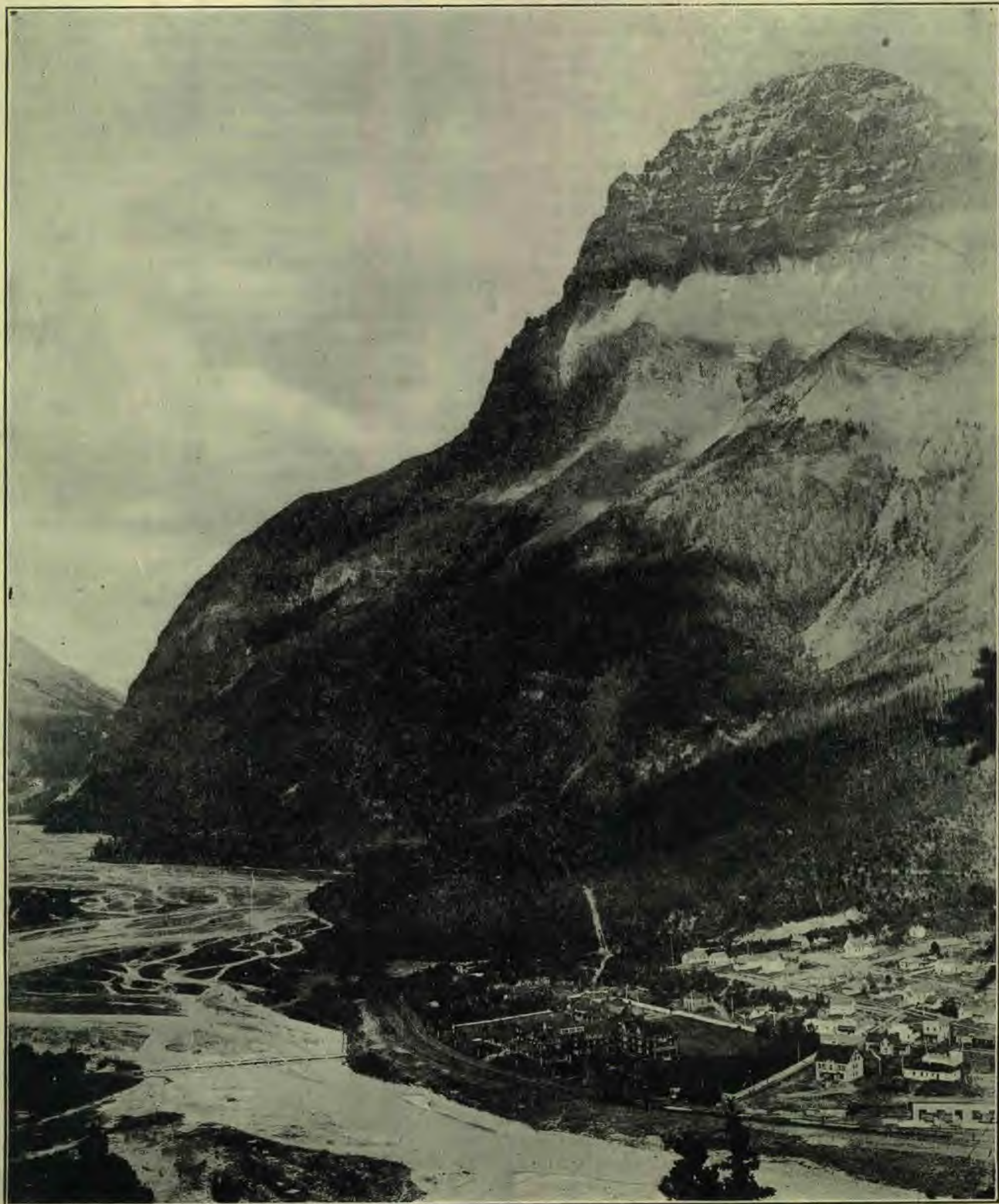


The YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

Vol. LXVIII

July 20, 1920

No. 29



KICKING HORSE PASS, ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

From Here and There

Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews has been at work on a switchboard at Ferriby, England, since 1899. She has just celebrated her eightieth birthday by giving up her position as telephone mistress.

The Supreme Court handed down on June 7 a unanimous decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibition Amendment and also of the Volstead prohibition-enforcement law, which fixes the alcoholic content of beverage liquors at one half of one per cent.

To destroy a newspaper, even though it is a week old, shows, in the opinion of the Chinese, a gross lack of character; to crumple a printed advertisement shows the haste of unreason; to toss a book carelessly on the floor shows a tendency toward violence; to tear a printed page shows that you are mentally deficient.

When a boy is about to use a rope swing for the first time, he can insure himself against a bad fall by having two other boys of about his own weight climb on beside him. If the triple load does not break the ropes when the swing is at rest, he can unload his passengers and proceed to swing with little fear of a breakdown.

A French woman in 1780, it is said, wished to dry a skirt a little faster than it could be done by air and sunshine. So she hung the skirt up over the fireplace. The hot air soon dried the cloth, and the woman was astonished to see it round out like a ball and float up to the ceiling. A neighbor named Montgolfier saw this skirt ascension, which led him to make the first balloon.

There are now forty-four accredited embassies and legations in Washington and almost half as many more that are trying to win recognition. Finland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Armenia, and the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes have recently established independent diplomatic relations with us; both Russia and Montenegro are represented by rival missions; and Albania, Lithuania, Korea, and Ukraina desire to be recognized.

Virginia relinquishes to Ohio the proud title of the "Mother of Presidents," which was accorded the Old Dominion in the early days of the Republic. Senator Warren G. Harding is the seventh native son of Ohio to be nominated for the great office. One President, William Henry Harrison (Old Tippecanoe), was elected from Ohio, although he was a native of Virginia. So of Ohioans, native and adopted, seven have achieved the Presidency, and of the complete list Senator Harding is the eighth to make the race.

Overworked Nouns

I'D hoped to week-end with the Blakeslees," said a young matron recently to her sister, "but with the library and the living-room to be vacuumed, and all that atticing for the rummage sale—"

"Mary," said her sister, "I know you're only talking as other people do who know better; but, with all due respect to your education, you remind me of my laundress's remarks when she brought home my embroidered pillow slips: 'I tubbed as usual, ma'am, and wringered extra careful, and they come out elegant!'"

The sarcastic lady is not the only person who has poked fun at the recent tendency to press hard-worked nouns into extra service as verbs. Mr. E. B. Hughes, in the *Writer*, told not long ago the story of a boy in the city who wrote to his brother on the farm: "Thursday we autoed out to the Country Club, where we golfed until dark. Then we trolleyed back to town and danced till dawn. Then we motored to the beach and Fridayed there."

The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed there all afternoon. Then we went to Ned's and checkered until morning. Today we muled out to the cornfield and gee-hawed till sundown. Then we suppered, and then we piped awhile. After that we staircased up to our room and bedstedded till the clock fived." — *Selected*.

So Convenient

I WANT some shoestrings, some hairpins, a pair of gloves, and a toothbrush," the woman said. "I have to catch a train, and have but a few minutes." "Yes, madam," the floorwalker responded briskly. "That's the beauty of a department store—get anything you want, right under the one roof! Take the elevator to eleventh floor, shoe department, eight aisles to the right from the main passageway, for shoestrings; hairpins in notions department, east side of basement, three aisles beyond hardware; gloves in women's wear, fifth floor of annex, reached by passageway over street; toothbrush in drugs and toilet articles department, on balcony, reached by moving stairway, which you will find on your right as you pass the fountain in the florist shop in the center of the main floor." — *Life*.

"A'Chu and Other Stories"

THE foregoing is the title of Mrs. Emma T. Anderson's new book. Mrs. Anderson spent a number of years in China, and she is well able to write an interesting account of Chinese customs and experiences.

The section headings are: "A'Chu," "Modes of Travel in China," "The Chinese and How They Live," "Fortunes of the Chang Family," "Stories of Chinese Life," "Religious Customs of the Chinese," "Real Troubles from Wrong Imaginations," "The Influence of the Gospel."

