fact it's a truth past all replying,
That whether in mere or marsh or bog
The handsomest creature, by far, is a frog."
"To be sure," said his brother, bobbing and blinking,
"To be sure, I'm just of your way of thinking."

— Thomas Westwood.

Your Teeth



A CERTAIN rural school teacher recently exhibited with considerable pride, to a visitor, a glass case on her desk containing a toothbrush, as a mark of the school's devotion to hygiene, for every morning all the members of the school took their turn at the toothbrush.

While this use of the toothbrush is hardly to be commended, it is desirable that every child be taught to care properly for his teeth; and this means a great deal more than merely brushing them three times a day. That one's teeth may be sound and healthy even in middle life, one must from childhood daily give them the best of care.

One may use the toothbrush with powder or paste three or four times a day and yet the teeth not be clean. Good tooth paste and powder should be combined in washing the teeth. And this treatment should be followed by a thorough rubbing of the teeth inside and out with a piece of cloth, preferably Turkish toweling. Some dentists regard the cloth treatment as more effective in the cleansing process than the toothbrush. At any rate it should always supplement at night the use of the toothbrush. The tongue and gums should receive the same attention as the teeth. The cleansing of the teeth is not complete till by the use of dental floss or wooden or quill toothpicks every particle of food is removed from between the teeth. To complete the cleansing process, it is well to use often some antiseptic mouth wash. Your dentist will recommend a suitable wash.

The Unclean Mouth

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, noted professor and author, says:

"Not only should the teeth be kept thoroughly clean and sweet for their own sake, but also for the sake of the stomach and the health of the blood and the whole body. The mouth, being continually moist and warm and full of chinks and pockets, furnishes an ideal breeding ground for all kinds of germs; and the average, uncleansed human mouth will be found to contain regularly more than thirty different species of germs,

each numbering millions! Among them may sometimes be found the germs of serious diseases, such as pneumonia, diphtheria, and blood poisoning, just waiting, as it were, their opportunity to attack the body. In fact, a dirty, neglected mouth is one of the commonest causes of disease."

Tartar, the dark, hard, calcareous substance that col-



lects between and at the base of the teeth, is now thought to be caused by a germ. Decay

often occurs under this tartar. Therefore it should be removed at least twice a year by the dentist.

"Among other germ diseases of the unclean mouth may be mentioned inflamed gums, abscesses of the teeth, blood poisoning, and pyorrhea, or Riggs's disease. The last-mentioned is caused by pus-forming germs that lodge under the gums and around the roots under tartar or other hard deposits. The membranes of the roots and their bony sockets become infected, the teeth become loose, and pus flows from under the gums. This often causes foul odors to come from the mouth. Thorough cleanliness is a preventive of Riggs's disease as well as of other diseases of the mouth and teeth."

Boys and girls, if you do not want the little sac, or membrane, that surrounds the roots of your teeth to become filled with the little wriggly germ-animals that characterize Riggs's disease, if you do not want your teeth early to loosen and fall out, if you do not want the little pus sacs to discharge their contents into your mouth, giving to your breath a sickening, foul odor, you must care for your teeth just as carefully as this article indicates, today, tomorrow, and every day.

Speed Statistics

A GENTLE wind about 5 miles an hour.

A high wind about 30 to 45 miles an hour.

A great hurricane, 80 to 100 miles an hour.
Torpedo boat destroyer "Albatross," built by Thornycroft & Co., for the British Navy, 32 knots an hour, i. e., about 36½ land miles an hour.

Torpedo-boat destroyer "Express," by Laird & Co., of Birkenhead, for the British Navy, 33 knots an hour.

The Atlantic passage by the "Lucania," and some other first-class steamships, reduced to about 5 days, 7 or 8 hours.

Average speed of some of the best express trains, 60 miles an hour, or 29½ yards a second.

In order to accomplish an average of 60 miles an hour the train will sometimes be running at the rate of 80 miles an hour.

Some of the fast expresses run according to gradient, slowing down to 40 from 80 miles an hour.

The velocity of the earth around the sun calculated to average 66,000 miles an hour.

Velocity of the moon calculated to be 2,273 miles an hour.

Flight of carrier pigeon, average about 800 yards a minute.

Sounds travel through dry air (founded on Laplace and Newton's calculations) at the rate of about 60 feet a second.

Sound travels through water at the rate of about 240 feet a second.

Sound travels in steel wire at the rate of about 17,130 feet a second.

Velocity of great comet of 1882, when in its orbit nearest the sun, calculated to be 298 miles a second.

Electricity is said to travel along wires in submarine cables about 2,420 miles a second.

Electricity is said to travel along wires above ground about 22,360 miles a second.

Light travels at a velocity estimated by astronomical observations to be about 186,770 miles a second.

The blood is pumped through the body at the rate of 621 feet a minute.—*Selected.*

Nobody Loves a Camel

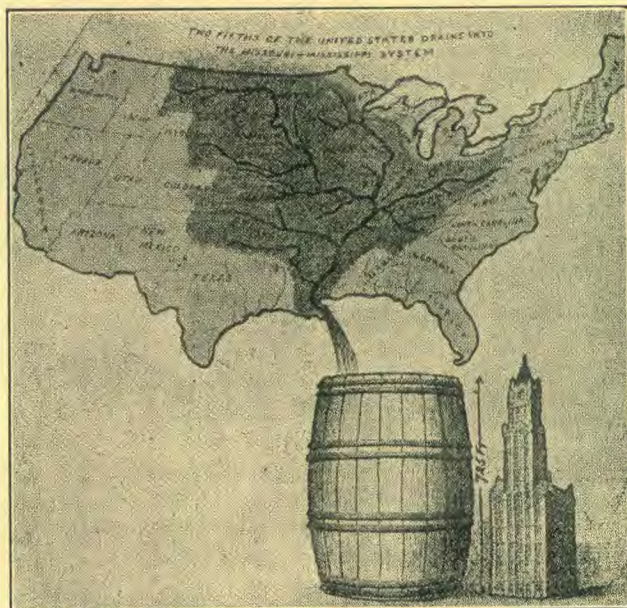
BEARING an innate grudge against all restraint and all who restrain him, the camel will use the great strength of his long legs to kick his keepers, or the dogs that guard him in the waste places. But in the presence of enemies—among wolves or other beasts of prey—he is a coward, forgets the very use of his legs, and proves his erratic temper by screaming and spitting in terror. No camel wants to be loved, and no one familiar with camels ever entertains the least affection for them.

The Arabs and Egyptians of the Near East speak proverbially of the malice and vindictiveness of the camel. The Mongols, Chinese, and Turks of the Far East say that the camel is too stupid to be either malicious or vindictive.

