

# *The* <sup>YOUTH'S</sup> INSTRUCTOR

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No. 24



LOREN AND HIS BUNNY ARE THE BEST OF FRIENDS



# From Here and There

The last spike in the transcontinental railway system was driven fifty years ago, on the tenth of May, 1869.

The former kaiser has requested the German government to be allowed to return to Germany and reside on one of his estates, says a Berlin dispatch.

In our flag, red stands for valor; white for hope, purity, and truth; blue for loyalty, sincerity, and justice. The stars represent high aspirations and Federal union.

Ismael Haki Bey, who took three hundred Armenian orphans from an asylum, put them on a train, and fired the train, killing all the children, awaits trial by the Allied Commission, having been saved from the wrath of an Armenian mob by British soldiers.

All Rumania is eating flour from America today. The people realize where the aid has come from and are exceedingly grateful. Without American help, starvation certainly would have become very general. The great bulk of the Rumanian food supply, including about 20,000 tons of flour monthly, is furnished by the American Food Administration.

Pike's Peak, Colorado, is 14,107 feet high instead of 11,200 as given in the INSTRUCTOR of June 3. We used the figures given by the company that furnished the photograph, and we hardly know why the latter figures were used, unless reference was made to the actual distance traveled by the climbing tank and not to the height of the peak above sea level.

The youngest son of ex-President Monroe is still living. Though he is more than 103 years old, he looks to be a well-preserved man of about seventy or seventy-five. He bears the title of major, on account of his service in the Civil War. When the recent war was declared, the major was among the first to offer his services to Uncle Sam. He was refused, but later he went as a recruit to the shipyard at Jacksonville, Florida, and did good service.

More than 3,000 French orphans have been adopted by soldiers of the United States and will be maintained by a fund of nearly \$400,000 given by 450,000 American fighters. This money will be used for the education and general welfare of the 3,444 children selected by the American Red Cross. Interest of the home-coming soldiers does not end with contributing to the fund, it is stated. Hundreds of the veterans maintain correspondence with their "mascots."

There were 124,187 mules who had a definite part in the war work of the camps here and on the battlefields of France. There is a handsome mule at Camp Travis, which is said to be apt at learning tricks, but refuses to be mounted. He is said to make an attempt to give a salute, with a sardonic grin and a bow, every time he meets an officer, and to let out a contemptuous bray when he is ignored. Camp Gordon is said to have a mule that knows all the bugle calls, but pays attention to only one, the "recall." He never allows this call to pass unobserved. The men named him Samuel Gompers, not out of disrespect for the champion of labor, but in compliment to the mule, because he knows how long a day's work should be.

Following closely upon the announcement that the War Department was prepared to pay discharged soldiers extra mileage due them in traveling to their homes, the American Red Cross, through its Home Service Sections throughout the country, will co-operate with the Government in assisting men to present all claims of this nature. Those soldiers who, in returning to their homes from the place where they were mustered out of service, were paid only three and one-half cents a mile, travel allowance, can obtain the extra cent and a half, authorized by Congress, by sending their discharge or a true copy certified to by a recruiting officer, accompanied by an affidavit on Government form to the Zone Finance Office, Travel Allowance Division, Lemon Building, Washington, D. C.

Bullrun Lake, near Portland, Oregon, is utilized as a natural reservoir in connection with that city's water supply. It having been found that water was wasted by running off through the bottom, which was of naturally broken rock, the leaks were stopped by "blanketing" the bottom with clay, which was deposited by dumping it into the water from rafts. A dike was also built to cut off an especially leaky corner of the lake, and the whole of the contained water is now conserved for the consumption of the people of Portland.

## A Child's Query

WHY, mother, Miss M. is good! If she wears such things, why is it wrong for me?" asked a bright young girl of her mother, who ever sought to guide her daughter's feet in the way of Christian simplicity and modesty.

It was a hard question for the mother to answer, for Miss M. was her daughter's Sabbath school teacher.

Are flowers and jewels worth the price of offense to a child's sensitive soul?

F. D. C.

## Worth the Price

AN unusually readable and instructive work on archeology, is "The Monuments and the Old Testament," by Dr. Ira M. Price. It is a book of more than three hundred pages, and sells for \$1.25. Order of your tract society, or of the Review and Herald Publishing Association, Takoma Park, D. C.

"TIME and patience will change the mulberry leaf to satin."

# The Youth's Instructor

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VOL. LXVII

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## How to Read the Bible

I'll read the Bible with a microscope,  
The many hidden blessings there to find,  
The gold that well repays my searching hope,  
The jewels of the heart and of the mind.

With telescope the Bible I will read,  
So far and vast its shining glories are,  
So swiftly truths to ardent truths succeed,  
A bright-heaped galaxy of sun and star.

I'll read the Bible with a garden spade,  
For hosts of seedling thoughts are growing there.  
Transplanted to my life, they give me shade,  
And healthful fruit, and flowers richly fair.

I'll read the Bible with a light-poised boat,  
With crowding sail or with a laboring oar,  
For it has many a fairyland remote,  
And many winding channels to explore.

I'll read the Bible with a miner's pick,  
For deep in solid rock its wealth is found;  
But ah, the secret veins are rich and thick,  
And glorious Eldorados here abound.

All instruments, all modes of eager quest,  
Find here their recompense of high reward,  
Find here the wisest, worthiest, and best,  
The free and waiting treasures of the Lord.

—Amos R. Wells.

## Opportunity

RUTH WILCOX

THE men and women who have achieved success are those who have improved the opportunities which life has brought to them. They are individuals who, having resolved to be a success, have sought opportunity, grasped it, and held it fast. To some it comes begging a welcome. From others it seemingly flees, and must be pursued and captured. All do not have the same opportunities, neither do all have them in the same proportion. But each one can make the most of those which come to him, whether they be great or small.

Young Abraham Lincoln spent many hours reading by the flickering light of a log in the fireplace. These stolen hours from sleep were rungs in the ladder by which he climbed to success. Early in life he cultivated sympathy for the suffering. Eventually he was the chosen instrument of Providence in giving freedom to the colored race.

Steadily and faithfully young Charles Schwab worked in a little country store. While faithful to his trust he was waiting for an opportunity to do something greater. It came; he recognized it, grasped it, and today he is one of the world's great men.

During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale, recognizing her opportunity to serve humanity, left her home to nurse the wounded. Her mission was a great one. While she brought cheer to hundreds of hearts, she won for herself a name which will never be forgotten.

And so it is with all who have become successful. When opportunity came, they seized it; while others loitered, they toiled.

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

To us as Christian young people, opportunities of becoming great, as the world counts greatness, will come to but few. Nor, indeed, do we aspire to be counted among the world's great leaders. Our highest aim is to be life-savers in the world. And in service to humanity we will be counted great by the all-wise Judge; for, "whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

With the dawn of each new day, there comes to us the opportunity to live and learn and labor. To some of us it comes in one way, to some in another. But

we are credited with that which we accomplish with the means God has given us. Each day we may increase our knowledge and learn of the world about us. Each hour brings the privilege of lending a helping hand, saying a kind word, or brightening some life with a smile. None of us live unto ourselves. There are those who influence us, and those whom we influence. Ours is the opportunity, ours the duty to be friendly. If we have something helpful for others, let us give it. Let us be inspired by the good in our fellow men.

Finally, there is that greatest of all opportunities—the privilege of acquaintance with the One who is always our Friend. He it is who can help us recognize and improve every other opportunity. He will help us act at the right time. Opportunity is patient, but she will not always plead; let us be quick to recognize and embrace her.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.  
On such a full sea are we now afloat,  
And we must take the current when it serves,  
Or lose our ventures."

## Camp-meeting Ideals

CAMP-MEETING ideals might mean ideals about how to conduct camp-meetings, but it doesn't. It means ideals we may get at camp-meetings, and that is a different matter.

### What Are Ideals?

Ideals are our vision of better things. They are our standards of excellence and attainment. We see them through the imagination before they are realized. We make them by combining into new forms the best of the things we already have. They are the germ of all invention, all progress, all improvement. We may not attain to our ideals of excellence, because as we approach them they resolve into something higher and better. But, like Paul, we may "follow after." He did not profess to have attained to the perfect standard, but he followed after it, that he might finally grasp it as his own. Even if our ideals are somewhat vague, yet they have an influence to cause us to reach up for that which is perfect in character.