The book has 358 pages and 150 illustrations, and sells for \$1.50. Order of your tract society.

"THE bread that comes from heaven needs finest breaking," says J. G. Holland. This suggests the responsibility of Sabbath school teachers.

"To win, to earn, and enjoy the fruits of victory, you must play fair."

The Youth's Instructor

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The Youth's Instructor

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The Man Who Grows

EUGENE ROWELL

SOME men are great by an inborn strength,
By a gift and a gift alone;
And some may leap at a single length
From a hovel to a throne.
But some—and these are the choice of God—
Must striving and patience know,
As trees that spring from the acorned clod
Must wrestle, and reach, and grow.

The rose that blooms for a happy hour
Knows only a brief, bright day—
The morn to bud, and the noon to flower,
And evening to pass away.
But the strong roof beam and the ship's tall mast,
Out there where the wild storms blow,
In thunderous tempest and wintry blast,
Through centuries long they grow.

Labor, and study, and yearning long,
And waging the godly strife,
These make character tall and strong,
These give power to life.
There's praise for the man who swiftly wins,
There are shouts for the man who knows;
But these fall silent, and then begins
The song of the man who grows.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

GEORGE S. BELLEAU

AN American senator, "in a moment of admiration, described the Canadian Pacific Railway as 'the Dominion of Canada on wheels,—a description which although of an exaggerated nature, suggests the dominating position which this railway has acquired in the affairs of a nation.'"

The Canadian Pacific has been well called one of the wonders of the world. It is the world's longest continuous track railway under one management, and was constructed from coast to coast in half the time called for in the contract—in five years in place of ten. The total mileage, including leased lines and sidings, is over 18,000 miles.

Engineering Impossibilities Dissipated

"In his preliminary and personal survey of the wilderness on the north shore of Lake Superior, William Van Horne found what he afterwards described as 'two hundred miles of engineering impossibilities.' The country which it was necessary to traverse was a waste of forest, rock, and swamps. Almost every mile of the road had to be hewn, blasted, or filled up. Enemies of the railway cried out that this portion of the line alone would take twenty years to build—if construction were possible.

"It was built in four; but the task was a tremendous one. Of the twelve million dollars expended on the construction of this section of two hundred miles, over two million dollars was literally blown up—in explosives. Twelve thousand men, two thousand teams of horses, and twelve steamers for the transport of material and provisions, were employed in the work."

On the prairies the work proceeded with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of railway construction. Notwithstanding a winter's interruption, over seven hundred miles was laid in fifteen months' time.

Completion of the Railway

On Nov. 7, 1885, the shriek of an engine whistle broke the stillness of the ages, in the Canadian Rockies. From the private car "Saskatchewan," stepped three men, Donald Alexander Smith, William

Van Horne, and Sandford Fleming. Others also were there to represent the human force and power that had made the completion of the mighty undertaking possible. To Donald Smith, who later became Lord Strathcona, was given the honor of driving the last spike that joined the tracks from the east and west at Craigellachie.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific through British Columbia to the Pacific Coast saved British Columbia to the Dominion. The Pacific province was isolated from the Dominion by a large range of mountains, and the C. P. R. joined them.

After the last spike had been driven, a message from Queen Victoria was flashed across the Atlantic. It conveyed the royal congratulations to the people of Canada on the completion of the railway, a work which Her Majesty regarded as "of great importance to the whole British Empire."

The Dominion of Canada was not known to the world as it is today, and the population of the country was but four million people, with little, if any, superfluous capital at their disposal. When the United States, with a population of forty millions, linked Omaha with the Pacific Coast, it was heralded as a stupendous achievement. How much more stupendous was this achievement of the organizers of the Canadian Pacific!

Two years after the railway was completed, the mighty Pacific was spanned. A steamship service was started between Vancouver, Japan, China, and Hongkong, and the New World Dominion was linked with the ancient and mystic Orient, with its teeming millions of human beings.

Sixteen years later the C. P. R. bought the Elder Dempster (Beaver) line, and the Atlantic was spanned. Then the Canadian Pacific Railway came into existence as a bridge connecting Europe with Asia, and the greatest of all highways of the empire.

During the World War the Canadian Pacific, in fulfilment of Queen Victoria's words, proved to be of "great importance to the whole British Empire." It



WINDSOR STREET STATION, MONTREAL, CANADA

carried one hundred thousand Mongolian laborers from far-off Manchuria, across Canada to work in France, and thereby released many men from noncombatant positions.

One hundred twenty thousand men are today on the pay roll of the Canadian Pacific. The Angus shops in Montreal employ six thousand men and rank first in magnitude on the American continent.

The company owns 76 steamships, 2,225 locomotives, 2,781 passenger cars, and 95,395 freight cars. Apart from this, the company owns many large hotels all through the country and in the summer resorts of the Rockies. It also operates one hundred thousand miles of telegraph lines. During the year ending June 30, 1915, the company carried 12,202,603 passengers and 21,490,596 tons of freight.

How Interesting Points Were Named

It may be interesting to the reader to know how certain names came to be given certain places and glaciers along the Canadian Pacific route. Dr. Hector, the discoverer of the Kicking Horse Pass, which the railway follows, received a severe and painful kick from one of the pack horses, an episode which gave the name to the river and pass.

Walter Moberly, surveyor-general for British Columbia, who organized a light party to explore the Gold, Selkirk, and Rocky Mountains, named the Eagle Pass. When he arrived at the Eagle River he saw a nest full of eaglets at the top of a tree, and the two old birds on a limb of the same tree. He made a vigorous effort to secure the nest, but failed. From this incident came Eagle Pass.

Mt. Stephen, a giant among giants of the Rockies, is named after the first president of the company. In the C. P. R. Windsor Station in Montreal, stands a statue of Lord Mountstephen. It is the company's tribute to one of its greatest men.

Van Horne Range in the Rockies and Van Horne Glacier in the Selkirks, are named after the master builder, Sir William Van Horne.

Mt. Hector is named after the adventurous discoverer of the Kicking Horse Pass.

In the Selkirks, the majestic Mt. Sir Donald and Sir Donald Glacier are everlasting tributes to the driver of the last spike at Craigellachie, and Mt. Shaughnessy stands as a stately statue to Lord Shaughnessy, who was succeeded by Mr. Beatty as president of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Notwithstanding the vast risk taken by the men who built this railway, not a single large fortune was made out of the affairs of the company. The builders even mortgaged their own homes to have enough money to continue the railway that has brought such wonderful development to Canada.

"ONE whose calling keeps him constantly handling money comes to be expert in detecting counterfeits. Familiarity with the truth that God has revealed is the best defense against being led astray by plausible errors that wreck many lives."

"THE works of God and the word of God are the two doors which open into the temple of truth."

Writing for the Secular Press

Preparing to Do a Great Work in a Short Time

B. P. FOOTE

NEWSPAPERS and magazines exert an influence over every individual in the civilized world, either directly or indirectly, for good or for evil; and it is the privilege and duty of every Christian to do what he can to make that influence a helpful one or to minimize the evil influences.

There are a number of ways in which readers of the INSTRUCTOR can aid in this. For instance, you can call on or write to editors and express appreciation of certain good things you have found in their papers, and thus encourage them to print more of that class of matter and less of the other. Many editors would gladly print more good reading if they thought it would be appreciated, and if they could get it to print.

You might gently and tactfully chide an editor for printing things which you consider harmful to readers. If enough people would object to "blood and thunder" stories, insidious "funny pictures," and other matter of a harmful nature, the editors would refuse to publish them. But the general public evidently makes a stronger plea for that kind of matter than Christians do against it, and so the volume increases.

Never subscribe for or buy anything but the best in the way of papers and magazines. This works two ways,—it lessens the work of sifting your reading, and makes the publication of undesirable matter less profitable.

You can also encourage others to take a similar course, and thus exert some influence on the right side, even if it is no more than to help the person with whom you speak on the subject.