The poison of all other beasts is his food. He pines and wastes in fat meadows, but grows fat, powerful, and savagely independent among alkali-crusts sands.

Panic is the greatest failing of camels under all circumstances. The stupidest and laziest camel will show all the silly coyness of a thoroughbred colt in the presence of a white stone, a heap of bones, or some sprightly little animal that darts about his feet.

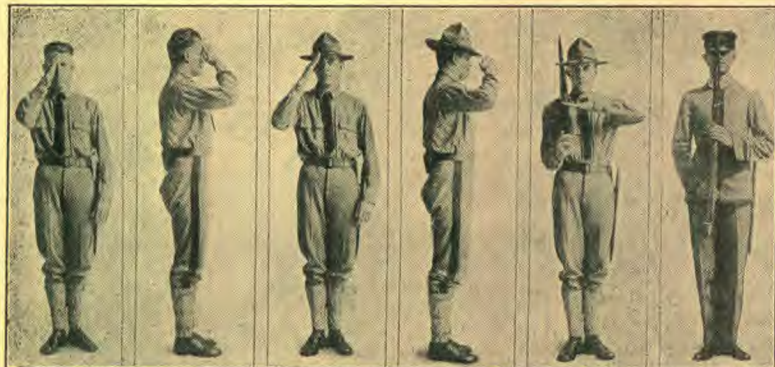
The slightest cold carries him off, and when one camel dies, all are likely to die. If a camel sinks in the mud, he strains his long legs and is never good again as a carrier. On ice they are hopeless. Mongols traveling in winter are forced to carry bags of sand wherever they go, which they must scatter upon every little patch of ice they approach.—*Rodney Gilbert.*



This illustration represents the Mississippi River as flowing into a huge water barrel. In order to hold a single minute's discharge this barrel must have a capacity of 138,000,000 cubic feet, which would make it something like 725 feet high, or a little short of the height of the Woolworth Building. If the river entered into a lake the size of New Jersey, it would raise it one foot in ten hours.—*Scientific American.*

Salute for the Flag

THE military salute for the flag is described thus: "Always the right hand, elbow out in front, forearm a straight line from elbow to finger tips, thumb held in to the hand, first finger touching the forehead



above the right eye, or else touching the brim of the campaign hat. Hold the position an instant, looking at what you are saluting, officer or flag, then bring the hand quickly to the side. That is the military salute for those in uniform.

"Or, if armed with a rifle at right-shoulder-arms, the left hand is raised, and crooked at the elbow on a horizontal plane to bring the forefinger touching the firing mechanism. A sentinel salutes by presenting arms."

"Indoors, the civilian salute consists in standing, uncovered, and remaining silent. Outdoors, when the flag is displayed or 'The Star-Spangled Banner' played, a boy or man should hold his hat by the brim in his right hand in front of his left shoulder, while a girl should rise and stand at quiet attention."

For the Finding-Out Club

1. WHAT is the meaning of the sign \mathcal{R} on a doctor's prescription?
2. How many eyelids do birds have?
3. What are the eyes of a ship?
4. What is the origin of the word "quinsy," and how connected with its present meaning?
5. What and where was the Spanish Main?
6. Name the author of the following quotations:
 - a. "Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear."
 - b. "Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him."
 - c. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."
 - d. "Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

MRS. GRACE HOOVER.

Who Is He?

IT was a perfect Iowa day, ideal for fishing, but Billy was of necessity helping his grandfather weed the garden. How could a small boy be thrifty under such bright summer skies? And soon grandfather discovered his companion in labor dreaming in the shade of a currant bush.

"Hello, son; what are you doing there?" queried the old gentleman.

"I was just a-thinking, grandfather."

"Thinking? What about?"

"Thinking about what I'm going to do when I get to be a man."

"And what do you think you are going to do then?"
"I think I'm not going to pull weeds when I get to be a man. I'm going to hunt around and find a good job I can work at with my head."

During his early years this small boy saw much of the seamy side of life, and his mother, a widow, was finally obliged to send him to the Soldiers' Orphans' home in Davenport. There he had good school advantages, systematic religious instruction, and was taught to be earnest, energetic, and painstaking in his work. Discharged at the age of fourteen, he went to live with his grandfather; but farm work was not to his liking, and he started out to find the "job" of his dreams. And today he is working with his head, though no one could accuse him of physical indolence.

At one time when he was out of work he heard that Col. John Scott, of Nevada, wanted a boy, and immediately applied for the place. The colonel liked him at once, but Mrs. Scott was not so sure, so she said, "Scrub the cellar steps for me, son." The boy went to work with characteristic energy, and the same sunny smile that has won for him thousands of friends. If he had been asked to pick his own job for a try-out he would have chosen scrubbing cellar steps. It was a trade he had learned well at the home, and by the time he had finished, Mrs. Scott was satisfied. While working here he attended high school, and during the last two years of his course held the position of janitor of the school building.

Soon after he finished school he became interested in baseball, and signed as a professional player in the National League. While his team was playing in Chicago, he was converted, and became an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He was as energetic in his religious duties as in his ball playing, and frequently gave pointed and practical talks for the Y. M. C. A., later leaving his professional career to connect with the said organization as its religious secretary.

His first direct evangelistic work was done under the guidance of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, and the revival meetings he conducted were a marked success. His message from that time until the present—more than twenty years—has been, "Get right with God." Throughout the length and breadth of the country he bears his testimony, never hesitating to call sin by its right name. Men may criticize the methods and unconventional language of the "baseball evangelist," but one could not hear him and gainsay his earnestness or discount his courage.

He hates "booze" and has never used tobacco. He tithes every dollar of his income. He never takes a journey of any length that he does not invite the engineer and fireman to come to Christ.

L. E. C.



Can You Name Him?

He grew gray in the service of his country, regarded by many as an impossible military genius.

Statesmen liked to hear him talk,—he had done brave things in strange parts of the world,—but they found his talk impractical. It was unlikely that there would ever be another war of great magnitude, they argued, and if such a one did come, science and not strategy would decide it.

He was forever talking strategy, this old man. His military superiors laughed at him. Strategy was all very well in fighting savages; Cæsar and Napoleon had got away with it, and Hannibal, they said; but it had little place in the curriculum of a modern war college. These were the years immediately preceding 1914.

"I am old," he said; "I will retire." He was then more than sixty. The small fortune he had inherited from thrifty parents had dwindled away while he was seeing service in the colonial possessions of the republic. He had his retired general's pay, however, and a small estate in the vine country of France. He planned to spend his last years cultivating flowers in a modest way. And, as he made his plans, the great war came. One of the strangest things about this strange war is the chance it has given to old men to prove the efficiency of theories they had held while others laughed.