Ideals are the objects of our ambitions. And our ambitions are good or bad, right or wrong, according to the nature of the ideals they strive to grasp. If we are ambitious to obtain something good, and pure, and noble, then our ambitions are good, and pure, and noble; and by striving to reach them our lives become pure and noble also. Without ambition there could be no approaching our ideals. Progress would be at an end. Ambition is the ladder by which we mount up to our ideals. Our ideals shape our ambitions, and hence determine our lives and characters. Therefore, we should cherish carefully our ideals, for they are the very citadel of our character.

#### The Part of the Will

And there is something which we can do, and which we are held responsible to do, in the formation of our ideals. We are not left at their mercy. We need not sit idly by and allow unworthy ideals to take possession of our minds. We have a power through which, by the aid of Almighty God, we can change them—the will. This is conversion—the process of breaking up, destroying, casting out wrong ideals and filling the mind with ideals new, and pure, and noble. If any man be in Christ, there is a new creation, old things have passed away. The Holy Spirit comes into the heart, casts out the old wrong ideals, and replaces them with new and holy ones.

#### Best Place for Gaining New Ideals

Now, the camp-meeting is the best place on earth for the accomplishment of this work. Here the loftiest ideals are held before us,—ideals the influence of which will cause us to forget difficulties, and brave dangers, and put forth every effort in our power to gain that which is so dear to us.

Think of the wonderful ideals offered to our young people. We are living in the most interesting and most important time of the world's history. All influences are focused in this age. Tremendous principles are at work. The world is filled with strife and commotion. There are also things that are cheerful and tend to delight, but all hastening on to that final event,—the end toward which all these influences have been tending since the world began,—the event which is to bring order out of confusion, the event which is to let light shine through the darkness, the event which is to put an end to sin and misery. God has called his people to the work of giving the warning messages to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. He has laid this burden upon his people, especially upon the young people.

#### Opportunities for Realizing Ideals

There are numerous openings before us. There is the work of the nurse, the cook, the matron, the physician, the minister, the printer, the artist to illustrate the page, and the canvasser to bring the printed page before the people. We have books, comparing favorably with the best books of the world in appearance, and of infinitely more value than anything else the world has produced. What a field there is for editors, bookmakers, and canvassers; for bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, secretaries, and business managers. What a field in the work of evangelization, the carrying of the good news to all nations, kindreds, tongues, and peoples. What a field for Bible workers, colporteurs, missionaries, and ministers, the highest calling that God has extended to men.

All these worthy, noble, stirring ideals are held before our young people at the camp-meetings by Spirit-filled men and women, called of God to lead

us forward in all these departments of glorious achievement. Come, then, dear young friends, to the camp-meeting, and receive a great uplifting to an eminence from which we may see that the present life is worth living as a means of gaining eternal life for ourselves and others, the highest goal of human endeavor.

C. C. LEWIS.

## Character Hints

[The following paragraphs are taken from "Testimonies for the Church," Volume VII.]

#### Before the Great White Throne

**W**E are nearing the close of this earth's history; soon we shall stand before the great white throne. Soon your time for work will be forever past. Watch for opportunities to speak a word in season to those with whom you come in contact. Do not wait to become acquainted before you offer them the priceless treasures of truth. Go to work, and ways will open before you."

#### One's First Duty and Privilege

"It is an eternal law of Jehovah that he who accepts the truth that the world needs is to make it his first work to proclaim this truth. But who is there that makes the burden of perishing sinners his own? As I look upon the professed people of God, and see their unwillingness to serve him, my heart is filled with a pain that I cannot express. How few are heart to heart with God in his solemn, closing work!"

#### The Christian's Joy

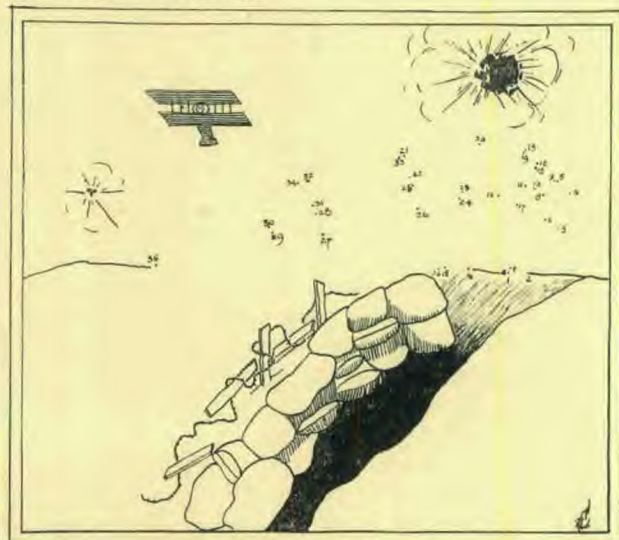
"The Christian has no desire to live for self. He delights to consecrate all that he has and is to the Master's service. He is moved by an inexpressible desire to win souls to Christ. Those who have nothing of this desire might better be concerned for their own salvation. Let them pray for the spirit of service."

#### The Cause of Spiritual Weakness

"So long as church members make no effort to give to others the help given them, great spiritual feebleness must result."

#### The Benefits of Real Conversion

"Those for whom the fetters of sin have been broken, who have sought the Lord with brokenness of heart, and have obtained answer to their yearning request for righteousness, are never cold and spiritless. Their hearts are filled with unselfish love for sinners. They put away from them all worldly ambition, all self-seeking."



Complete the Picture



## Nature and Science

### Life-saving Carrier Pigeons

**I**N the Great War the carrier pigeons of the United States Navy proved themselves one of the most efficient arms of the service. In the thousands of flights which they made over the enemy country and the battle fronts, the plucky little birds could be counted on ninety-eight per cent of the time. The missing birds probably lost their way in the smoke of battle, or were brought down by shock of exploding shells, so close were their journeys to the firing lines.

In a single year our navy birds at the front made 778 flights, covering a total of 10,995 miles. They carried messages, which meant life or death to our boys, in incredibly short time, often under the direct fire of the enemy. The birds were taken into the front-line trenches or carried with the advancing troops. Their most important work, however, was probably in the aeronautic service. Carried aloft on aeroplanes, they sped back to their homes over sea and land, carrying priceless information. Some 219 flights were made from seaplanes "down at sea." When an aeroplane is forced to come down at sea, its position is especially dangerous. The frail craft is at the mercy of every wave, there are no lifeboats, and scarcely a spar to hold to. No matter how remote the aeroplane wreck may be, the pigeons, with unerring instinct, soon find their way home, carrying news from the wreck. An American air pilot, Lieutenant Stone, found himself in such a plight off the coast of France. He released his birds and watched them disappear. His message reached his naval base in short order, and scouting seaplanes and motor boats were quickly sent out to his relief. He was not found for seventy hours, but his life, like that of many others, could have been saved only by the faithful pigeons.

One of the English carrier pigeons, "Red Cloud," flew 535 miles in the incredibly short time of 643 minutes. The longest flight on record, by the way, is 1,680 miles, covered in less than three days. No boats which sail the seas, and scarcely any aircraft, can rival these birds. As one of the sailors in charge of the carrier pigeons explained, "they have no engine troubles." The British bird "Peerless Pilot" averaged three flights a day for eleven months. It is not generally known that the Germans had some 60,000 carrier pigeons in service, so important did they consider their work. The Allies had 30,000 birds. When the German armies marched through Belgium, they confiscated every pigeon, and announced that any citizen found with a carrier pigeon in his possession would be instantly shot.

In dispatching pigeons at the front, the messages are always sent in duplicate. The officer in charge carries a little pad made up of sets of three sheets of paper, two thin sheets for carbons, and a third, heavier sheet for the record. The sheet, which measures three by five inches, is ruled with columns for the date, the number of the message, the time, the officer's name, and the position from which the bird is set free. The message itself is usually written in cipher. By using two carbon sheets, the three leaves are filled in with one writing. The two thin sheets are then detached, rolled up, and each inserted into a water-tight aluminum tube, which is fastened to the leg of a pigeon. The two birds are then released, carrying duplicate copies of the message, which gives two

chances that the message will be delivered. The birds object at first to the little cartridges and try to peck them loose, but soon grow accustomed to them.

The carrier pigeons used by our navy abroad have been British or French birds. The champions have been brought to America, and will be used for breeding birds for American flights. Special attention will be paid to this work in future at all naval stations.

NO.	DAY	TIME	APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND DISTANCE
10	3/16	12.01	Latitude 5-26-4 Longitude 49-11-6

Aboard seaplane L 26.  
Down at sea. for  
engine trouble  
badly damaged  
no food  
Rush help  
no food.