Another way to help—the one on which I shall lay special emphasis in this and the article that is to follow next week—is by writing good material for the papers. Every column of helpful matter furnished, not only helps the readers, but may even crowd out a little of the harmful kind.

Most editors consider church workers clannish, and accuse them of wanting to keep their news to themselves. If our church workers would visit the editors, get acquainted with them, and give them news happenings in the church, they would gladly publish such matter. Think of the influence for good this agency would be if our workers everywhere would write for the press! The more publicity our views can have, the more will the truth be investigated.

Writing Brings Results

Many who have written for the papers have been surprised at the results obtained; and there is no doubt that much good has resulted in a multitude of cases where the fact has not been visible to the human eye. In one single evangelistic campaign in which the newspapers were used to advertise the meetings, and reports of the sermons were published, at least six persons are known to have accepted the truth through the newspaper publicity alone. Practically all the seventy-four others who joined the church at that time were attracted to the meetings by this means, as there was no other printed matter used in connection with the meetings. No doubt hundreds who did not join then, were also influenced more or less by the same agency.

Besides thousands of nationally circulated weeklies, and monthlies, and quarterlies, house organs, trade journals, and triweekly and semiweekly newspapers, there are more than 10,000 country weeklies and about 2,500 dailies in the United States alone. And every one of the four latter classes, as well as many of the others, offers an opportunity in each issue to reach more individuals than the average evangelist ever could expect to reach in his sermons. Then, too, what is read appeals more strongly to many than what is heard. It is astonishing to find that such a large per cent of our people have accepted the truth partly or entirely through reading.

The circulation of these many thousands of newspapers varies from a few hundred in the case of some of the smaller country weeklies up to as high as 800,000 in the case of the *New York Journal* and 450,000 in the case of the *Chicago News*. It is possible for the press to do more toward hastening the gospel to its glorious consummation than any other agency.

Generally speaking, the larger the paper the more difficult it is to get matter published in it. This is especially true of matter that is not strictly news or that is news of a religious nature. But as one writer says, "There is no better way to climb to the top of the 'newspaper game' than by starting as a 'country correspondent.'" While we are not interested in climbing to the top of the newspaper profession, yet every Seventh-day Adventist who can do so should certainly learn how to write acceptably for the papers.

Qualifications of a Writer

Almost any one who can write good plain English in a legible way can become a news correspondent for a small daily or the average weekly paper, and thus get the paper free, or perhaps earn a little money occasionally by writing for the dailies. But that in itself is hardly worth the time and effort necessary. It is a good way to begin, but one's ambition should be much higher. Those who start in this way should do so for the purpose of getting acquainted with the work by actual experience. They should be careful not to write anything that may do harm while learning how to write something that will certainly do good.

Among other qualifications of a writer, the following are essential in the beginner: The ability to spell well, to write legibly and grammatically, to capitalize properly and punctuate well. He should also be able to recognize what will interest readers, and to write in an interesting way. He should be friendly and tactful, and should be constantly studying ways and means of improving.

Preparations for Writing

Success in writing comes from practice, and the younger one can begin to do practical writing, the better. Church school teachers, and the English teachers in our academies and colleges, should encourage the writing of practical letters and articles. Much of the energy that is now spent in writing themes merely for the teacher's reading and criticism could be spent in writing matter that editors would be glad to

publish; and the students would be greatly encouraged by seeing their productions in print.

Reading is an excellent form of preparation for writing. Reading is said to make a full man, conversation a ready man, and writing an exact man. It is well to form the habit of clipping all the interesting items out of papers and magazines, after they have been read by other members of the family. Matter to be clipped may be marked and the page number put on the top margin of the front cover. If two or more persons save clippings from the same papers, each may put his initials on the articles he wishes to clip. Catchwords or phrases along through the article should be marked at the first reading so that all the main thoughts can later be gathered from it without rereading the entire article.

Students, teachers, editors, authors, ministers, and practically all literary workers should have a clipping file. In time such a file becomes very valuable as a source of information. For the beginner, large manila envelopes are excellent for this purpose. Sort your clippings under the various headings, occasionally cross-indexing one that is especially valuable on two or more subjects, putting the clipping under the main heading and a slip referring to it under the others. Write the headings on the edges of the envelopes, and insert the clippings. Keep the envelopes in alphabetical order according to subjects. Or, if you expect to make an extensive collection of clippings, and have access to a desk or correspondence file, it would pay you to secure the book by Charles E. Ebersol, published in 1907, by the Newspaper Clipping Company, Ottawa, Illinois, entitled "Clippings," which describes a system of filing clippings that is "inexpensive, simple, unlimited, yet accurate." A file is better than a scrapbook, because clippings can be removed at any time for use or they may be transferred to another subject.

One of the first things to do in preparing to become a successful writer for the secular press, is to get information concerning the peculiarities of this line of work. If you do not already have a copy of the 28-page pamphlet, "Lessons in Newspaper Reporting," write at once to the Press Bureau, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., for a free copy. It contains much helpful information.

It would also be well to read such books as "Journalism," by Charles H. Olin, a small book published by the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; "Writing for the Press," a pamphlet written and published by Dudley Glass, Atlanta, Ga.; and perhaps "The Country Weekly," a book of several hundred pages, written by Phil. C. Bing, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. The New York University Press, 32 Waverly Place, New York City, offers fourteen books on Journalism, varying in price from 60 cents to \$2 each.

Study the paper for which you wish to write. Learn all you can about it from the paper itself, and then visit the editor, if possible, and make friends with him. If he has no correspondent in your community, offer to write for his paper. Take an interest in the editor's work, and try to help him, and he will sometime help you and the cause you represent.

Every person who has any talent for writing should develop it and use it to the greatest possible extent. All who can do so should take a course in journalism in one of our schools. Do not fail to learn touch typewriting. A knowledge of shorthand also would increase your efficiency. These subjects can be taken

through the Fireside Correspondence School by those who are unable to attend one of our residence schools. Many of our best authors and editors are typists and shorthand writers, and those who are not, invariably wish they were.

A thorough preparation for writing is an excellent thing; but do not wait until you know all about it before beginning. Many people with less than ten grades of school work have become interesting and successful writers. People do not learn to swim simply by studying books on the subject, but rather by getting into the water and trying to swim. Neither can one become a good writer without writing. Get all the help you can from every source, but *write*.

(To be concluded)

It Is the Same in Africa

THE story that Jesus told about the pearl of great price illustrates a principle that is seen wherever the gospel is preached. The merchant in the parable "sold all that he had" and bought the precious pearl. So when men and women, young or old, get a vision of the One who is "altogether lovely," they are willing to give up all in order to serve him.

A letter from Africa tells of the good work of Jim, whose story is well known to INSTRUCTOR readers. He is working for the native people in Bulawayo. The writer says:

"Altogether I think fifteen or eighteen have accepted the truth during the last four months that Jim has been at this work. Just last week, a boy who has a good education and is an interpreter for the judge in the Bulawayo courts, made his decision and resigned his position, and is planning to go to Solusi to get further training so that he can go into the work."

When one understands how a government position is prized by those ambitious native young men, he can appreciate all the more the sacrifice this young man made. Sacrifice? Yes, we call it that; but when Jesus comes into the heart, it is not so much of a sacrifice, after all, to give up what is not in harmony with his will, or what would keep one from engaging in his work. It is the same in Africa. It is the same everywhere. It is the "expulsive power of a new affection."

M. E. KERN.

Tips on Friend Making

FEW persons are naturally blessed with the happy faculty of making friends easily. With most people it is decidedly an acquired art. If you wish to acquire this art, don't be discouraged at the apparent ease with which some of your friends seem to "get on" with everybody. They've only learned a few more of the "tricks of the trade," so to speak, than you have. That's all. The main point is that they have learned them. A person who would have friends must show himself friendly. Just try it and see if it doesn't act like a charm.

Half the battle is to meet people as if it may be taken for granted that they are glad to see you, and that you are glad to see them. In nine cases out of ten, if you are genuinely glad to see them and show it, they will be glad to see you.