In July, 1914, the old French general brushed his service clothes, polished his sword, and reported for duty, only to find that another general had been promoted over his head and given a superior command. It was Joffre, unerring judge of military genius, who took him out of reserve and sent him into Alsace. The Germans found him waiting when they attacked Verdun. Until Verdun's long agony his tactics of ambush and indirect attack had been held little short of preposterous.

Then suddenly France realized that another great old man had come to the fighting force; for Verdun held, giving back blow for blow. This general went farther than any one else in despising Germany's artillery onslaught. Strategically he lured the foe into furious fire upon points where the danger was least while he worked to "trim the edges." He had used similar methods, in former years, in fighting savages in Algeria and quelling uprisings in China. The Germans were no more to him than maddened Hottentots—and Verdun held. Now he is known as "the hero of Verdun"—all France regards him as the eccentric genius to whom she must look for ultimate victory.—*Every Week.*

Edward Everett Hale's Rules for Effective Talking and Writing

How to Talk

- Do not talk about your own affairs.
- Confess ignorance.
- Talk to the person who is talking to you.
- Never underrate your interlocutor.
- Be short.

How to Write

- Know what you want to say.
- Say it.
- Use your own language (the language you use in daily life).
- Leave out all the fine passages.
- A short word (other things being equal) is better than a long one.
- The fewer words the better.

What Boys and Girls Have Done

Sold and Bought Liberty Bonds

MRS. WILLIAM G. MCADOO, daughter of President Wilson, and wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, in an article written recently for *St. Nicholas*, tells what the boys and girls of the public schools have done in the Liberty Bond sales:

"One farmer's lad in a lonely part of the West commandeered his father's automobile during the last Liberty Loan sale, and sold bonds worth twenty thousand dollars to farmers living in remote places. In Boston, the newsboys on the streets were able to make a fine showing in the sale of bonds. A little girl in Tennessee sold so many bonds that her feat attracted the attention of the whole State. It was discovered that she was a Girl Scout; and now a movement is on foot to secure for her one of the handsome war-service medals that are soon to be given to certain of the Boy Scouts for exceptionally good work in the sale.

"The pupils of the Chicago public schools subscribed to the Second Liberty Loan to the amount of \$2,237,150. In one Chicago school, \$11,500 worth of Liberty Bonds were purchased by 206 pupils. One student in this school took \$700 in bonds, and another, \$500. In most cases the subscribers in this school borrowed the money and are now paying off their loans in monthly instalments.

"A St. Louis high school with 1,300 students subscribed for more than \$6,000 worth of bonds.

"But the greatest record of all was that of the Boy Scouts, whose fine services have made their organization one of the indispensable parts of the Government's war-bond selling machine. Of every forty-seven dollars received by the Government for the second Liberty Bonds, one dollar was secured by the Boy Scouts. With less than three hundred thousand members, the Boy Scouts secured subscriptions to the amount of \$102,084,100!

"Because of the exceptional nature of this war service the Government is giving a special recognition to the Boy Scouts. War-service medals are soon to be presented to the Boy Scouts who did the best work in the campaign. On these medals will appear, with the express consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, the seal of the Treasury. This seal is placed on all the Government's paper money; and it is against the law of the nation to reproduce it anywhere else except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury."

The Junior Red Cross Work

The school children of the country are now well organized for Junior Red Cross work. Already much has been accomplished by these young and efficient enthusiasts.

The Junior Red Cross of Los Angeles, California, has turned old tin cans, boxes, newspapers, bottles, rags, and rubber into "a steady stream of gold for use in Red Cross war service." In a single month \$1,200 was realized from the sale of this waste material. The first month an effort was made to collect and sell waste tin foil, \$93.50 was received. The monthly sale now amounts to more than \$100. Street sweepers and park workmen, candy and tobacco stores, help in collecting the tin foil.

Chicago schools before the beginning of 1918 "had contributed 17,122 garments for refugees and hospital patients, besides hundreds of knitted sweaters and other articles."

Juniors in Buffalo sent 6,000 packages of peanut brittle to cantonments for Christmas presents. Most of the efforts of these juniors is devoted to supplying the refugee children of Europe with clothing, largely from clothing made from their own discarded garments.

In "Little Italy" in New York City, the children are saving the pennies and nickels they would spend for candy and gum, for the relief of their needy cousins across the sea. At least twenty-five dollars a month is raised through this self-denial fund.

A boy "raised a pumpkin large enough to fill forty-eight cans, which sold for ten cents a can. The \$4.80 went to the Red Cross."

The Juniors of Plainfield, New Jersey, by the first of the year had manufactured nearly 3,000 garments for soldiers and refugees.

One girl makes her ten dollars a month selling homemade candy, and other girls have held a "waffle day," feeding 2,000 persons waffles, sirup, and coffee.

This report of the ways the boys and girls of the country are raising money for the Red Cross work suggests ways that our own boys and girls can raise money, both for the foreign missionary work and the Red Cross work. This is no time to waste time. The world is in need. It needs money, clothes, food, and most of all the bread of life. What are you doing to supply these great needs?

"We shall do so much in the years to come,
But what have we done today?
We shall give our gold in a princely sum,
But what did we give today?
We shall lift the heart and dry the tear,
We shall plant a hope in the place of fear,
We shall speak the words of love and cheer,
But what did we speak today?"

The Missionary's Farewell

DEAR friends, I must leave you, both comrades and neighbors;
The time has now come, I must bid you adieu,
To answer the call of my Saviour, for labor,—
A call is sounding for me and for you.

The world is lying in darkness and slumber.
The Saviour is coming, his advent is near;
Then let me be one of that triumphant number
That shall meet him with gladness when he shall appear.

So I bid you adieu with bright hopes mixed with sadness;
Your faces, on earth, I may nevermore see;
But oh, in my wanderings this thought will bring gladness,
That you, my dear friends, are all praying for me!

I long to labor in the cause of my Master,
The third angel's message to carry on,
To give to a lost world the plan of salvation
The Father has offered through his own dear Son.

I know I am small and weak and unworthy;
But the Father has promised his grace to impart
To all who accept his dear Son, who is worthy,
And serve him in truth from the depth of the heart.

Then I will go forth in the strength of my Master,
Relying on him for the strength I most need.
That I may labor both stronger and faster
To do my whole duty in sowing the seed.

M. A. MORTON.

The Right Incentive

I CAN'T say that I like this tendency some people show to need a prize offer before they'll buckle down to do their best work," I heard a business man remark the other day. He had been actively interested in certain sectional development work and spoke feelingly. "I'm tired of going around from one firm to another, and asking each one to put up a handsome prize as its contribution to the work that ought to go with a vim without any such outside inducements. Work for work's sake—when the work is of a kind that ought to be done—I consider that the finest kind of incentive."