Officer's Name. *Lieut. A. Jones.*

DUPLICATE

A Carrier-Pigeon Dispatch

The British and French birds would, of course, be useless if liberated in America, since their homes lie so far away, and in trying to find them they would be lost at sea. The American aircraft starting on their trip across the Atlantic, in order to keep in touch with both continents carried both American and European birds.—*F. A. Collins, in St. Nicholas.*

### Awake or Asleep — Which ?

**B**OYS and girls, are you awake or asleep? If you are awake to life's opportunities, you are improving your time, and doing something really worth while. If you are asleep, you are wasting the days. There were two girls in a recent audience. One gave a piano recital, and the selections were beautifully rendered. The performance did her great credit. The other girl was older, and had been given musical opportunities also; but her mother remarked, "She would not practise."

Do you practise? or are you slighting your opportunities? It may be you have no special talent for music; but talent is largely acquired. Persistence, perseverance, is talent. Without it Paderewski would not have been the world's pianist.

Perhaps you are more inclined to mechanical or agricultural pursuits than to the fine arts. That is



all right. The world would be a poor place if all were musicians, sculptors, and painters. But if you have two hands, do something worth while. You might follow with profit the example of a Massachusetts youth, James V. Spadea. He awoke from sleep at the age of twelve years, and has been wide-awake ever since. His story, as given to the *American Magazine*, will, I think, convince you of the truthfulness of this statement.

James wanted an education; but his parents wanted him to work in a factory. Even when James was in the eighth grade his parents told him he must leave school and become self-supporting. But James himself proved the inadvisability of this plan. He says:

"Six years ago, when in the seventh grade of grammar school, I was as mischievous a boy as one could find anywhere.

"Fortunately, that year there was a contest in our city for the best story of a pet animal. I made myself

"My cotton plants so thrived that when they were shown at the boys' and girls' club fair I had the best cotton plant in the city, and won the first prize — a five-dollar bill. I exhibited the plant at our local exhibit, and won a first prize of three dollars. Making eight dollars so easily, after having before practically wasted all my time and energy, I was convinced that life is not a mere joke, but that great things can be accomplished by a mere boy; so, with this in mind, I set out to do things; and when my parents saw how enthusiastic I was over the work, they began to hope for better things for me.

"During the evenings of the following winter I was constantly reading the boys' and girls' club instructions and Government Bulletins, and other material, to get ideas and help for my garden club work.

"With the opening of the next planting season I planted one-eighth acre of potatoes and our garden at home, and was able to supply my family not only with fresh vegetables during the summer, but also with the entire winter's supply of white potatoes.

"At the fairs in the fall I captured twelve dollars in prize money.

"The next year I cultivated one and a half acres of land and took charge of nine other club boys as the local volunteer leader. Each of these boys had one-eighth acre of potatoes. This land was situated one and one-half miles from home; but in spite of this I kept three pigs out there on my garden plot. These pigs were fed twice daily and I had to walk six miles each day to take them their feed.

"I made a profit of twenty dollars on the pigs, besides receiving a fourth prize for them at the local club fair.

"One hundred forty bushels of potatoes were raised by us boys, besides large quantities of other vegetables. Many of these were sold; the surplus vegetables I soon learned to can for winter use.

"A team of our club boys carried their work through to a finish, raising an average of fifteen bushels of potatoes each. At the fairs this year I also won many dollars in prizes.

"The next year I was ready to enter high school; I was told by my parents that I could go if I pleased, but that they could not help me. I entered school with two objects in view: to earn enough money to *stay* in high school, and to save from my club activities as much as possible toward my college expenses for the future, for I was planning to enter the Massachusetts Agricultural College. I received constant encouragement and help in carrying out my plans from Supt. George L. Farley, who has since been promoted to State director of boys' and girls' extension work.

"That year I cultivated over an acre of land and entered one-twentieth acre in the State contest. In the summer I entered the canning contest, and received a third prize for canning two hundred sixty-nine quarts of fruits, vegetables, and soup combinations, which entitled me to a free trip to our State agricultural college. In the market-garden contest I received first prize, which entitled me to a second free trip — this one carried me to our national capital.

"At the fairs that year I won over fifty dollars in cash prizes. In the summer I assisted Miss Annie L. Burke, supervisor of Brockton, in the care of the home and school gardens. The achievements of this year absolutely proved to my people that my efforts had not been wasted and that I should carry out my plan of going to college.



James V. Spadea at Work

acquainted with an old dog named Jack. I wrote about this dog Jack, and received a fourth prize of fifty cents. This insignificant start from a mere contest was enough, evidently, to spur me on to greater achievements.

"In the spring of 1913 a new movement was started in our schools. Prof. Q. A. Morton, who was State leader of boys' and girls' extension work at the time, came to Brockton to interest us in the home garden club work. I was one of his first converts. Several days later our local leader distributed some cotton bolls containing seed. Prizes were offered by a public-spirited citizen for the best cotton plant received from these seeds. Receiving one of these bolls, I went home, and without stopping to eat my supper, removed the seeds from it and planted them in several boxes. These were the first seeds I ever planted in my life. Several days later I discovered two big leaves coming through the soil, which showed that my seeds were coming 'over the top.'

"Besides these boxes of cotton, I planted a little garden twelve feet square. I was interested enough to want to try to grow all kinds of crops, although when I started I knew nothing about any of them.

"Besides the many ordinary garden seeds, I planted tea, coffee, rice, wheat, oats, barley, and the like. These experiments made me the 'Charlie Chaplin' member of our home club, and my 'twelve-foot-square' garden became to every one a sort of home-garden continuous vaudeville.



"The next spring, April, 1917, I went to Washington, and arrived on the historic day that our country entered the war.

"When I returned from the joyous trip, the call for planting came, and now I was able to help my people and the community through my four years of hard work, study, and experience.

"This I did gladly by giving instructions through the local newspapers and many times by personal visits to club members.

"During this same year I also planted about one-quarter acre of land, principally to staple and garden crops. From this quarter acre I was able to supply my family with all kinds of vegetables, both winter and summer.

"Several hundred cans of perishable products were canned for home use and for the market.

"I had charge of our boys' and girls' canning kitchen, where more than five thousand quarts of surplus food products were canned. At the fairs that year, more than fifty dollars was realized in prizes. The garden that I entered in the State contest again received the first prize, which gave me, for a second year in succession, a trip to Washington.

"These achievements have led me to undertake greater things, for now I have taken over a nursery business, where I also have a hothouse and many hotbeds. I have one hired man working for me and with me all the time, and several people when extra help is needed. I own an autotruck to help me in the business, and things are running finely. In undertaking this business my aim is one thing only, and that is to earn money enough *now* to go through college. I am also attending the local high school, preparing for a higher institution.

"This is a brief summary of the work done by one who might have amounted to worse than nothing had he not been introduced to the boys' and girls' club work by trained co-operative leaders of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.

"Now, if there are others in the same predicament as I was six years ago, I want to introduce them to the boys' and girls' club work, where there is an opportunity to be of great service, and a help to one's family, school, city, and country, and to humanity."

F. D. C.

## For the Finding-Out Club

### Part I

#### What Is the Name of This Stone?

**H**OW would you like to write with pictures? That is the way the ancient Egyptians wrote, only these pictures are called hieroglyphics. They were soon found too elaborate for ordinary use, and were later abbreviated by the scribes, and the form of writing was called hieratic. Then, about fifteen hundred years before Christ, the system of pictures was modified and conventionalized, and the script called demotic. When the demotic writing came into use, the other two were abandoned.

When Christianity was accepted, the Egyptians desired a translation of their Bible by the use of Greek letters. They found that they had seven sounds in their language not readily duplicated by a Greek letter, so they incorporated seven demotic characters into their translation.

Soon after the Egyptians began using Greek letters, all knowledge of hieroglyphics was lost, and from that time until the beginning of the nineteenth century, no translations of the ancient writings were possible, by either American, European, or Oriental.

Travelers in Egypt looked long at the orderly rows of real and imaginary objects inscribed on the ancient ruins, but none could find a key whereby they might read them. It was as if this ancient civilization had been hidden from view by a "securely barred and bolted door," the key of which had been lost, and no duplicate would ever be found.

In 1799, when Napoleon's campaigns were being carried on in Egypt, a French engineer, while excavating at the mouth of the Nile, removed a stone of basalt or black granite, three feet nine inches high, two feet four and one-half inches wide, and eleven inches thick. It is thought to have been at least a foot higher, but the top had been broken off.