Don't always expect the other person to make the advances if there is no good reason why you shouldn't make them. Sometimes the very persons who seem most "unapproachable" turn out to be quite willing to be friendly if they are approached in the right way. Look for the good in people, always, and you will be very sure to find it.—*Selected*.

The Influence of the "Movie"

R. W. PARMELE

THE influence of the moving picture, and other theatrical performances illustrating fiction, and also of the reading of fiction, is well set forth in an article released March 15, by Harry V. Dougherty, and published in a large number of newspapers. Mr. Dougherty is chief of the New York Detective Agency, and has been for some time in Europe, studying the development of crime. The article begins with these significant paragraphs:

"Crime is on the increase. There is no doubt of that. There is a wave of lawlessness sweeping over the world, which at present we seem powerless to combat. It seems universal. I have been in the principal cities of the Western World during the past year, and the record is the same.

"At various times in a decade some alarmist looms up, and tells us that a wave of crime is passing over the city or country, whichever it may be. Sometimes these calamity howlers are right; again, it is a sort of hysterical cry of the chronic kicker. However, considering the numerous serious crimes that I have seen described in the London papers since my visit here, it appears that violent crime is spreading rapidly."

Who can read the foregoing without seeing in it the fulfilment of Ezekiel 7:23? "The land is full of bloody crimes, and the city is full of violence." The time when this condition will exist is indicated in verse 19 as "the day of the wrath of the Lord."

Mr. Dougherty then proceeds to give causes for the increase of crime, which, briefly summed up, are as follows:

1. Experiences at the front during the war.
2. Making the criminal the hero in the moving picture shows, the theater, and other productions of fiction.
3. Too light sentences imposed for the crimes.

Concerning the first of these causes, he says that the criminal or near criminal sent to the trenches "met grim violence face to face," and "came to look upon human life as of little value;" he concludes that he "will assuredly and naturally come back a worse criminal," because "he has not the intellect and will that his stronger brother has, and is not able to put aside the habits of his trench life."

On the second cause, he comments thus:

"We are living in an age when the criminal is being made a hero on our stage. Crook dramas and detective stories are being portrayed, with sensational and oftentimes sentimental rot, in both the theaters and cinemas (moving pictures). It is no wonder if many of our weaker brethren look upon themselves as heroes or 'sad creatures of fate.'"

The writer then makes a plea for more severe punishment of criminals, and states that one reason why they are not now given more severe sentences is the prevailing public sentiment, begotten by the productions of sentimental playwrights, and by "reading quantities of detective fiction in current magazines." He then makes the following earnest appeal:

"The only possible way to control the present crime epidemic which is sweeping over the world is to inflict the severest punishments possible on the offenders. Punish the criminal as his crime deserves. Tell the judges and those who deal with the offenders to forget the sentimental rot they have read, and dismiss from their minds the hysterical moral of a popular author's play. Let them deal only with the crook and what punishment he deserves. Give it to him quick and strong."

Thus we can see that a leading authority on crime and its causes assigns as one of the principal causes of crime, the reading of fiction and the influence of the moving picture show and the theater. He then states that one of the other two principal causes exists because of the same influence. It is therefore clearly evident that Satan is using these productions of fiction

to produce criminals, and then to protect them in their crimes, which protection helps to increase their number.

With these facts before us, can any one think for a moment that it would be proper for those who expect soon to meet their Lord, to patronize such places of so-called amusement, or to fill their minds with stories which exert such an influence?

Alphabetical Mission Exercise

[This may be given by one person. Place alphabet in large letters in a vertical column, on blackboard or paper, and let speaker point to letters as he recites.]

A stands for "all the world,"
Of which our Saviour spake;
B for the blessed Bible
We to the world must take.

C stands for all the children
Who know of Christ the Lord;
D is for all the doers
Of his most blessed word.

E stands for everybody
And for everywhere as well;
F for forgetful hearers,
Who of God's love ne'er tell.

G stands for God our Father,
Who made and keeps us all;
H for his Holy Spirit
He gives to those who call.

I stands for idols many,
False gods that cannot hear;
J for God's dear Son, Jesus,
Our friend who's always near.

K stands for all the knowledge
Stored up in God's own book;
L for God's wondrous light and love,
Found there by all who look.

M stands for heathen millions,
Who know nothing of the Lord;
N is for now, the Saviour's time
For teaching them his word.

O stands for offerings we all give,
If we love Christ indeed;
P for our own good paper,
Which tells of children's need.

R stands for all those ready
Our Lord's command to obey;
S is for those too selfish
To give, and work, and pray.

T stands for toils and trials
Which our dear Lord did bear;
U is for up in heaven —
He's waiting for us there.

V's for the loving voice we hear,
"I'm with you all the days."
W for the work he bids us do
That all his name may praise.

X says that he expects us all
To do our best to win
The wandering ones of all the earth
Back from the paths of sin.

Y stands for you, as well as for me,
To whom these words he says;
Z is the zeal he bids us show;
For us he lives and prays.

— Over Sea and Land.

SERVICE brings to man happiness that rises above comfort or discomfort, happiness that triumphs over physical pain, happiness that is the food of the soul.
— William Allen White.

Information Bureau

Of what is a baseball made?

An article by Billy Evans in a recent magazine gives the following description of the composition and manufacture of a baseball:

"A piece of cork about the size of a marble is the real base of the big-league baseball. Each piece of cork is carefully examined and weighed, and must come up to certain definite requirements to pass muster with the inspector. There is, of course, a particular reason for the very close inspection that is given these very small pieces of cork. If the cork is at all faulty, it has a tendency to break when roughly used, and thereby cause the ball soon to lose its shape. Nothing so quickly makes a ball unfit for play as loss of shape.

"In another part of the factory, rubber is molded into hemispheres, which are so made that they subsequently inclose the cork center. The two pieces are then vulcanized. The center of the ball, which, of course is a most necessary part, is now ready for use. The weight of the rubber in the hemispheres, as well as the condition of the same, is given as careful inspection as the small pieces of cork. In a great measure, the liveliness of the ball comes from the cork-and-rubber center, so it is only natural that much attention should be paid to this feature in the making.

"The center is then wound with wool yarn. This wool, of a particular type, is imported from Australia in the raw state in bales. It is, of course, put through the various processes of yarn making to prepare it for the baseball. The gauge of the yarn, and the tension under which it is wound, must be very exact, otherwise the ball will exceed the proper size, and vary greatly as to its life. When the wool yarn has been carefully wound around the cork-and-rubber center, to almost the regulation size of the ball, it is finished off with a winding of strong cotton thread. The entire surface of the ball is then given a thorough application of rubber cement, which is allowed to dry thoroughly.

"The ball is now ready for the cover, which is just about as essential as any other feature in the making of the ball, if not more so. All the covers of big-league balls are sewed by hand. That is an interesting fact. The covers are made of horsehide, which is in preparation for at least sixteen weeks before being used. The sewers work with awl and the strongest cotton thread, and do wonderfully perfect work. It is a rare thing for a big-league ball to be discarded because of faulty stitching of the cover. Before being placed in a box and sealed, the ball is carefully weighed and calipered, so that the weight and size will be absolutely perfect."

What is the origin of the blanket?

It is said that the blanket originated from the poverty of an Englishman by the name of Thomas Blanket. Mr. Blanket had once been wealthy; but through unfortunate circumstances he became very poor. One cold winter night in 1340 he used a piece of rough, unfinished cloth for a bed-covering to keep himself warm. Evidently neither his poverty nor the cold made him dull, for from this makeshift bed-covering he invented the blanket, and gave his name to the new kind of bedding.

Why does milk turn sour in a thunderstorm? Why is one's disposition likely to be sour on a rainy day?

Dr. Robert T. Morris, one of our great surgeons and authors, says in answer to the first question:

"Lessened atmospheric pressure on a stormy day allows lactic-acid-forming bacteria to grow with great rapidity. These bacteria cause milk to turn sour."