"So do I," said a listener, a man prominent in educational work, "that is what I am preaching to the young folks in our schools. I am trying to cultivate in them the desire to excel—to accomplish something worth while, with the achievement as its own big reward."

Only the other day, while I was detained in a little store, I overheard scraps of a conversation between a young man and one of the salesgirls.

"And you carried off nine of the prizes?" she was saying in an admiring voice.

"Yes."

"How much did they come to—were they all money prizes?" she asked, rather bluntly.

"All but one," said the young man. "I got eight cash prizes—they were from a dollar up to two and a half, so I made a pretty good thing out of it. Altogether they amounted to thirteen dollars."

"Well, you did do well," said the girl. "I congratulate you! Thirteen dollars!"

"Well, I myself thought that that wasn't bad! It's quite a neat little sum!" assented the young man complacently.

What the achievements were that had brought him these eight money awards I have no idea. All that impressed me was his own and the girl's evident valuation of his work in dollars and cents.

Prizes are not always to be decried. Sometimes it is right to offer them, and for young people, or older ones, too, for that matter, to try to win them. But surely the tendency to think of the tangible prize as the main incentive is to be deplored!—*Young People's Weekly*.

Lost in a Blizzard

TWENTY-NINE years ago the ninth of January, there occurred a terrible blizzard in the Territory of Dakota, in which many lives were lost.

The country was sparsely settled, so that one might look over the level or gently rolling prairie as far as the eye could reach and see no settler's cabin to break the monotony of the scene. The climate in winter was very severe and the wind blew almost constantly, sometimes at a terrific speed, and if snow covered the ground, it was taken up by the wind, making it impossible to see any distance.

Just two years previous to this a young man, whom we shall call Henry Parks, had brought his young bride to this country to share with him the hardships and pleasures of a pioneer life. She did not shrink from living in a granary during the first year of their married life, for was not this the nucleus of their home to be?

They had one close neighbor, a bachelor who had taken a claim adjoining theirs. A few other settlers were scattered about with perhaps only a sod hut for their place of abode. The nearest town was thirty miles distant.

The next summer they built a warm one-room house, and this was well, for the following winter was an unusually severe one. During the year the Soo Railroad was put through, bringing a station within seven miles of their home.

One clear, still morning in January, the day already referred to, Mr. Parks hitched his horses to the sleigh to drive to the station to obtain necessities for their humble home. A deep snow had fallen during the night and was lying soft over the ground. The trail was entirely covered. With such conditions one must have a good sense of location to travel even in the fairest of weather, for there were no fences to mark the way. But Henry Parks had no fear, for he was accustomed to the country, and knew that he must drive due east three miles before turning north.

He had gone a distance he knew to be two miles, when the horses began to snort and act uneasy. At the same instant he became aware of a distant roar, and looking to the northwest—the storm corner—he saw a great white blizzard rolling toward him at a tremendous speed. He quickly turned toward home, but had gone scarcely ten rods when the storm burst

upon him with all its fury. Driving almost in the teeth of the blizzard, he was never able to see more than a rod ahead, and at times the snow was so blinding he could scarcely see the horses.

The tendency of the inexperienced when lost in a blizzard is to follow the course of least resistance and to go with the wind, but Henry Parks knew that his little nest lay two miles straight west and that the storm must strike his face from the northwest. Accordingly, he guided his horses, who fain would face the storm. After covering a distance which he thought to have been two miles, he circled around hoping to locate some familiar object, but failed in this. What should he do? To go on would mean certain death as there was no settlement for many miles. If he stayed where he was he would freeze to death. He thought of unhitching the horses and digging a cave in a snow bank, there to wait till the storm should be over.

In the meantime Mrs. Parks had walked the floor, wringing her hands, and beseeching God in behalf of her husband. Occasionally she would step outside the door and call as loudly as possible in the vain hope that she might be heard above the roar of the wind.

During this time the snow had banked up eight or ten feet around the house—not close in, but as is always the case, leaving a space of several feet around the building.

All at once she heard a sound which could not have been caused by the storm. She rushed to the door, and there was her husband, sled, and horses, as white as snow could make them. Unable to see, they had fallen down the embankment. She begged him to put the horses in the house and not to risk going to the barn, but he would not do that. Furnishing himself with a rope, he fastened one end to the house and the other end to the barn. After he had provided the stock with food enough for several days, he returned to the house and related the story of his deliverance.

When all human effort had failed, he earnestly prayed to the Lord to lead him safely home. Almost immediately there was a lull, and he could see his nearest neighbor's house on the hill above him. Then he knew he was only a short distance from home, and hastened thither. Just as he reached the door the blizzard came again with renewed force, and raged without ceasing for three long, weary days.

Few who were out in that storm ever returned. When the reports were received, it was found that more than two hundred persons had lost their lives. One was a neighbor woman who lived about twelve miles from Mr. Parks. Her husband had gone to town to buy some fuel, and remained there for three days. When he finally came home, he found five little children weeping and nearly frozen to death. They were out of fuel, had used up all the pieces of wood they could find, and had even broken up the furniture. Then the mother, knowing that her husband could not leave town until after the storm, wrapped her shawl around her and started to seek help of a neighbor a half mile away. About two weeks later a piece of shawl was seen flapping above the snow, and there they found her body.

In after years, as Mr. Parks would tell this story to his children he would say, "Do not forget, my dears, that God is the same yesterday, today, and forever."
—*Orpha Strong, in the Walla Walla Collegian.*

Easter and Its Origin

EASTER is an annual festival which is now observed throughout Christendom in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ. It is a survival from the old Teutonic mythology, and the name "Easter" is derived from Eostre, the name of the Anglo-Saxon goddess of love, or goddess of spring, to whom the fourth month, which corresponded to our April, was then dedicated. No trace of the celebration of Easter as a Christian festival is found in the New Testament. The festival day was handed down from our ancient pagan ancestors.

Easter Sunday was first set apart and celebrated in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ by the Catholic Church. It has since been adopted by the different Protestant denominations.

The custom of coloring Easter eggs doubtless formed a part of the ancient festival in honor of the goddess of spring, or goddess of love.

Easter comes on the first Sunday after Good Friday, the day observed by the Catholic Church in commemoration of the crucifixion of Christ.

Easter is still celebrated partially in keeping with its ancient origin and display. As all nature puts on her gorgeous robe of green, so women adorn themselves with new spring hats and gowns, vying one with another for the most attractive costume. In part it is but a new resurrection from the dormant state of winter into renewed beauty and activity. The birds carol their sweetest songs to their mates and also renew a bright plumage.