There appears on this stone fourteen lines of hieroglyphics, thirty-two lines of demotic writing, and fifty-four lines of Greek letters. The Greek was easily translated, and was found to have been written in 195 B. C., but the other two portions remained entirely incomprehensible. It was thought, however, that these other two told the same story as the Greek, but it was not until 1822 that this was found to be true. A French scholar, by comparing the two unknown languages with the known, discovered a means of comparison. He published an alphabet, by the use of which many Egyptian inscriptions have since been translated. He had found the key that unlocked the supposedly bolted door of this ancient civilization.

Since the discovery of this most wonderful stone, the history of ancient Egypt has been found to be one of the most interesting studies undertaken by archeologists. This stone, the key to this wonderful civilization of the past, is now in the British Museum.

RUTH M. EVERETT.

### Part II

#### Miscellaneous Questions

1. WHO said: "The Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed"?
2. What probably led Goliath to say to David, "Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves?"
3. What does the word "Egypt" mean? Why was it so named?
4. Tell the story of the lions of Samaria.
5. Select from the dictionary ten very interesting facts,—points that were new to you.
6. What does NC mean as used by the navy in designating seaplanes?

### Work

HE builds his temple on the shifting sand  
Who holds no toil-worn hand within his own —  
A portless mariner by Fate's wind blown,  
He wrecks his ship on Failure's deadly land.  
Who has not high ideals at his command  
Knows not Creation's joy, nor can enthroned  
The Mind's high majesty, but walks alone,  
Nor feels the rapture born of Work's demand.

Then do the thing which Life ordains for thee  
For its own sake, and set thy spirit free  
From all that holds thee to the lesser thought;  
Make of thy task a shrine, and kneeling there  
Lift to thine eye the thing thy hand hath wrought,  
And in thy soul breathe deep Achievement's air.

— Edward DeWitt Taylor.





## The Spade as Teacher — No. 4

### The Archeologist in Babylonia and Assyria



**A**FTER men learned how to read Egypt's sealed history, there were eager students everywhere anxious to add to the world's knowledge of the past through archeological service. So it came about that not only Egypt but Asia became a rendezvous for explorers, linguists, and archeologists.

#### Archeological Conditions Differ in Egypt and Assyria

The country about the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers being the birthplace of civilization, naturally was the first Asiatic field to receive the attention of these students; and it proved a rich field, yielding no less interesting returns than had Egypt. The two countries, however, presented entirely different problems to the archeologist. Because of the fact that Egypt is dry, rain rarely falling, and that frost is uncommon; and because stone was the chief building material in that country, ancient structures, covered with historical data, have been well preserved.

The Egyptians buried their dead often in the dry, sandy region, so the tablets and other inscribed articles buried with the dead have remained in good condition to tell their story to eager listeners thousands of years farther down the stream of time. The history of Egypt is therefore read from the dusty beds of the dead as well as from her imperishable monuments.

In Babylon and Assyria the climate was not so auspicious, and brick, which is less enduring, instead of stone, formed the chief building material. The upper part of the buildings would decay and bury the lower portions, so Babylonian ruins are all underground. Just the way these ancient cities, palaces, and temples were buried is graphically described by Dr. George Barton in his work, "Archeology and the Bible." He says:

"Babylonian cities were usually built on terraces of brick. The walls of the cities and their buildings were constructed of the same material. Refuse from the houses in these towns was always thrown out into the streets, so that, as the centuries passed, the streets were gradually elevated. The walls of the brick houses gradually became unstable in the lapse of time, and

as the houses were repaired they were brought up to the level of the street. Consequently, even in peaceful times the mounds on which the cities were built gradually grew higher. Most of these cities were at various times destroyed in warfare. Sometimes all the houses would be partially demolished and the site would be for a time practically uninhabited. When at length the place was reoccupied, the top of the mound would be smoothed off and taken as the base of a new city. In this way through the many centuries of Babylonian history the sites of her cities have become great mounds. When these cities finally fell into ruin, the clay of the upper part of the walls disintegrated in the

weather and formed a coating of earth over the whole."

Explorers wishing to discover the history of Babylonia and Assyria have therefore literally had to get down and dig for it, and their remarkable success in reading the buried history has been possible because of the fact that Babylonian and Assyrian records were made upon soft clay tablets which when baked were very enduring. The thousands of these that the archeologist has found is but another evidence that human nature is much the same whatever the age or national-

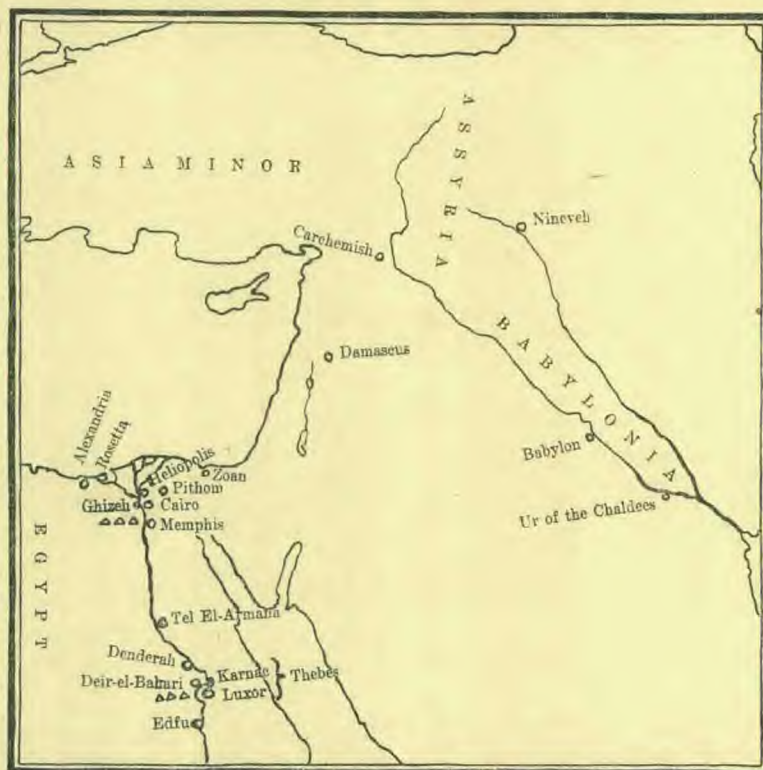
ity. Man likes to be remembered, so the kings of all ancient nations made voluminous records of their deeds of war and peace. These, though unread and perhaps unseen for millenniums, now fill our museums and are cherished as the world's most reliable histories.

#### French First in Assyria as in Egypt

In the archeological work in Asia as well as in Egypt, the French were among the first to make notable discoveries. In 1842 Paul Emil Botta was sent by the French government to Mosul on the Upper Tigris, opposite the site of the ancient city of Nineveh. After months of hard work with small returns, he changed his place of excavation and was rewarded with a wonderful find in his new field.

#### Sargon's Royal Palace

Having sunk a shaft into a mound at Khorsabad, which had stood undisturbed for two thousand years or more, he struck the walls of a large room. Ten





years of digging uncovered one of the world's largest and most magnificent royal palaces, that of Sargon, king of Assyria. Under the corners of the palace and under the city gates of Sargonsburg were found many cylinders of clay, each with writing upon it. The palace itself contained many inscribed bas-reliefs of alabaster. All these held secrets that the world wanted, but could not interpret. Even the excavators at the time of their find could not ascertain what it was they had unearthed.

Sargon's palace covered more than twenty-five acres, and its walls were wainscoted with sculptured alabaster slabs. According to Mr. Price:

"There were figures of battles, sieges, triumphal processions, hunting scenes, and like events, all in relief. Across the face of many of these were lines of characters similar to those found on the bits of burnt brick and alabaster found scattered on the plain. Aroused to the highest pitch of excitement and joy, Botta passed from the first room into others of similar dimensions and ornamentation and figures. He pushed on and on, until he discovered acres of such chambers, with scores of remarkable figures and colossi. When he once stopped to think of the antiquity of his finds, he was astonished. He faced a new race. A new-old civilization gazed upon him from every slab of alabaster, and from every giant colossus. In fact, he seemed to be walking in a dreamland, inhabited by gods, fairies, and colossi, by demons, dragons, and crooked things.

"What can all this mean? Who built this structure? In what century did he live? To what nation did he belong? Are these walls telling me their tales of joy and woe? Is this beautiful cuneiform character a language? I know not. I can read their glory and their victories in their figures, but their story, their age, their blood, is to me a mystery. Their remains mark the fall of a glorious and a brilliant past, but of a part known not to a living man."