In answer to the second question, Dr. Morris says:

"It has been observed that certain other species of bacteria grow with great rapidity when the barometer is low. This explains a phenomenon of the greater death rate in hospitals during falling barometer. It is one explanation for the fact that people are mentally depressed when the barometer is low. The bacteria of the group which cause lactic-acid formation in milk are the same ones which produce poisonous indols, skatols, and phenols in the colon. These poisons are depressing in their effect on the mind."

How long have we had the typewriter?

Christopher Sholes is known as "the father of the typewriter," though several persons had, previous to his invention, taken out patents on writing machines. One of them, which proved to be a failure, gave Mr. Sholes his idea. The inventor was born in a Pennsylvania hamlet, but in early manhood went to the then Territory of Wisconsin. At the age of twenty-one he was a member of the legislature of Wisconsin, having helped to draft the constitution and laws for the new State.

Three years ago Mr. Charles Weller, secretary of the National Reporters' Association, learned that the grave of the inventor was unmarked; so he inaugurated a plan whereby typewriter operators throughout the country are raising a sum sufficient to erect an appropriate monument to the memory of him whose inventive genius has given employment to hundreds of thousands of young men and women, and has revolutionized business offices.

The Correct Thing

"It Dragged!"

WELL, John, did you have a good program?" asked his mother as he came home from Missionary Volunteer meeting.

"Oh, good enough, I suppose, but it dragged."

"So it dragged, did it?" his mother began; "but why did it drag? I hope you were not in any way responsible for its dragging."

"I, mother—why, how could I be? I wasn't on the program."

"No, I know you were not on the program this week, but you were *in the meeting*, and so you had some responsibility in making it a success."

John, a bright lad of sixteen, looked questioningly at his mother. She had been one of the best leaders the society had ever had, and John felt that she was an authority on Missionary Volunteer work. So while he was puzzled over her statement, he felt quite sure he could not disprove whatever position she had taken.

Finally in response to his mute inquiry his mother asked: "Did you take part whole-heartedly in the singing?"

John shook his head. He recalled how interested he had been in something he was reading during the song service—perfectly good and proper, but, of course, the reading kept him from singing.

"Well, John, then you crippled the program to just that extent. What did you do when there was a call for oral reports of work done? And did you fill in the first lull in the consecration service with your testimony?"

"Now, John," she continued, after waiting a moment for him to give orally the answers which she plainly read in his face, "I do not think a Missionary Volunteer should speak of a meeting's dragging when he was so largely responsible for the failure."

We will not record John's attempted defense. But do you not think his mother was right? Think of a society with twenty members. Do you suppose a meeting could ever be a failure if every Missionary Volunteer did his best to make it a success? How could the meeting fail if every one entered enthusiastically into

the singing, took part earnestly in the season of prayer, eagerly spoke a word for his Master in the social service, and always had some missionary effort to report? How could it then fail even if a number on the program should be missing?

Dr. John R. Mott, one evening, when addressing a large convention, said: "The most obscure delegate in this large assembly may hinder our getting the blessing we seek." Much more surely is the Missionary Volunteer, even though he gives no number on the program, partly responsible for the success of the meeting. What a rare blessing are the Missionary Volunteers who are Missionary Volunteers in *deed* as well as in *name*, and are always ready with such help as they can give to make the meeting a success. Their prayers and testimonies may not be eloquent. Their reports do not always strike a chord of victory in missionary endeavor. But they are Missionary Volunteers. They are emergency men. They press in in the time of need. Such as they have they give, and their contributions to the meeting always come from the heart, for they love this truth; they live for the finishing of this glorious work. Their highest ambition is to save others. Like music that actually revives the weary on a long, difficult march, are such Missionary Volunteers in the society meeting; and where there are enough of them the meeting never drags.

M. E. A.



A Health Song

Did you brush your teeth this morning?
Did you scrub your finger nails,
Under which the wriggly microbes
Like to wag and switch their tails?
Did you wash your face this morning,
And your hands and neck and ears?
Then for every sturdy pupil
Now let's give three rousing cheers.

Rah, hurrah, hurrah for pupils
Of our own America,
Who'll grow up in health to serve her,
For they're starting right! Hurrah!

Did you leave your window open
When you went to bed last night?
Did you shut your mouth up tightly,
So you'd breathe the fresh air right?
Did you eat plain bread and butter
For your supper, without tears?
Then for every sturdy pupil
Now let's give three rousing cheers.

Did you eat your breakfast slowly,
Masticating well each bite?
Did you sip your cup of cocoa,
So it would digest all right?
Did you shake your head at candy
And the gum man's souvenirs?
Then for every sturdy pupil
Now let's give three rousing cheers.

Did you walk erect like soldiers
When at eight you came along?
Are you sitting (standing) straight this minute
While we sing our morning song?
Are you keeping all the health rules,
So you'll live a hundred years?
Then for every sturdy pupil
Now let's give three rousing cheers.

— Selected.

Sleeping-Sickness

THERE are two diseases to which the term sleeping-sickness has been popularly applied. The first is a disease found in certain parts of Africa, the germ of which is transmitted by a species of fly called the tsetse fly. The victim of that malady falls into a stupor, which gradually becomes more and more profound, until it terminates in coma and death. It is the second disease, however, that interests us especially, for it prevails to an increasing extent in many parts of our own country.

The scientific name of this form of sleeping-sickness is *Encephalitis lethargica*, meaning inflammation of the brain, producing lethargy. The disease begins gradually with headache, dizziness, loss of strength, and a general feeling of illness; soon fever appears, and the patient complains of sore throat and double vision. Not infrequently there is insomnia during this stage, and there may be slight delirium. There is nothing distinctive in the symptoms except the seeing double, which is quite characteristic and should warn the physician to be on the watch.

After a week or so the patient begins to be drowsy; he wants to doze or sleep most of the time, and usually he is irritated by attempts to arouse him. There may be more or less delirium alternating with the drowsiness, but the mind as a rule remains fairly clear during the waking moments. The patient in this stage is apparently contented, and in answer to the usual question at each visit of the doctor says that he feels pretty well. In the mildest cases the patient is merely apathetic rather than lethargic; he is not really asleep, but simply takes no interest in himself or in his surroundings and wants to be let alone. He resents any efforts to arouse his attention. In some cases the delirium is quite violent or the patient suffers from disturbing hallucinations, and the fever is high, although the inclination to sleep is not overpowering. In other cases there is slight paralysis of the facial muscles, with a consequent dropping of the jaw, or some stiffness or weakened control of the arms or legs.

The cause of the disease is undetermined. It is significant, however, that epidemics of it, such as that which has been prevailing in Europe and is now prevailing in this country, have been observed in connection with influenza epidemics. The two diseases occur at the same time, or the encephalitis follows the influenza. That was observed in the epidemic of 1889-90 as well as in that of 1918-20, and in the eighteenth century so many cases of *Encephalitis lethargica* occurred after an influenza epidemic that it was popularly called an epidemic of sleeping-sickness. There is no curative treatment, and all that the doctor can do is to relieve the distressing symptoms and maintain the patient's strength. Fortunately, the disease is not necessarily fatal. From sixty to seventy-five per cent of those who are attacked recover.—*Youth's Companion*.

A Girl and Her Finger Nails

A LADY is known by her finger nails," is a motto written in an old-time copy book. And like most copy-book mottoes, it is just as true today as it was a hundred years or more ago.

It is of little use for a girl to dress up in her best dress, and think that makes her look a lady. Not even the curly hair we all long for, and a brand-new hair

ribbon and new shoes, will deceive folks if they see grimy nails and a crop of hang nails on both hands.

And yet pretty finger nails, such as every one would like to have, are the easiest things in the world to get, if one really wants to have them. Hard work never spoils nails, so don't think that just because you have to help with housework you cannot have pretty fingers. Money is not needed, or at least such a very little money that it hardly counts. The thing that makes fine finger nails is care; a little care daily; not just once in a while, but every day. Daily care plus a half hour once a week will make the stubbiest, grimmest nails look beautiful. Isn't it worth trying?