All must rejoice amid the glorious resurrection of life and activity in the natural world, and it is therefore considered a fit time to commemorate the resurrection of our Lord and Saviour who was the first fruits of them that slept. Were he still in the tomb, our hope of a resurrection would be in vain and our preaching also. 1 Cor. 15:13-20.

If we die in the likeness of Christ, then may we hope for a resurrection in his likeness. Rom. 6:5. It is therefore needful that we seek for a new consecration of life, a resurrection from the sins of this world unto the righteousness of Christ. The Biblical way to commemorate the resurrection of Christ is by baptism, rising in newness of life from the watery grave.

MARY M. CRAWFORD.

What a Song May Do

THREE years ago two boys returned to their home in a large city, different boys from what they were when they left the preceding fall to attend school at one of our academies. During the school year they had associated with Christian boys and teachers, and having been deeply impressed with the beautiful life that Christianity produces, they had given themselves to the Saviour and been baptized.

The older of the two had joined the colporteurs' band at school and was going to canvass during the summer, so he had only one week to spend with parents and sister.

On Friday evening the brothers and their sister went to the young people's meeting. It seemed so good for them all to be united in Christian thought and service, that on returning home they joined in singing together songs of praise. Their favorite hymns were selected, and they sang to their hearts' content. The window was open, and the music floated over the neighborhood.

(Concluded on last page)

CHARACTER is a perfectly educated will.—*Novalis.*

Summary of Missionary Volunteer Work in the North American Division Conference for Quarter Ending September 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	Bonquets Given	Scripture Cards Given	Offerings for Foreign Miss.	Offerings for Home Miss.	Conversions
ATLANTIC UNION																								
E. New York	8	79	32	24	9	15	1	---	140	2371	67	37	9	172	16	---	1.15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gr. New York	13	388	---	297	170	1472	461	1145	14346	4577	5196	194	696	2775	3503	259	1.84	---	79	---	---	243.65	69.44	2
Maine	8	127	63	115	26	467	93	98	1215	774	1074	49	6	713	126	18	.50	---	---	---	47.85	2.00	31	
Massachusetts	18	382	328	539	199	963	216	39	10805	5909	2345	326	80	1603	248	170	23.45	174	9	47	20	324.45	65.96	18
N. New Eng.	2	---	---	7	10	21	8	---	---	158	7	12	---	85	10	49	---	---	---	---	---	6.00	---	---
S. New Eng.	14	---	38	24	18	24	12	9	317	229	1403	39	7	309	109½	30	1.10	---	---	22	16	51.49	1.60	14
W. New York	8	---	---	174	72	719	40	18	1351	6615	293	709	765	1400	1464	14	1.20	---	31	24	181	476.75	171.51	---
Bermuda Mis.	1	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	69	50	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.89	---	---
CENTRAL UNION																								
Colorado	31	540	364	550	338	1265	423	50	356	20677	1045	288	479	9252	1870	336	71.75	147	163	469	371	551.93	257.50	33
Kansas	29	495	179	144	76	506	101	8	262	3686	278	219	22	1622	682	124	11.75	37	---	53	104	139.21	5.45	73
Missouri	15	300	135	118	57	150	32	19	414	1789	249	95	51	488	418	113	6.13	9	13	93	7	77.01	2.81	32
Nebraska	23	572	250	99	57	1146	119	14	418	3410	490	121	43	1990	490	140	2.25	17	24	256	324	868.29	41.15	78
Wyoming	5	---	---	24	21	59	6	10	15	79	36	10	---	54	13	22	3.50	---	---	---	---	78.68	10.00	---
COLUMBIA UNION																								
Chesapeake	13	200	54	96	52	40	59	20	942	1450	139	72	66	1862	221	60	5.00	32	---	48	4	167.62	32.15	3
Dist. of Col.	5	315	86	374	19	126	6	---	635	9432	7	29	---	1116	96	42	---	18	---	---	---	15.05	---	---
E. Pa.	15	229	122	272	108	413	89	1	563	3173	1136	100	52	935	2306½	113	23.30	38	19	57	113	130.23	64.40	22
New Jersey	26	323	271	158	62	489	160	41	1471	2637	848	163	124	2285	773	33	21.75	6	---	174	65	127.58	32.75	5
Ohio	25	500	128	453	150	309	138	12	2171	2336	185	144	19	1864	692	149	39.25	32	5	78	90	220.58	58.11	6
Virginia	---	---	---	37	14	125	34	6	2347	157	826	36	46	359	208	38	7.50	---	4	29	51	15.45	11.24	---
W. Pa.	8	170	103	374	119	801	287	84	1335	3456	862	451	102	1381	488	113	49.35	43	---	31	94	86.85	64.83	8
W. Virginia	3	38	17	32	7	176	4	5	30	1912	170	17	---	99	38	3	---	2	---	6	---	6.20	2.04	2
LAKE UNION																								
E. Michigan	40	794	355	122	56	1056	154	112	291	5126	172	431	10	8363	923	155	37.00	35	13	125	1030	271.14	40.43	17
Indiana	31	504	---	227	102	402	126	13	517	888	460	130	34	1288	365	101	3.00	46	---	80	---	442.73	10.32	30
N. Illinois	40	799	351	644	273	2644	740	34	5446	10622	1217	341	633	7751	3583	938	29.61	230	104	186	375	575.11	144.12	57
N. Michigan	20	234	---	69	35	176	4	38	4869	91	47	50	249	197	60	8	.60	39	3	---	30	135.70	68.78	6
N. Wisconsin	11	163	75	102	34	111	14	6	26	628	328	66	3	311	99	19	2.80	---	4	52	16	94.84	4.86	7
S. Illinois	15	181	90	23	16	161	6	10	1527	1079	328	37	5	803	167	41	2.20	6	---	18	2	61.68	---	35
S. Wisconsin	30	478	226	183	64	290	182	6	322	2559	458	150	38	1097	286½	227	11.40	135	3	114	449	141.18	25.57	13
W. Michigan	48	1053	461	387	192	1226	417	54	308	11016	7356	227	300	4663	559	238	14.20	49	---	196	44	814.65	63.67	33
NORTHERN UNION																								
Iowa	24	353	235	173	84	452	64	16	3386	11023	1140	310	173	1935	1715	388	45.20	27	8	257	736	423.15	203.30	95
Minnesota	24	390	175	108	99	353	96	23	78	3741	147	166	64	2067	710	185	19.06	33	17	238	143	270.25	56.65	33
North Dakota	9	149	95	14	---	582	112	---	51	1836	147	11	---	79	32	9	---	---	---	---	---	160.91	75.89	26
South Dakota	---	---	52	154	54	63	16	15	---	540	4	9	---	82	227½	35	---	15	---	42	171	51.45	17.75	2
NORTH PACIFIC UNION																								
Montana	4	---	46	85	70	556	108	26	242	414	314	24	10	925	359	67	17.00	6	---	138	13	5.75	3.55	---
S. Idaho	15	307	181	28	10	37	4	---	104	2089	158	43	186	363	40½	16	.40	---	---	14	---	142.27	6.40	---
S. Oregon	9	139	129	46	13	72	35	15	20	1671	83	51	4	203	146	11	96.00	28	26	3	---	27.76	10.55	---
Upper Col.	13	309	289	133	31	306	154	37	206	2533	666	209	95	2241	361½	101	20.20	14	---	84	23	330.40	54.76	11
W. Oregon	15	202	136	82	14	39	7	50	543	2140	12	57	8	243	270	55	7.50	---	---	25	393	170.82	42.40	3
W. Washington	14	199	---	20	10	30	5	---	100	520	16	13	10	130	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC UNION																								
Arizona	4	60	53	30	15	35	13	---	---	893	28	8	---	158	8½	13	2.50	4	---	5	75	30.72	16.31	6
California	9	504	136	147	71	229	74	11	44	3737	80	149	2	3517	198	157	12.65	39	1	73	96	334.62	23.11	14
Can. California	14	336	120	98	58	320	121	36	203	3368	312	235	32	774	288	144	30.80	38	8	28	---	429.46	63.73	8
Inter-Mountain	---	100	20	65	54	936	255	2	67	1834	221	123	---	374	494	32	6.20	1	3	156	---	44.36	10.75	6
Nevada Mis.	3	---	10	20	11	26	2	---	---	44	3	4	---	116	8½	2	1.50	1	---	3	52	23.39	6.92	---
N. California	15	243	83	51	24	153	74	14	---	2780	52	71	23	413	107	24	2.45	16	4	9	13	328.40	19.04	27
N. W. Calif.	11	490	70	184	146	465	67	2	1460	3158	121	116	119	1026	694½	112	31.50	52	1	146	29	228.20	78.47	12
S. California	22	513	173	203	77	419	138	2	86	4063	80	301	276	1002	298	112	12.45	117	---	47	314	151.48	34.12	31
S. E. Calif.	11	292	228	159	60	150	32	1	66	979	28	33	2	193	274	86	9.80	---	---	---	---	49.39	5.49	7
SOUTHEASTERN UNION																								
Cumberland	4	---	---	47	28	283	56	1	700	83	122	73	16	66	164	84	.59	23	15	25	---	.30	2.00	5
Florida	15	147	70	172	80	201	109	10	357	2223	57	61	11	1218	337	120	4.55	12	---	56	1	28.64	6.10	3
Georgia	8	63	42	286	172	1771	277	8	961	980	942	528	63	1307	417	119	2.05	141	2	38	103	61.00	25.84	6
N. Carolina	11	251	132	225	164	801	191	2	120	662	261	139	---	600	435	367	22.20	18	1	21	52	---	116.14	13
S. Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTHERN UNION																								
Alabama	5	108	28	182	105	262	38	18	299	551	103	34	---	101	614	15	8.20	144	---	75	113	19.46	10.81	7
Kentucky	2	48	---	55	21	94	32	12	165	1379	18	43	29	221	78½	19	4.80	23	---	24	21	216.46	.10	7
Louisiana	7	69	41	26	11	543	114	6	188	1227	122	39	---	96	67	41	7.60	23	---	4	24	33.19	35.68	1
Mississippi	6	87	24	1	4	104	11	24	96	1777	635	15	1	10	43	71	4.20	4	---	---	1	104.00	13.10	---
Tenn. River	12	233	---	5	5	41	3	1	65	469	2	93	---	72	124	3	3.15	20	2	5	4	37.10	2.35	---
SOUTHWESTERN UNION																								
Arkansas	8	106	39	167	64	87	13	3	17	2394	95	56	47	546	381	30	5.25	1	18	31	32	31.30	82.33	12
N. Texas	10	249	28	39	16	378	43	8	35	804	739	57	---	139	149	107	3.00	32	---	---	---	10.21	4.34	---
Oklahoma	9	215	88	114	61	408	371	10	122	4421	167	47	22	665	192	55	11.00	98	---	84	14	352.96	8.60	46
S. Texas	3	46	---	11	---	21	1	12	231	211	60	8	---	434	---	3	---	1	---	5	---	29.53	---	10
Texico	11	96	36	15	5	49	34	---	41	639	82	23	45	235	88	24	3.75	---	5	6	6	55.60	78.32	---
EASTERN CANADIAN UNION																								
Maritime	---	---	---	75	35	210	25	---	240	530	425	140	---	110	56	6	2.00	23	---	---	---			