#### Assurnatsupal's Palace

A young English scholar, A. H. Layard, was inspired by Mr. Botta's successes to undertake similar work. He also was rewarded by the discovery of a most beautiful palace, that of Assurnatsupal, who reigned from 884-860 B. C., being contemporary with Omri, king of Israel. The rooms of his palace were also wainscoted with alabaster slabs seven feet high. Marvelous figures were on each separate slab, or extended over several slabs. Across the middle of these were lines of wedge-shaped characters. Out of this palace the excavator took more than one hundred colossi and alabaster slabs, many of which are now in the British Museum.

#### Sennacherib's Palace

Mr. Layard was fortunate enough to find three or four more interesting palaces, one of which belonged to Sennacherib, son of Sargon, king of Assyria. It was Sennacherib who attacked Israel in Hezekiah's day, but whose army of 185,000 men was blotted out in one night by the breath of the Lord. This palace, covering about eight acres, or four ordinary city



THE PALACE OF SARGON II AT KHORSABAD RESTORED

blocks, contained seventy rooms. Here also was followed the usual custom of covering the walls with sculptured pictures of events at home and abroad.

Sennacherib's own record of the building of the palace, as well as of the improvements he made in Nineveh and the adjoining country, were later found. His egotism is well illustrated in this record, which says:

"Of all the kings of former days, my fathers who went before me, who reigned before me over Assyria; and governed the city of Bel; and every year without fail augmented its interior rooms, and treasured up in them all their revenues which they received from four countries; not one among them all, though the central palace was too small to be their royal residence, had the knowledge nor the wish to improve it. As to caring for the health of the city, by bringing streams of water into it, and the finding of new springs, none turned his thought to it, nor brought his heart to it.

"Then I, Sennacherib, king of Assyria, by command of the gods, resolved in my mind to complete this work, and I brought my heart to it. Men of Chaldea, Aram, Manna, Kue, and Cilicia, who had not bowed down to my yoke, I brought away as captives, and I compelled them to make bricks. In baskets made of reeds which I had cut in the land of Chaldea, I made the foreign workmen bring their appointed tale of bricks, in order to complete this work.

"The former palace of 360 measures long, adjoining the gardens of the Great Tower: 80 measures wide, adjoining the watch tower of the house of worship; and 95 measures wide, . . . which the kings, my fathers who went before me, had built for their royal residence, but had not beautified its front,—the river Tibilti ['the Stream of Fertility,' a poetical name of the Tigris] had ruined the brick work of it, when it ravaged the quays of the central city. The trees of its gardens had been burnt for firewood years ago.



A brick made during the reign of Sargon I (2800 B. C.); also stamp used in making impressions on bricks.



SENNACHERIB AT THE HEAD OF HIS ARMY







military force; that there was also a revolt in Babylon of such a determined character that Darius was obliged to lead his own troops to put it down. Other valuable historical information is also contained in this old document.

"On the supposition that the other two inscriptions told the same story, scholars began to attempt to read them. Very soon the second tongue, the Median, or Susian, yielded its secrets. Then the third series of columns, the Babylonian, was forced to give up its hidden treasures. This Behistun group was found to sustain the same relation to the cuneiform languages of Babylonia that the Rosetta stone sustained to the tongues of ancient Egypt. It was the key to its ancient life, people, and government."

## The Correct Thing

### It Is the Correct Thing

**T**O chew gum in your own home, after a meal, if your physician so orders, or if you so desire.

For a child or young person to offer his seat in the home, in a car, or elsewhere, to an elderly man or woman.

For children and young people to allow their parents, elders, or guests to precede them in entering or leaving a room, or in going upstairs.

For a young man to be considerate of his father as well as of his mother and sisters.

To maintain an erect carriage of the body.

In order to avoid mistakes it is correct to repeat the day of the entertainment, or the hour of a dinner or luncheon, in accepting an invitation.

To keep your word. Do what you promised even if it is an inconvenience or loss to you.

### It Is Not the Correct Thing

**T**O chew gum in public places. If you cannot adhere to this rule of good form, chew it everywhere else before bringing reproach upon the people of God and discredit upon yourself by chewing it in church.

For a young person to keep his seat while older men and women stand; or for him to take the most comfortable seat.

For the young people in a home to expect the arrangements and expenses of the home to be made chiefly for their pleasure and comfort. To whom does the home belong? Whose labor and money has made it?

To use slang, especially coarse expressions.

For a young man to take a woman to an entertainment and then leave her to get home the best way possible, while he escorts another young woman home. This breach of good form is reprehensible.

For a gentleman to deposit his hat and cane on a chair or table in the drawing room. These, with the umbrella, rubbers, and overcoat, are left in the hall, or in case of a short call, may be held in the hand or laid on the floor beside his chair.

For a hostess to accompany a gentleman to the door, or bring him his hat and cane. He is supposed to be able to find the way to the door, and he looks after his own hat and cane.

To give wedding presents to the groom instead of to the bride.

### Hiawatha's League of Nations

**T**HE idea of a league of nations even in America is not new. Hiawatha, a chief of the Onondagas, conceived and executed the idea of a league of nations before Columbus discovered America. Its avowed object was to abolish war. Hiawatha "had long beheld

with grief the evils which afflicted not only his own nation but all the other tribes about it, through the continual wars in which they were engaged and the misgovernment and miseries at home which these wars had produced. With much meditation he elaborated in his mind the scheme of a vast confederation which would insure universal peace. In the mere plan of a confederation there was nothing new. There are probably few, if any, Indian tribes which have not at one time or another been members of a league or confederacy. It may almost be said to be their normal condition. But the plan which Hiawatha had evolved differed from all others in two particulars.

#### A Permanent Government

The system which he devised was to be not a loose and transitory league, but a permanent government. While each nation was to retain its own council and its management of local affairs, the general control was to be lodged in a federal senate composed of representatives elected by each nation, holding office during good behavior and acknowledged as ruling chiefs throughout the whole confederacy.

#### Confederation Expansive

"Still further and more remarkable, the confederation was not to be a limited one. It was to be indefinitely expansive. The avowed design of its proposer was to abolish war altogether. He wished the federation to extend until all the tribes of men should be included in it, and peace should everywhere reign. Such is the positive testimony of the Iroquois themselves, and their statement is supported by historical evidence."

Hiawatha (not the Hiawatha of Longfellow's poem) had considerable opposition to his proposed league; but his tact and wisdom finally succeeded in getting one chief to espouse the cause. These two gained other adherents, and finally a league, which lasted for more than three centuries, was formed.

This league planned for its perpetuation by outlining the method to be followed in electing a new head on the death of the friendly chief.

#### Tribal Wars Forbidden for Individual Murders

"Their second farseeing act was the forbidding of tribal wars between members of the league on account of individual murders. This law cannot fairly be compared with the ideas of rights of citizenship in civilized nations. All Indian wars grew out of individual murders, and the recognized method was to retaliate by another stealthy murder, and so on until the fires of hatred blazed unextinguishably in the tribes concerned. 'When there is murder done,' the quaint laws of the federation said, 'tell not the young men; let the old men bury the anger in the swift-flowing current under the pine tree [pine tree signifying council].' A certain amount of wampum was specified to be given to the relatives of the dead man as tribute for his death, and another sum was barter for the life of the slayer. But all was to be done quietly without exciting the tribe.

#### Feasts for the Dead

"And third, these lawgivers instituted an excellent reform in the mortuary usages of their people, who were accustomed to waste their strength and substance in feasts for the dead. Many an Indian went shivering in winter with furs piled up at home, which he was saving for a magnificent display for his death. Hiawatha and his sages wisely swept this away. 'This shall be done,' said they in the league laws, and prescribed simple rites — the visit of a delegation of hon-



ored persons of the tribe to the tent and hearth of the deceased, a brief address, a few words of comfort, some mourning wampum,—and the law ends, ‘They shall be comforted!’”

### “A Strange Man”

**A**LBERT HESTER, a man seventy-eight years of age, lives in an out-of-the-way place in eastern Washington. A few miles below his home the winding trail of the Grande Ronde River merges into the broader one of the mighty Snake.

Albert Hester, in some ways, is like many another recluse that one occasionally finds in the Western mountains, but unlike them in other ways. This man's peculiar whim is a dislike for man's apparel. He therefore habitually wears woman's clothing.

Over twenty years ago he purchased the farm that stretches back on both sides from the clear water of the Grande Ronde. A narrow strip of garden and meadowland borders the river, while the larger part of the farm lies on the side hills that rise gradually, until they reach the precipitous rim of rocks which, tier upon tier, reach upward for thousands of feet.