For the daily care only one tool is needed; that is, an orange-wood manicuring tool. One can be purchased at any drug store at a cost of from two to five cents. Before you go to bed, scrub your hands well with soap and warm water; be particular to make a good suds around the nails and get out the dirt that is underneath the edge of the nail. Rinse your hands in warm water and then in cold. The warm water removes the soapsuds and the cold water closes the pores of the skin so that they will not collect dirt again so quickly. Wipe your hands carefully, being sure that they are perfectly dry. Now with the towel rub each

finger nail carefully from the tip down till the little half moon at the base shows on every nail.

Then take your orange stick, and with the rounded end gently press back the skin till it is round and shapely. Never use a steel instrument for this, and never press suddenly or vigorously, or you will make little white blemishes in your nail. A slow, gentle pressure is what is needed.

When the base of the nail is finished, wrap a bit of clean cotton over the pointed end of your orange stick and slip it gently under the rim of each nail to remove any dirt the orange stick failed to get out. Your hands are still warm and fresh from the scrubbing and the dirt will come out very easily. As soon as the cotton is soiled, drop it in the wastebasket and twist a fresh bit around the point of your stick — no use dragging the dirt from one hand into the nails of another. Now you can go to bed knowing that when you get up in the morning, your nails will be clean and fresh, ready for school. If you have to do any work that is hard on the hands, wash well before you leave home, and give your nails a quick cleaning with the stick and cotton. It will take only a minute or two and will be well worth the time.—*Selected.*

Two Ancient Artists—Zeuxis and Apelles

ZEUXIS was an accomplished Greek painter of Heraclea, a city on the Black Sea founded by the Greeks. He lived in the latter part of the fifth century before Christ. Zeuxis excelled in light and shade effects; so his representation of objects gave them a very natural appearance. The artist had a rival in Parrhasius, and the two once engaged in a contest to see which could best imitate inanimate objects. Zeuxis painted a cluster of grapes so perfectly that birds tried to peck it when it was publicly exposed. This so pleased him that he confidently demanded that Parrhasius draw aside the curtain that Zeuxis thought concealed his picture. The curtain was a painted one; so Parrhasius claimed the victory. Zeuxis himself "admitted his defeat; and generously pointed out that he had only deceived birds, while Parrhasius had deceived an artist."

Another picture credited to Zeuxis represented a boy carrying grapes, and when the birds flew at them the painter was irritated, saying, "I have painted the grapes better than the boy; for had I made him perfectly lifelike, the birds would have been frightened away."

Zeuxis regarded "Helena" as his masterpiece. "Hercules Strangling the Serpents" is another of his best efforts. Unlike many artists of talent, he reaped great wealth from his work, and was famously vain of both art and wealth, sometimes appearing in public in a rich robe, having his own name embroidered on it in letters of gold.

Apelles

"No day without a line," or "no day without something accomplished," came from Apelles, another distinguished Greek painter, who lived after Zeuxis, about three hundred years before Christ. His motto was never to allow a day to pass without making some use of his pencil.

This artist had for his chief patron Alexander the Great, for whom he painted his most famous works.

Apelles, while appreciating his own ability, treated other artists with marked generosity. He paid high prices for the pictures of Protogenes, and thus brought him into special prominence.

Apelles was possessed of the same curiosity that many of us have, that of being a mouse in the corner, as we sometimes say, that we may hear the criticisms of others concerning our work. To satisfy this desire he used to place his paintings on exhibition, then conceal himself near by where he could hear what was said of them. On one occasion a cobbler criticized the shoes of a figure; the next day the correction had been made. The cobbler, thus encouraged, found fault with the legs, when Apelles rushed out from his hiding place and commanded him to speak only of things that were familiar to him. This incident, it is claimed, gave rise to the proverb, "Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last," or, "Let every man stick to his trade."

F. D. C.

The Bridge Builder

AN old man going a lone highway
Came at the evening cold and gray
To a chasm vast and deep and wide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim,
The sullen stream had no fear for him,
But he turned when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.
"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near,
"You are wasting your strength building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day,
You never again will pass this way;
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide,
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"
The builder lifted his old gray head;
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said
"There followeth after me today
A youth whose feet must pass this way;
This chasm that has been as naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim.
Good friend, I am building that bridge for him."

—*Selected.*

The Beggar's Fountain

C. A. RUSSELL

BENEATH the azure skies of Italy,
That land of beauty, filled with singing birds
And lovely flowers, where e'en all nature seems
To blossom as the rose, once lived a man
More freely blessed with what this world can give,
Than were his fellows. Yet this man possessed
A heart that looked upon his fellow men
As beings of an order far below
The plain on which he trod. Along the way,
As far as eye could see, his broad expanse
Of level acres stretched, yet not one mite
From out his well-filled purse had ever passed
To cheer the comfortless, to help the poor.
Not e'en a cup of water would he give
To passing strangers, though just by his gate,
A gushing spring of water, crystal pure,—
The only spring along the way for miles,—
Sparkled and danced like diamonds in the sun,
Tempting the weary traveler there to pause
And slake his thirst and cool his fevered brow.
But O the depths of selfishness and sin!
A servant there was stationed night and day
To turn away each longing, thirsting soul.

The sultry day was drawing to a close.
The sun, that like a ball of lurid flame
Had hung suspended o'er the glassy sea,
Now slowly sank to rest, while gorgeous hues
Of ever-varying tint and coloring
O'erspread the landscape. Now the silvery moon
Shone o'er the vale with all the calm, soft light
That marks an eve in Italy's fair clime.
The stars, forget-me-nots of angel bands,
In heaven's deep blue were sweetly blossoming.
Along the highway toward the spring there moved
A figure, clad in dusty robes and soiled,
Whose head was hooded in a cowl of black.
Her feet were bare; her garments soiled and torn.
Beside the spring she paused and simply asked,
"Pray, may I have one draft to quench my thirst?
For I have journeyed long." The servant spake,
"Go on, no beggars here; move on, I say."
She turned to go, yet murmured half aloud,
"Surely the master nothing knows of this;
To him I'll make request, of him receive."
"Kind sir, I am a wanderer from afar,
My garments all are travel-stained and torn.
I'm weary, faint, and thirsty. Surely, not
By your command was I refused a draft
From yonder sparkling spring. Pray give me drink."
"Begone, you beggar, never shall my spring
Become a public drinking fountain. Go!"
She turned to go, but instantly there fell
From off her head the hood, and there revealed
Soft, shining floods of rippling golden hair.
The unseemly rags fell off, and in their place
There shone the shimmering robes that angels wear.
A gush of music and a sweet perfume,
And all was gone.

The servant fell to earth,
And there lay prostrate in an agony
Of fear. The rich man shuddered and cried out.

A horror seized his soul, for
had he not
Refused to grant an angel her
request?
And instantly upon this
wretched man
There fell a thirst which noth-
ing could assuage.
The sweetest drafts from out
his fount, to him
Were saltier than the ocean's briny
foam.
In vain he wandered o'er the earth,
in search
Of some cool draft to quench his
burning thirst.
But he who ne'er a wish unsatisfied
Had known, now suffered all the
torturing pangs
That come of an ungratified desire.
With bitter tears of sorrow and remorse
Repented he his selfishness and sin.
Nor was this all; the fountain guarded,
once,
Was free to all alike, while hanging near,
The traveler might a silver chalice see.
But all in vain. His sin was great; for had
He not rejected heaven's messenger?
But five and twenty summers had he seen
When first the curse of God upon him fell.
Noontide of life arrived. Then might his sun
In full meridian splendor, through the blue,
Ethereal, cloudless firmament on high,
Have sunk toward his sunset; but not so.
Evening of life has come. Beside the spring
He sits alone, discouraged, troubled, sad.
Is mercy not for him? Can pardoning grace
Refuse, though sought so earnestly for years?
O God! is there no balm in Gilead?
Oh, can it be, there's no physician there?
But see! a figure moves on toward the spring.
Her feet are bare, her head is hooded black;
Beside the spring she pauses as she asks,
In accents tender, "Pray, sir, may I drink?"
"There's none will tell thee nay; good woman, drink.
Long, weary years ago an angel here
Forbidden was to drink. That time is past.
Good woman, drink, and pray for one athirst."
She takes the cup, with crystal water fills;
And with a smile so sweet, so beautiful,
Presents the sparkling draft with these kind words:
"Drink, O repentant sinner, thirst no more!"
A gush of music and a sweet perfume,
And all the air seemed filled with unseen forms.
One moment poised on wings of purple hue,
She hovered o'er, and in her eyes there shone
A radiance deep, ineffable, and sweet;
A smile angelic played about her lips;
A sweet adieu she spake, and then was gone.
Oh, blessed draft! The torturing thirst of years,
The longings of his soul, were satisfied.