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Him to Whom Honor Is Due

IT is said that Saladin, while examining the sword of Richard Cœur de Lion one day, expressed great surprise that so ordinary a blade should have accomplished such mighty deeds. Baring his strong right arm, the lion-hearted king replied, "It was not the sword that did these things; it was the arm of Richard."

Sometimes young people are reluctant to report missionary work done, because they feel that it would be boasting. But whose power really accomplishes the work they do? If our Missionary Volunteers would remember always that they are but the instruments through whom the Master works, they would be more willing to report their missionary activities, realizing that by so doing they are exalting the One whose power makes possible every good deed.

The accompanying quarterly report is encouraging; yet how much better it would have been if *all* had reported the work done! Shall we not be more faithful in reporting, thereby giving honor to whom honor is due—our heavenly Father? ELLA IDEN.

Two Pictures

Our Old Society

ON Sabbath afternoon at four o'clock a little band of Missionary Volunteers met for a society program. The Standard of Attainment had been started, but seemed to be drifting as a boat without a pilot, as no leader had been appointed. Dry and uninteresting were the parts of the program that were rendered, as no one felt inclined to have a special burden for this phase of the society's work. Very little missionary work had been done; the wrapping of a few papers that were sent out was the only special feature in this line. If the society had any committees, their activities were at such low ebb that the ones appointed had forgotten that they were members of these committees.

It seemed that the financial part of the society was being overlooked; the treasury was empty and a small debt hanging over it; the collections were so small that it was very evident the majority of the members were reserving the nickels and dimes for a big total for a special service of some kind; the pledges that call for volunteers were an unknown quantity; no prayer bands were organized, and so God's greatest agency for winning souls back to himself was passed by and another downward step was taken. The effectual prayer of a righteous man that availeth much was absent; had there been a consecration service, it would at least have added a stimulus, for the speaking together encourages many times when all else fails.

This being only a young people's society, older members did not feel disposed to attend; the leader by a hard struggle was keeping the appointed hour for the meeting; a struggle it was, indeed, for the strong fortress of the older members' co-operation was sadly lacking. The young people realized this, and the im-

portance of the work slipped from their grasp and they were drifting with the tide.