In all the years that this strange man has dwelt in his secluded home he has never been seen dressed as a man. He possesses a faded suit of black, which he confesses to have worn when compelled to travel or sojourn for a short time in the centers of civilization.

While at work he dresses in calicoes or gingham, but on Sundays and special occasions he dresses in one of his best. This may be an elaborate silk, satin, or serge. He has over twenty good dresses. The rest of his wardrobe is, of course, feminine, even to the high-heeled shoes, trimmed hat, and corset. His long gray hair he arranges on top of his head with pins and combs.

For many years he prospected and mined in northern Idaho and Colorado, where he owns good claims. These yield him sufficient returns, so that he has money out at interest.

His wants, which are few, he supplies largely from his garden and chickens. Chicken, eggs, and mush comprise his chief articles of food, although he eats vegetables sparingly. Fruit he taboos, claiming that it intoxicates him.

While part of his side-hill land is tillable, he does not farm it; but for a number of years has allowed some of his neighbors to till it without charging them for the use of the land.

He has lately evinced an interest in human companionship; so in order that he might have a close neighbor, he deeded his farm to a young couple. He, however, is to retain the use of the garden. The young folks have built a house about one hundred yards from his cabin. The only price they are to pay is that they make their home there while he lives, and be neighborly. An exorbitant price, I thought, for he confidently expects to live more than one hundred years.

This strange man reads much and can converse intelligently on history, religion, and current events. He prefers, however, to visit with the fairer sex, and converse with them about sewing, fashions, house-keeping, and hundreds of topics.

He does not like to be called Mister, but insists on being called Albert.

To find an explanation, if there is any, for such strange conduct, we must go back in the life of Albert Hester to the time of his birth, perhaps before that time.

Nine brothers had preceded him into the world. The yearning for a daughter had grown more and more intense in the heart of the little Teutonic mother, until before Albert's birth it had become a consuming passion. And then came Albert, with strange feminine instincts and desires.

He was his mother's companion and chief assistant in housekeeping. He learned to knit, sew, and cook. Long after boys of his age proudly paraded in their little homespun knickerbockers the mother continued to clothe Albert in feminine attire, and the boy liked it. At last, in response to the taunts of the older brothers and the gruff commands of the unsympathetic father, the mother clothed her youngest in his first knickerbockers.

Albert did not like the change. Instead of kicking up his heels and shouting for joy, as most boys would have done, he hung his head and blushed with shame.

Instead of playing with boys of his own age; he would go into the woods by himself and there spend the day arrayed in girl's clothing, the garments belonging to little Gretchen, which he had taken from the good Frau Schmidt's clothesline.

With such a strange nature it is not surprising that his youthful years were not happy ones, and when the mother, his only sympathetic companion, passed away, his cup of unhappiness was full.

After she was laid to rest, Albert kept the house for his father and older brothers until he was about grown.

Then one day the eldest brother brought home a wife, and Albert prepared to sail for America, the wonderful country across the sea. Coming to America, he found that the unexplored and unsettled West promised him a refuge where he could indulge his strange passion for woman's dress.

Thus for many years he has pursued his strange life. With few neighbors and fewer friends, Albert Hester will no doubt spend his remaining years as he has lived the last twenty. He prefers death to the giving up of his skirts. In this he seems even to surpass some of our modern women.

Should not this simple tale make us more sympathetic with the peculiarities and idiosyncracies of some of our fellow men? To replace scorn with sympathy is most desirable.

B. M. GRANBY.

### A Saturday Sunday School

**I**F you could become a foreign missionary, teaching Jesus in many lands, and still live at home, would you not immediately become one?

At this Saturday Sunday school the children taught me how we are all sending ourselves as missionaries to foreign countries either for good or for bad. My business took me to Walnut Grove, California. I found no Sabbath keepers and no church of any kind except a Japanese Methodist church, with a well-educated, converted Japanese in charge. He had Sunday school on Sunday morning; but at Isleton, a town close by, he had Sunday school on Saturday afternoon, and invited me to attend.

There were twenty bright Japanese boys and girls. “Onward, Christian Soldiers” was the opening song, sung in English. Reverend Imai prayed in Japanese. Then before taking the collection he spoke to the children very earnestly in Japanese, but I understood these words, “candy,” “gum,” “movies.” Can you guess what he was saying?

The lesson was about the city of refuge and the



man who ran there for safety after accidentally killing his neighbor. They gave good attention while Reverend Imai taught them in Japanese.

After the class lesson study I spoke to them, showing them a picture I had drawn of a mother rabbit and little rabbits in a hole in the ground with a dog outside trying to get in, explaining that as God had prepared cities of refuge even for the animals, he surely would care for his children. At my inquiry they said Jesus was their refuge. I told them how Jesus had gone to prepare a city of refuge, and if they were all good he would come and get them.

The Japanese are watching and copying the Americans, and that is true of all foreigners. A little Japanese boy in speaking to me used a swear word, taking God's name in vain; but God will not hold him guilty, because he did not know what he was saying. God will hold guilty the one from whom the boy learned this word.

A little Japanese girl walking along the street with me looked up in my face and said, "Good-by, mister, I must 'beat it' and go home." I knew she had learned "beat it" from some American boy or girl.

I saw about a dozen of these children playing, two holding their hands together and up, and the others marching underneath while they all sang. I wondered how the words would sound in Japanese; but as I drew near, this is what I heard, "London bridge is falling down," etc., spoken plainly in English.

Wherever you live, the children from foreign countries are taking you as their pattern; and if you live Jesus every day where you are, then they too will learn to become Christians.

Many times these foreigners go back to the "old country." I can just imagine a little boy going back with his father and mother. How the children over there would watch to see how the boy from America would act! And if he had taken you as his pattern and you had taken Jesus as your pattern, then you would be preaching Jesus in this foreign country. So if you will live Christlike every day in your own home, little missionaries will start out from your home, going in many directions to many foreign lands. Why not start a home foreign missionary society?

BYRON J. McDOWELL.

#### A Child's Prayer Answered

ONE year during the week of prayer at Aitutaki, Cook Islands, children's meetings were held. At the beginning of these meetings each child was asked to mention some special thing he desired to pray for. Different ones mentioned different things. When Mary Ann's turn came, she said, "Let us pray that grandma will not make ovens any more on Sabbath." She said "make ovens" because all the natives cook their food in ovens made with hot stones covered over with leaves. As we each prayed every day that week this was mentioned in Mary Ann's prayer. Just one year after this, during the next week-of-prayer season, her grandmother began keeping the Sabbath. Mary Ann wrote to me, "O, I am so glad now! God has heard our prayer, and grandma does not make ovens any more on Sabbaths."

MRS. GEORGE L. STERLING.

South Sea Islands.

"To dwell every day on the King's highway,  
To will every day, to give as we're given,  
To pray every day and do as we pray,  
Will mix every day with a good bit of heaven."

#### Anger — Slow

I RECENTLY picked up the following quotation in a paper rack at a railroad station, and since it gives wise counsel, I pass it on:

"The other day on a street car we noticed a sign which had been painted to read, 'Danger — Slow!' but some one had broken off the D, and the sign read, 'Anger — Slow!' This warning was not inappropriate. Whenever we are angry we need to go slow. We are then tempted to speak the harsh, cutting words which later we would give anything to recall. Or we may be tempted to take vengeance on the one who has mistreated us. Whatever the provocation, heed the warning, 'Anger — Slow!'"

MORRIS LUKENS.

## Missionary Volunteer Department

M. E. KERN .....	Secretary
MATILDA ERICKSON .....	Assistant Secretaries
ELLA IDEN .....	
MEADE MAC GUIRE .....	Field Secretary

#### Books in Library — a Good Example

MISS IDEN, one of the assistant secretaries of the Missionary Volunteer Department, is taking her vacation in the Adirondack Mountains. She writes:

"The other day I went down to the little rustic village library, and upon examining the books on the rather limited number of shelves, I ran across more than a dozen of our Reading Course books. It did me good to see that the Missionary Volunteer leader in Keene, New York, had shown such interest in supplying our wholesome and interesting books for the use of the other young people of the village. Missionary biography, nature books, and some of our good denominational books were among the number, and they cannot help doing good as they are read by old and young."

There are many ways in which we can get the truth before the people if we only have a mind to work. Let other societies follow this good example of the little society in the Adirondacks.

M. E. K.

## Our Counsel Corner

I HAVE a friend living in the country who comes to visit me in the summer. I have not much with which to entertain her, and she wants to go to the movies. I do not think it is right, but she will not come if I cannot give her an enjoyable time, and she cannot see that picture shows are wrong. So long as I have no other way of entertaining her, do you think it wrong just to go two or three times while she is here?"