"LIFE is too short for any vain regretting;
Between the swift sun's rising and its setting
We have no time for useless fears or fretting.
Life is too short for any bitter feeling;
The years speed by, and on their wings bring
healing;
We have no room for anything like hate.
This solemn truth the low mounds seem reveal-
ing
That thick and fast about our feet are steal-
ing,—
Life is too short for aught but high endeavor,
Too short for spite, but long enough for love;
And love lives on forever and forever."

"Give love, and love to your heart will flow,
A strength in your utmost need;
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed."

DUTY makes us do things well, but
Love makes us do them beautifully.

How to Learn to Swim

First Learn to Float

TO swim well is a duty that every one owes to himself and to others. The girl who can take care of herself in the water not only relieves some one else of the responsibility of taking care of her, but contributes to the safety of those who cannot swim. Moreover, as a means toward symmetrical development of the body and increased physical vitality, swimming is unsurpassed. The vigorous motions that it requires bring into play almost every muscle in the body and improve the action of heart and lungs. Then, too, swimming reduces surplus fat. At the close of winter many girls find that they have grown stouter because they have not exercised sufficiently during the cold weather. Vigorous swimming will do much to correct this condition. All exercises are more wholesome when they are taken out of doors, and swimming is no exception to that rule. The exposure to sun, air, and water—especially if it be salt water—is an excellent tonic for the skin, and by the oxygen that the body absorbs the blood stream is purified.

Select a bathing suit that is light and roomy enough to give your muscles absolutely free play. No girl can hope to become a good swimmer who wears a suit burdened with ruffles, tight bands, or surplus material. One can make an excellent suit at home. Use brilliantine, which is light and practicable, and cut the skirt and blouse in one piece, the tights in another.

Wear a close-fitting rubber cap, and, unless you are going to swim where the bottom is very rough, dispense with shoes, which are usually an unnecessary weight.

The first thing that a beginner has to learn is that until she has learned how to swim she must never attempt it unless she is accompanied by an experienced swimmer. A little knowledge often makes a girl reckless.

The next thing is to accustom yourself to being under the water; when you have done that, your confidence will steadily increase. Take a big breath, put your head under the water, with your eyes closed, and count ten; lift your head from the water and rest; repeat the exercise five times. Then duck your head again, this time with your eyes open while your head is submerged; and count twenty. Practise that five times.

Next, face the pier or diving platform and grasp it, with the hands placed about twelve inches apart. (Fig. 1.) Then raise both feet so that they are braced against the pier, as in Figure 2, lie back on the water and extend your arms at your side; at the same time give a strong push with your feet. Your body should now be in the position shown in Figure 3. Straighten the arms, the knees, and the body, drop the head back so as to raise the chest, and place the heels together; now you have Figure 4. Hold that position as long as you can; keep the body straight, but relaxed from head to toe.

To bring yourself back to an upright position, bend the knees toward the chest, and at the same time, with a strong motion, swing the arms first down and then forward. (Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8.)

The next step is to learn to float easily. In practising floating remember to relax, to breathe deeply and evenly, and to let the head fall far back into the water.

Do not bend at the hips. Lie flat on your back and practise each of the following exercises several times:

For the "star" position (Fig. 9), hold the arms diagonally over the head and spread the legs apart.

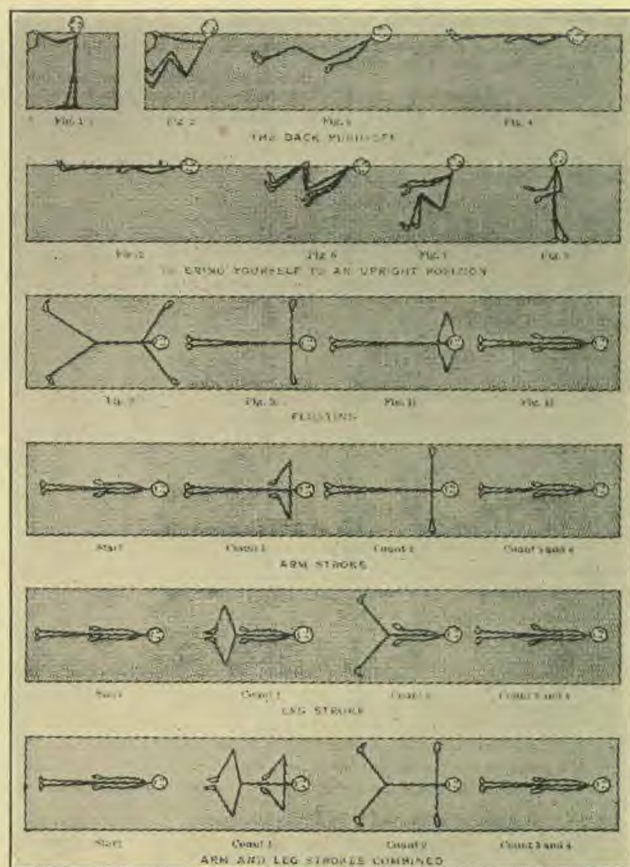
The "T" position is shown in Figure 10. Hold the arms at right angles to the body, extend the legs, and keep the legs close together.

Figure 11 illustrates the "head-grasp" position. Place the hands at the back of the head and hold the legs as you would for Figure 10.

For the "needle" position (Fig. 12), lower the arms to the side, and keep the position of the legs unchanged.

The Back Stroke

Now you are ready to practise the simple back stroke; that is the first actual swimming stroke for



you to learn. Push off from the pier as in Figures 1, 2, 3, 4. Then with the legs held straight, practise the arm stroke alone. On count 1 bring the hands to the side of the chest, so that the elbows lie flat on the water at right angles to the body. On count 2 move the arms sidewise. On count 3 bring them to the sides again with a strong movement. On count 4 rest and ride on the stroke, with the body extended. Practise the arm stroke until you can execute it easily and correctly. Then learn the leg stroke.

On count 1 bend the knees outward and raise them almost to the surface of the water; keep the feet well together. On count 2 stretch the legs far apart, and on count 3 bring them together with a strong, quick movement. Rest on count 4 and ride on the stroke; then repeat the exercise. When you have mastered it, combine the arm and leg movements. As soon as you can do that, you will be swimming on your back. Practise regularly until you execute the stroke with ease.—*Youth's Companion*.



Just for the Juniors



The Maple and the Pine

SAID the Maple to the Pine,
"Don't you want a dress like mine,
Turning into gorgeous colors
In September?"

"Well," replied the little Pine,
"I will own it's very fine
While it lasts you; but how is it
In December?"

"I'm contented to be seen
In this handsome dress of green;
And to change it I don't see
Sufficient reason.

"Now, dear Maple," said the Pine,
"Don't you want a dress like mine,
That will last and look well
In any season?"

"No, I thank you, little Pine,"
Said the Maple, "I decline,
Since for autumn reds and yellows
I've a passion.

"Those green dresses look so strange
When the Oaks and Beeches change;
Why, I couldn't bear to be so
Out of fashion!"

— *Selected.*

Choose Thou for Me

BETHEL BARBEAU

IT was early morning. Soft rays of light joyously burst into a certain southeast room. Cosily in-folded in dainty puffs and blankets, Mary Elizabeth Winchell was bidding a reluctant farewell to her good friend Beauty Sleep. Twice she had opened her eyes and drowsily focused them upon the windows and then upon the clock to make sure that it was five-twenty and not six. Yes, the hour hand surely did point to five, which meant that she had forty more minutes to dream. Thinking to herself that she would awake promptly at six, she lapsed again into unconsciousness. The singing of the birds outside her window seemed like the song of angels.