Our Society Made New

But an awakening took place, and on another Sabbath afternoon this same society met again at four o'clock. An hour before the meeting, the educational secretary, who had been appointed by the society, was standing before a class giving instruction in the Standard of Attainment. At four the study was finished, and the society proper was called to order. After the opening exercises, the secretary's report was read, and was as interesting as any number on the program; for it showed that the society was a working one. One thousand of the *Present Truth* taken by the society, were being distributed by the young people each month. Early every Sunday morning, before the people were astir, house-to-house work was done. In their Sunday reading of the leaflet, people became interested and called for more.

It was a part worth mentioning when the leader stated that more money was needed to pay for the club of *Signs*. Fifty-cent pieces and twenty-five cent pieces rattled on the contribution plates, and each one felt doubly repaid when the correspondence committee received several subscriptions for the *Signs*, and letters showing interest in the paper. Not only was the club of *Signs* for mailing taken in this way, but the State penitentiary, local library, and various reading racks were also supplied with the *Signs*, *Watchman*, and other literature. The hospitals were not forgotten, but the patients were supplied with literature. Bouquets were given, and lonely hearts were cheered by a visit from a Missionary Volunteer who is a member of this once dead but now live society.

The membership committee is active, and frequently presents new names for membership. It is no task to have new members initiated into this society, for so inspiring is the program always rendered from the *Gazette* that the visitor has a real desire to join such a society. So his name is entered, and the membership now registers fifty.

These fifty members are divided into five divisions called "program bands," with an individual leader for each band. In this way an equal opportunity is given to each member, and the same ones are not appearing on the program Sabbath after Sabbath. Every member of the society is a member of one of the bands. Each leader feels the spirit of competition, and the society is benefited by the spirited program that is rendered each week. By this responsibility each leader receives a training that fits him for greater leadership.

One worthy feature of this society is the training of workers. Leaders and secretaries are being developed. The young people are made to realize that a good education is needed for the finishing of this work. So forcibly has this been brought to mind, that ten Missionary Volunteers from this society entered our different colleges this year. It may all sound easy, but it meant effort. These boys and girls and their parents were labored with until "distant pastures" where these schools are located, looked "green" as well as inviting, and today, as a result, these young people are attending a Christian school. What a large number we might have in our schools if all would work to this end!

The members of the society are all members of the church. Nine of these have been baptized during the last year. During this period the Foreign Mission Goal was \$100 for the society, but it reached beyond its

limit \$156, making a total of \$256. At the consecration service no one has to be urged to take part, but a hearty response is heard throughout the society, and a spiritual atmosphere pervades the meeting.

After listening to the program, one does not wonder that the older members of the church now attend the Missionary Volunteer meetings and enjoy them. It is their co-operation that builds the strong fortress that this body of young people must have in order to be protected from the snares that beset the pathway of the youth.

The leader of this society and his assistants are not the kind who remain in a rut, but some new feature is constantly brought before the society.

The closing benediction is not the last of the day's work. As two of the members pass out, their arms are full of literature for the prisoners in the county jail. So the good work has developed in this society in such a way that many will be trained to have part in the finishing of the work. What has been done may be done again.

This pleasing picture is not merely a theory, but one which actually exists, for this is the history of our own society, and I am a member of it!

ONE OF THE NUMBER.

Pertinent Proverbs

NEVER do an act of which you doubt the justice or propriety.—*Latin*.

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him of thy errand just before his dinner.—*Fuller*.

Shut doors after you; fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never stale in thrifty mind.

—*Shakespeare*.

As empty vessels make the loudest sound, so they that have the least wit are the greatest babblers.—*Plato*.

Above all things, always speak the truth; your word must be your bond through life.—*Haliburton*.

Write down the advice of him who loves you, though you like it not at present.

A willing helper does not wait until he is asked.

The Sabbath School

III—Jacob's Dream

(April 20)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Gen. 27:41-46; 28:1-22.

MEMORY VERSE: "Surely the Lord is in this place; and I knew it not." Gen. 28:16.

STUDY HELPS: "Patriarchs and Prophets," pp. 183-188; "Bible Lessons," McKibbin, Book One, pp. 99, 100.

The Angels' Ladder

"If there were a ladder, mother,
Between the earth and sky,
As in the days of the Bible,
I would bid you all good-by,
And go through every country,
And search from town to town,
Till I had found the ladder,
With angels coming down.

"Then I would wait quite softly,
Beside the lowest round,
Till the sweetest-looking angel
Had stepped upon the ground;
I would pull his dazzling garment,
And speak out very plain,
'Will you take me, please, to heaven,
When you go back again?'"

"Ah, darling," said the mother,
"You need not wander so
To find the golden ladder
Where angels come and go.
Wherever gentle kindness
Or pitying love abounds,
There is the wondrous ladder,
With angels on the rounds."

—*Selected*.

Questions

1. Why did Esau hate his brother Jacob? What did he say in his heart? Gen. 27:41.
2. What plan did Rebekah propose for preventing Esau from carrying out his purpose? How did she introduce the subject to Isaac? Verses 42-46. Note 1.
3. What charge did Isaac give to Jacob? Where did he say Jacob should go? What blessing did he give him? Gen. 28:1-5. Note 2.
4. As Jacob journeyed, what did he do when night came? Verse 11. Note 3.
5. What did he dream? How was the promise made to Abraham renewed to him? Verses 12, 14. Note 4.
6. What special comfort did the Lord give to Jacob in his loneliness? Verse 15. Note 5.
7. When Jacob awoke what did he say? Verse 16.
8. How did he feel when he realized that he had been in the presence of God? What did he say that place was? Verse 17.
9. What did Jacob do in the morning? Verse 18.
10. What did he name the place where he had spent the night? What is the meaning of the name? Verse 19, margin.
11. What vow did Jacob make? What did he say he would give to the Lord? Verses 20-22. Note 6.

Who?

Who had traveled over the road Jacob was journeying, but had started at Haran at the head of a caravan, and finally settled in Canaan near Jacob's starting point?

Who had gone over that route with ten camels nearly a hundred years before Jacob's time?

What youth traveled with his father on that road as far as Mount Moriah?

What maiden left her home in Haran and journeyed to Canaan?

Notes

1. "Esau naturally was very angry. He might have given up the birthright freely, but it made him indignant to be cheated out of it. He saw one easy course to obtain it. With his physical strength he could kill his brother Jacob, and the birthright would be his. To escape this danger Rebekah planned to have Jacob go away for a time, ostensibly to seek a wife among his kindred on the Euphrates. She knew Esau well enough to believe that his anger would soon burn itself out, and expected that Jacob would ere long return with one of her nieces for his wife. She little thought that it would be twenty years before he would return, and that she would never see her beloved son again."—*Peloubet*.