ANXIOUS.

Now, in order to get the right answer to this really practical question, let us be sure to get the true perspective. Let us fix our eyes on Jesus, our Example, and settle everything from that viewpoint. People came a long way to see him. It was not because of his beautiful home or his wealth or his possessions, for he had not so much as a place to lay his head. They came to see him. It was what he was that drew them, not what he had. Do you not think he could make you like that?

Then again, Jesus came to save people. It is doubtless your desire to lead your friend to Christ. But



Jesus never attempted to save any one by compromising with evil, did he? If you do what you know to be wrong, you will lead your friend downward instead of upward, and your influence may go even farther and lead others the wrong way.

Why not ask the Lord to help you, and then set about it earnestly to devise really helpful and uplifting entertainment for your friend with the motive always uppermost to win her to Christ? Then angels will join you, and God will co-operate with you.

There are fascinating books in the Reading Course. You can hunt up some helpful games. Perhaps you can invite a few other young people to your home for a pleasant evening. Some simple educational games, some games outdoors for exercise, some good music or singing, all carefully planned so the evening will not be spent in silly, frivolous nonsense. Perhaps you will be surprised to see how those who have been accustomed to worldly pleasure will relish something better and nobler. Surely it is worth trying.

M. M.

### Experience of a High School Graduate

WHILE reading the articles found in the Counsel Corner of the YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR of April 22, I was much impressed with the question and answer on graduation on Friday night.

Although I do not feel that this question could be answered in any better way than it has already been answered, I thought perhaps my experience might be of some help to those who are to be graduated in the near future.

It was in June, 1918, that I finished my high school work, and much to my disappointment the night had been chosen, and also the speaker, for Sabbath evening. I talked with the principal, and also the superintendent, but they said the time could not be changed then, although they would have been glad to have had it on another night had they only thought of me before the decision was made. The principal urged me very hard to give up my foolish idea, as he called it, as I was young and he thought it too bad for me to give up a pleasure which meant so much to me. I told him that I had planned on graduation from the time I first entered school, and it would surely be a great disappointment, but it would be absolutely impossible for me to attend on the Sabbath, and gave as one of my reasons Isaiah 58:12, 13. Still he urged me, and desired that I talk with the pastor of the church which I attend. I told him I would do so, although I knew what the answer would be.

I also told him that I desired my influence to be one which would be a benefit to others, and if I attended on that evening it would be a discouragement to those who attended the young people's meeting that night, of which I was secretary, and I could under no consideration be present.

A few weeks passed, and the time drew very near, so I talked with the principal about obtaining my diploma, and again he urged me to be present and receive it with the others; but as I again refused, he said I could get it after sundown Saturday night.

Finally the week came, and I attended the class-day exercises, the baccalaureate sermon, and the class picnic. Again the principal urged me to be present on commencement night, but I said I would not be present, but would get my diploma Saturday night as I had before said.

On the night of commencement I attended the

young people's meeting, and I can, from the depths of my heart, testify that I felt much happier than I otherwise would.

I hope that this little experience may be a help to others, not taking any credit to myself, but giving it all to my heavenly Father, who helped me so much.

HAZEL ELWOOD.

## The Sabbath School

### Young People's Lesson

#### XIII — Ministry of Trials

(June 28)

GOLDEN TEXT: Select from the lesson texts the one that helps you the most.

LESSON HELPS: "The Desire of Ages," pp. 114-123.

#### Questions

1. What are God's children to expect? 1 Peter 4:12, 13.
2. What is the purpose of God in these experiences? Mal. 3:3; 1 Peter 5:10; 2 Cor. 1:4; Acts 14:22. Note 1.
3. Knowing God's purpose, how are we to meet our trials? James 1:2, 3; 2 Cor. 7:4; Rom. 5:3; John 16:33. Note 2.
4. What did God do for Abraham after he had patiently endured his trial? Heb. 6:15.
5. What two kinds of trials require patience? Which patience does God commend? 1 Peter 2:20.
6. What causes us to fall under trial? James 1:13, 14. Note 3.
7. How does Jesus feel when we suffer trial? Isa. 63:9. Note 4.
8. How does Jesus show that he cares? Rom. 8:34. Note 5.
9. What is Jesus' prayer for us when tried? Luke 22:31, 32; John 17:15.
10. What assurance may we have in trial? 1 Cor. 10:13; Deut. 4:29-31.
11. What protection may we have in trial? Eph. 6:16.
12. What is our weapon of defense? Eph. 6:17. Note 6.
13. What may be our constant experience in trial? Ps. 56:3.

#### Notes

1. "Christ was the only sinless one who ever dwelt on earth; yet for nearly thirty years he lived among the wicked inhabitants of Nazareth. This fact is a rebuke to those who think themselves dependent upon place, fortune, or prosperity, in order to live a blameless life. Temptation, poverty, adversity, is the very discipline needed to develop purity and firmness. . . . Jesus did not shirk care and responsibility, as do many who profess to be his followers. It is because they seek to evade this discipline that so many are weak and inefficient. They may possess precious and amiable traits, but they are nerveless and almost useless when difficulties are to be met or obstacles surmounted. The positiveness and energy, the solidity and strength of character, manifested in Christ, are to be developed in us, through the same discipline that he endured. And the grace that he received is for us."—*The Desire of Ages*, pp. 72, 73.

2. "God, in his great love, is seeking to develop in us the precious graces of his Spirit. He permits us to encounter obstacles, persecution, and hardships, not as a curse, but as the greatest blessing of our lives. Every temptation resisted, every trial bravely borne, gives us a new experience, and advances us in the work of character building. The soul that through divine power resists temptation, reveals to the world and to the heavenly universe the efficiency of the grace of Christ."—*Thoughts from the Mount of Blessing*, pp. 170, 171.

3. "The omnipotent power of the Holy Spirit is the defense of every contrite soul. Not one that in penitence and faith has claimed his protection will Christ permit to pass under the enemy's power. The Saviour is by the side of his tempted and tried ones. With him there can be no such thing as failure, loss, impossibility, or defeat; we can do all things through him who strengthens us. When temptations and trials come, do not wait to adjust all the difficulties, but look to Jesus, your Helper."—*The Desire of Ages*, pp. 490-493.

"In the world a thousand snares  
Lie to take us unawares;  
Satan, with malicious art,  
Watches each unguarded heart.

"But of all the foes we meet,  
None so apt to turn our feet,  
None betray us into sin,



Like the foes we have within.  
Yet let nothing spoil your peace,  
Christ will also conquer these;  
Then the joyful news will come,  
'Child, your Father calls; come home.'

—Joseph Swain.

4. "The prince of this world cometh," said Jesus, "and hath nothing in me." There was in him nothing that responded to Satan's temptations. He did not consent to sin. Not even by a thought did he yield to temptation. So it may be with us. Christ's humanity was united with divinity; he was fitted for the conflict by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. And he came to make us partakers of the divine nature. So long as we are united to him by faith, sin has no more dominion over us. God reaches for the hand of faith in us to direct it to lay fast hold upon the divinity of Christ, that we may attain to perfection of character."—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 123.

5. "Does Jesus care when I've tried and failed  
To resist some temptation strong?  
When in my deep grief I find no relief,  
Though my tears flow all the night long?

"O yes, he cares, I know he cares,  
His heart is touched with my grief;  
When the days are weary,  
The long nights dreary,  
I know my Saviour cares."

—F. E. Graeff.

6. "How this is accomplished, Christ has shown us. By what means did he overcome in the conflict with Satan?—By the word of God. Only by the Word could he resist temptation. 'It is written,' he said. And unto us are given 'exceeding great and precious promises, that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature, having escaped the corruption that is in the world through lust.' Every promise in God's Word is ours. 'By every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God' are we to live. When assailed by temptation, look not to circumstances or to the weakness of self, but to the power of the Word. All its strength is yours. 'Thy word,' says the psalmist, 'have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against thee.' 'By the word of thy lips I have kept me from the paths of the destroyer.'"—*"The Desire of Ages,"* p. 123.

## Intermediate Lesson

### XIII — The Review

(June 28)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: 1 Samuel 4 to 2 Samuel 31; 1 Chronicles 17; 22; 28; 29; 2 Chronicles 2 to 5:1.

MEMORY VERSE: Review the memory verses for the quarter.

TIME: From the death of Eli the priest and the beginning of Samuel's rule as prophet, priest, and judge of Israel, through the reigns of Saul and David, to the building of the temple by King Solomon.