2. Padan-aram in Mesopotamia, was the place where Abraham settled for a time before he came to Canaan, and where his brother Nahor remained. Jacob's uncle Laban, brother of Rebekah, lived there. The distance was nearly five hundred miles.

3. "It was with a deeply troubled heart that Jacob set out on his lonely journey. With only his staff in his hand he must travel hundreds of miles through a country inhabited by wild, roving tribes. In his remorse and timidity he sought to avoid men, lest he should be traced by his angry brother. He feared that he had lost forever the blessing that God had purposed to give him; and Satan was at hand to press temptations upon him. The evening of the second day found him far away from his father's tents. He felt that he was an outcast, and he knew that all his trouble had been brought upon him by his own wrong course. The darkness of despair pressed upon his soul, and he hardly dared to pray. But he was so utterly lonely that he felt the need of protection from God as he had never felt it before. With weeping and deep humiliation he confessed his sin and entreated for some evidence that he was not utterly forsaken."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 183.

4. In this lesson the promise given to Abraham and to Isaac was renewed to Jacob. (See Ps. 105:9-11.)

5. "The ladder symbolized the thought that there is communication between heaven and earth, between God and man."

6. "What is the advantage of making vows?—It fixes definitely in mind what we intend to do. It quickens our conscience and re-enforces our will. When the vow is made publicly, like the marriage vow, the vow of church membership, the Christian Endeavor pledge, we are helped to keep it by the knowledge that other people know about it and expect us to be true to it. Best of all, the vow is made to God and associates him with our purpose; we can confidently call upon him to help us keep it. Vows should always be made with the greatest thoughtfulness, and kept with scrupulous care; but the more earnest we are in a matter, the more eager we shall be to make vows with regard to it."—*Peloubet*.

The Youth's Instructor

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Thy Will be Done

"I CANNOT say
Beneath the pressure of life's cares today,
I joy in these;
But I can say
That I would rather walk this rugged way,
If Him it please.

"I cannot feel
That all is well when darkening clouds conceal
The shining sun.
But then I know
God lives and loves, and say, since this is so,
Thy will be done."

Spitzbergen

WHAT is Spitzbergen? Where is it? It is a group of islands within the arctic circle, north of Europe. The archipelago lies between the tenth and twentieth meridians, and east of the northern part of Greenland. Spitzbergen has never been permanently inhabited, though hunters and scientific expeditions have wintered there. One hunter lived there continuously for fifteen years. Spitzbergen was discovered in 1596, by William Barents, and in 1607 Henry Hudson visited Spitzbergen.

Whaling stations on the coast thrived for years. As a result of the great slaughter made by the early whalers the Greenland whale has completely disappeared from the coasts of Spitzbergen. "No less than 57,590 whales were killed between 1669 and 1775." Seals, walrus, reindeer, polar bears, arctic foxes, and birds suffered with the whales at the hands of the commercial hunter and the sportsman. For several years "from 1,500 to 2,000 reindeer were killed by hunters in a few weeks of summer."

The flora of Spitzbergen, like that of all other polar lands, is limited in size and variety. The only tree is the polar willow, which at its best is not more than two feet in height. Its leaves are not larger than a man's finger nail. However, over 130 species of flowering plants have been found. The yellow poppy sometimes grows on the heights of Spitzbergen near the coasts.

During the last decade or two Spitzbergen has attracted scientists and tourists as well as sportsmen. It was from one of the islands of this group that André made his fatal balloon ascent with the intention of floating over the pole.

The glacier and snow fields are of interest to the tourist. In 1900 coal began to be worked on Advent Bay, a seam ten feet thick having been discovered. This led to some discussion between the powers as to who owned Spitzbergen, the English, Dutch, Russians, and

Norwegians having all had considerable to do with its development and history. But the question was never brought to a settlement. Recently the powers were surprised to find that in the agreement between Germany and the Bolsheviks of Russia, the two nations were to share Spitzbergen between themselves.

The London *Times* in commenting upon this generous division of the arctic land, says:

America Also Interested

"The power that holds the seas will have a word to say on that point, and so will the United States, for American companies have been working for some time at Spitzbergen. It seems desirable that its foreign office should take definite steps regarding Spitzbergen without delay and with due regard for the rights established by Norway, Sweden, and the United States. Bolsheviks may give away Russian provinces if they choose, but they cannot hand over to Germany a region where the Russian flag has never flown.

"J. R. Maples, manager of the Northern Exploration Company, writes to the *Times*:

"My company and its predecessors have worked continuously at Spitzbergen since 1906 on claims. It has staked out and partly developed 1,950 square miles of territory, the greater part of which is highly mineralized and incloses the principal harbors on the west coast.

Annexation Long Urged

"Realizing the value to the nation of the mineral deposits we located, and the extreme danger of their becoming other than British owned, this company urged the British foreign office, both before and during the war, to annex Spitzbergen, either by reviving the claim thereon in behalf of King James I, which never has been annulled, or by formally taking possession of the British claim territory, arriving at arrangements with other nations respecting their holdings.

"British claims at Spitzbergen acknowledged by the respective governments of Great Britain and Norway aggregate 3,500 square miles. Those of all other nations combined, principally Norway, amount to only 1,320 square miles, twenty of which are claimed by Germany, and about fifty by a Norwegian firm said to be working on Russian account.

No Russian Ownership

"The Russian government did not, previous to the outbreak of the war, own any land at Spitzbergen, nor has Germany ever owned any part of the coal and iron deposits.

"Those acquainted with the country and its resources agree that Spitzbergen can and probably will be the principal source of the supply of coal for Scandinavia and northern Russia, and it would be a catastrophe to Great Britain if an asset of such importance should be allowed to pass into other hands."

WHAT a happy mortal am I for being unconcerned upon this occasion! for being neither crushed by the present, nor afraid of what is to come.—*Marcus Aurelius*.

What a Song May Do

(Concluded from page twelve)

A few houses down the street a woman lay in bed near the open window, sick and discouraged. She was allowing herself to enter in the thought that there was no God. A few months previous her son had enlisted in the army and had gone to France. The mother's daily prayer had been that he be spared, but he had been seriously wounded. She could not understand how God could fail to answer such an anxious plea.

Presently she heard the singing, and listened to the words, "God's way is the best way." The thought went straight to her heart, and she felt cheered and comforted. As the young people continued to sing songs of praise, she renewed her trust in God.

Later she told the mother of the young singers of the peace the songs had brought to her. So, as is common with the Christian, in expressing their joy of a Saviour, they unconsciously gave new strength and courage to a burdened heart.

GEORGE S. BELLEAU.