PRINCIPAL PERSONS: Eli, Samuel, the Philistines, Saul, the Amalekites, Jonathan, David, Goliath, Absalom, Solomon.

PRINCIPAL PLACES: Shiloh, Gilgal, Ramah, Gibeah, Jabesh-gilead, Hebron, Jerusalem.

"The tumult and the shouting dies —  
The captains and the kings depart;  
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice —  
A humble and a contrite heart."

#### Questions

##### God's Care for the Ark

1 Samuel 5; 6

What people once captured the ark of God?

What series of events caused them to wish to be rid of it?  
In what manner was it returned to the Israelites?

##### Israel's First King

1 Samuel 8 to 10; 15

What reasons did the children of Israel give for desiring a king to rule over them?

Who was their first king?

How long did Saul have the blessing of the Lord?

In what two important matters did he disobey the command of the Lord?

What did his disobedience cause the Lord to do?

##### David and Goliath

1 Samuel 17

How were the Lord's people once mocked by a giant of the Philistines?

What did David offer to do?

What made the giant angry?

How was he slain?

#### Saul Persecutes David

1 Samuel 18 to 20; 24; 26; 31

What caused Saul to become jealous of David?

What did Saul attempt to do?

What assistance did Jonathan give to David?

What two opportunities had David to take Saul's life?

In what battle did Saul meet his death?

#### David Made King

2 Samuel 2; 5; 6; 1 Chronicles 17; 22; 28

After the death of Saul who was made king of Israel?

What experience did David have in bringing the sacred ark to Jerusalem?

What did he desire to build as an honor to the Lord?

How was he disappointed in this?

What was he permitted to do?

#### The Story of Absalom

2 Samuel 15; 18

How did David's son Absalom steal the hearts of the people from his father?

What caused David to leave Jerusalem?

In the battle that followed what experience came to Absalom?

What did David say in his grief over Absalom's death?

#### Solomon Made King

1 Kings 3: 5-15

Who became king after David?

What privilege did the Lord give to him?

What wise choice did Solomon make?

What additional blessings did the Lord promise him?

#### Building the Temple

2 Chronicles 2 to 5: 1

What material for building the temple did Solomon get from another country?

What was unusual in the manner of building it?

Name the articles of furniture in the two principal rooms.

Name the principal things placed in the court in front of the temple.

How long did it take to build the temple?

#### Memory Test

When were two cattle drawing a cart guided by unseen hands?

Of whom was it said that he was "a choice young man, and a goodly: . . . from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of the people"?

What heathen god twice fell from its place without the touch of human hands?

What was taken from the side of a sleeping king without awaking him or his guard?

How long was the ark of God in the country of the Philistines?

Who said, "Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands"?

On what mount was Solomon's temple built?

How were some messengers once deceived by an image placed in a bed and covered with a cloth?

When did the bleating of sheep and the lowing of cattle prove the undoing of a king?

Who said, "Am I a dog, that thou comest to me with staves"?

How did a little lad hunting arrows help a man to escape from a king?

Of whom is it said, "He died in a good old age, full of days, riches, and honor"?

#### Memory Verses for the Quarter

1. "The Lord is a great God, and a great King above all gods." Ps. 95:3.

2. "They have rejected me, that I should not reign over them." 1 Sam. 8:7.

3. "Turn not aside from following the Lord, but serve the Lord with all your heart." 1 Sam. 12:20.

4. "Obey my voice, and I will be your God, and ye shall be my people." Jer. 7:23.

5. "The Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance but the Lord looketh on the heart." 1 Sam. 16:7.

6. "Thou comest to me with a sword, and with a spear, and with a shield: but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts." 1 Sam. 17:45.

7. "The fear of man bringeth a snare: but whoso putteth his trust in the Lord shall be safe." Prov. 29:25.

8. Love your enemies, do good to them which hate you." Luke 6:27.

9. "Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord; that walketh in his ways." Ps. 128:1.

10. "The Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts." 1 Chron. 28:9.

11. "Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Ex. 20:12.

12. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Prov. 9:10.



### If You Like It, Say So

IT is said that stage managers keep records of the "bows" an actor takes, and of the duration of the applause he receives. These records are sent to the main office. When contract time comes around, these records are consulted to determine whether he has made good, and as a basis of fixing the new salary.

Mr. Joseph Katz says that until he became cognizant of these records and their meaning, he never took the trouble to applaud an actor, however much he may have enjoyed his part; but after learning how much depended on his expression of his appreciation he reformed, and applauded heartily all he thought worthy of applause, because, as he explained, "I realized that I was cheating the person out of real money when I kept my appreciation to myself."

This experience has led Mr. Katz to give the general counsel: "As we go through life let's applaud out loud when we like things other folks do. To the actor it means real money; to all of us it means better feeling. A word of appreciation, a pat on the back, how good it feels! The fattest pay envelope can't satisfy the craving for *human appreciation*."

F. D. C.

### Working Toward the Ideal

A STORY is made uninteresting when the incidents selected to carry it forward are not such as bear directly on the issue, or which are not sufficiently significant to build up the main character.

So with life. If we have no issue in mind, no ideal toward which we are striving, or if we are not selecting our tasks which may become significant factors in the great plan, our life becomes dull and worthless.

Jesus Christ is the great ideal. To share in his coming kingdom, to meet him in confidence, should be the climax of each life history. Christian, are you so ordering the events of life that this climax may be yours?

EDMUND C. JAEGER.

### Eight Steps Toward Saving

THE eight steps which lead to saving, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, are: "Know Your Needs," "Count Their Cost," "Study Your Spending," "Prepare a Plan," "Make Practice Follow Precept," "Keep Accounts," "Review Your Records," and "A 100-per-cent Home." The experts who have prepared this series advise you to climb these eight steps toward thrift if you wish to get the most out of your income, whether it is large or small.

### A Letter from Porto Rico

DEAR COWORKERS: Prompted by a spirit to give credit to whom credit is due, and to acquaint you with an interesting incident in our life here at Santurce, I take pleasure in making mention of an incident that took place on a recent Sabbath morning. I am sure that you will see that the Lord is doing a work in the hearts of the honest, no matter where they are found.

After getting finally settled and at work in the encampment, Brother Clifford Burdick has been doing a quiet but splendid work among the soldiers with whom he has been associated,—a work that I could not have done had I been admitted to the encampment, from which I was denied entrance about the first of the year. I had this satisfaction, however, that I had done enough to call their attention to our work.

When Brother Burdick was transferred from the officers' training camp, he was given the work of property clerk in the Motor Transport Company. He was also given the work of mess sergeant, which involves the administration of the kitchen force and the purchasing of supplies. In his usual modest, quiet way he has been very faithfully sowing the seeds of truth. When we began night meetings here in the Santurce church, he began to bring soldiers in considerable numbers with him to the meetings. So interested did some become that they attended when he was not able to come with them. As the meetings progressed and a call was made for those who would step out and obey the commandments of God, I was pleased to see a number of the soldiers among those who responded. One of these young men has since gone to Arecibo, and another to Rio Grande.

The purpose of this letter is to tell of this latter young man, D. Francisco Rejos by name. He was the cook under Brother Burdick, so when he wished to keep the Sabbath Brother Burdick was able to arrange the work in the mess so that for six weeks Rejos had the Sabbath off. A regular from Panama took Brother Burdick's place as mess sergeant. Rejos also was relieved from the work of cook, and expected to be liberated last Friday; but the completion of the papers for his release was not finished, so he was ordered to appear on Sabbath for his discharge and pay, and to make oath before the judge, as soldiers are required to do when discharged. He did not know what to do, so came to me Sabbath morning for advice.

It was very clear that Rejos had convictions in regard to complying with the requirements, even though it might be considered a small matter, and the last day that he was to be in the service. Rejos is short-set, well-built, and shows on his face that he is a man of principle.

I asked him what the officers would do with him if he refused to comply with instructions, and he promptly said that the worst they could do would be to put him in jail and take half his pay; but that was nothing. I told him of young men in the States who suffered rather than sacrifice principle. I also told him of the young man in Argentina who gained Sabbath exemption for Adventists because of his faithful adherence to right, and that perhaps he himself might be called to do a similar work here in Porto Rico. I did not tell him what to do, but suggested what seemed to me to be the right thing. I also advised him not to remain away without permission. We had a season of prayer, and he left determined to be true. I have not heard from him since, but I am sure that he is going to be a light in his neighborhood. He is a married man, and has his own home and oxen, so he says he can keep the Sabbath.

D. D. FITCH.

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