As the sunbeams danced merrily about her hair, in a dream she was borne away to the Land of Light. It was a beautiful place, sweet with the breath of flowers. On every side ministering spirits passed in and out. There was no hurry nor bustle. Every one seemed happy and content. Close beside her was her guardian angel. She recognized her first when she heard her speak. It was the same sweet voice that she had often heard prompting her to do right. Comparing herself with the angel, she thought, How different we shall be when this mortal puts on immortality, and before her mind flashed the words, "We shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump." No one seemed to know she was there. In some mysterious way these heavenly beings were as oblivious of her presence as we are of theirs. A wonderful peal of delightful music summoned the angelic throngs, and from every direction they gathered for worship, afterward to separate into companies.

At this point events became intensely interesting. Following her guardian angel, she joined a group which were gathered about a lovely angel whose face depicted the deepest appreciation and sympathy for humanity. She was seated at a table, and with down-cast eyes was slowly turning the leaves of a book. Presently she looked up, and one of the group stepped forward and, with a courtesy unknown to earth, presented her report. The record was quickly made and a slip returned which outlined their future work. One after another she saw them return to their seats, expressions of approval, concern, or joy lighting their faces. Occasionally one would slip up close and so quietly and gravely make her report that Mary felt that it could not have been a very encouraging one. And still some of these very ones seemed to accept

their slip with an assurance that all was to turn out well.

Finally she saw her own angel come forward. This was an intensely significant moment; but she could not read her fate. She thought how she had consecrated her all and yet — oh, how small the weightiest matters of her life seemed as she looked about her upon the glory, magnificent order, and the immensity of heaven! From a child she had been impatient to grow up and be out winning souls to Jesus. Oh, what were they saying? Her angel had laid the slip down and seemed unwilling to accept it. Tenderly the recording angel looked up into the bewildered face before her. Gaining boldness as she saw that none perceived her presence, Mary came near and glanced at the slip. What she saw there meant blasted hopes, deep sorrow, and humiliation. Surely there was some mistake. These were the means God used to bring the ungodly to repentance. Must she, too, pass through these fires?

The recording angel was turning the pages, and at last rested at the record of a life which had followed the ideal Mary had set for herself. It was not entirely fruitless, but it could not compare with God's plan for her. The other angels drew near, and together they compared the two careers. Then at one and the same moment they all seemed to note the stars that were credited to Mary's name. One after another they recognized the star of their particular charge. According to God's plan she could help all these. Without delay her guardian angel grasped the slip of destiny, eager to know if she would accept it. As they passed out together, they raised their glittering harps and heaven's arches rang in songs of victory.

"Many, O Lord my God, are thy wonderful works which thou hast done, and thy *thoughts* which are to usward: they cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee: if I would declare and speak of them, they are more than can be numbered."

A gleam of light that had fondly caressed her face now searched her eyes, and Mary Elizabeth awoke with a thrill of joy. It was five-thirty-five. She decided that she would not wait until six, but arose at once, and as she looked up her Morning Watch text, she pondered upon her dream. How strange and wonderful! Falling upon her knees, she prayed that God would indeed take her life and, as the potter does the clay, fashion it as he thought best.

When the family gathered for worship that morning, Mary Elizabeth sat at the piano and softly played and sang,

"Thy way, not mine, O Lord, however dark it be;
Lead me by thine own hand, and choose the path for me.
I dare not choose my lot. I would not if I might;
Choose thou for me, my God, so shall I walk aright.

"The kingdom that I seek is thine; so let the way
That leads to it be thine, else I must surely stray.
Hold thou my cup of life; with joy or sorrow fill
As best to thee may seem: choose thou my good and ill."

The Dumbfounded Corporal

WASHINGTON, one day, came across a small band of soldiers hard at work raising some military works. They were under the command of a pompous little officer, who was issuing his orders in a peremptory style.

Seeing that the task of the men was an arduous one, Washington dismounted from his horse and lent a helping hand, perspiring freely, till the weight at which they were working was raised. Then turning to the officer, he inquired why he, too, had not helped. He received the indignant reply, "Don't you know I'm the corporal?" "Ah, well," said Washington, "next time your men are raising so heavy a weight, send for your commander in chief," and he rode off, leaving the corporal dumbfounded. — *Selected.*

Determination

A GENERATION ago a boy on an Illinois farm became deeply interested in geology. He tried to borrow a book on the subject, but the owner would not lend it. For two dollars that he had worked long and hard to earn, he hired the book for six weeks. Then he spent the long winter evenings copying the book from cover to cover. As best he could, he reproduced every illustration and drawing in its pages. Of course he mastered the book. Could any one doubt that a boy with that passion to learn, and that dogged determination to master things, would go far in life? When he died a few weeks ago, the world knew him as Sir William Van Horne, the builder of the great Canadian Pacific Railway. — *Youth's Companion.*

Missionary Volunteer Society Meeting Topic for July 31

THIS meeting for both Seniors and Juniors is announced in the *Gazette* as "open." That means that the program is to be planned by your own leaders and their committees. It is sure to be interesting to you, for they know you. Perhaps they have planned this meeting to meet an expressed desire of the members. At any rate it is certain that you will lose something that belongs to you if you stay away. Then, too, this is an opportunity to let your attendance express appreciation of the faithful efforts of the officers of your own society.

Our Counsel Corner

Is it right to wear high-heeled shoes, jewels, or very sheer waists?

We will merely quote two verses of Scripture in answer to the matter of wearing jewels. Paul says in 1 Timothy 2:9: "I will therefore . . . that women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and sobriety; not with braided hair, or gold or pearls or costly array." Also Peter says in 1 Peter 3:3: "Whose adorning let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel."

Whatever these writers had in mind, it is certain that this thought is also conveyed: A woman's apparel should never call forth a question regarding her modesty. The spirit of godliness through good works is more to meditate upon than the putting on of costly apparel. Society owes its tone more to

women than to men. What the women frown upon will be prohibited, but what they thoughtlessly tolerate will grow into evil influence. We know that the dress of the world is tending toward evil. But while this influence is perhaps unconsciously at work, God is calling every Christian to set a pattern of what might without question come into the realm of modest apparel. Any garment that fails to serve as one of the most important purposes of clothing (that of covering) we believe should not be worn, and we are of the opinion that such is the thought of the texts.

Why not let the physician answer the question regarding the high-heeled shoes? One of the foremost authorities of the country tells us that high heels are the cause of nervousness, pain in legs, headache, backache, fatigue, fallen arches, deformed feet, and serious internal troubles. "One wearing shoes with heels one and one-half inches high, has the body thrown so much out of balance that in walking, the back has a strain thrown upon it equal to that of carrying a weight of one hundred seventy-five pounds." If for no other reason, the fact that the high-heeled shoe is unhealthy should answer the question for every Missionary Volunteer. C. M. CHRISTY.

Should Adventist young people engage in such games as golf, tennis, baseball, basketball, and croquet?

There seems to be no reason why our young people should not at times engage in these games for the purpose of recreation. When the games are played with this in mind, there is an absence of hilarity, foolish talking, and boisterous laughter. The danger lies in being carried away with the spirit of a matched game, where careful conduct, appreciation of the value of time, and thoughtfulness for the other fellow are abandoned, and everything else must give way to the desire to win. There is danger also in becoming absorbed in these games to the degree of neglecting useful service that one might render. "Time is short." J. F. SIMON.

The Sabbath School

Young People's Lesson

V — Schools of the Prophets

(July 31)

GOLDEN TEXT: "Ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt write them upon the doorposts of thine house, and upon thy gates." Deut. 11: 19, 20.

Educational Advantages in Israel

1. After the Israelites were settled in the land of Canaan, what provision other than home schools was made for the education of the youth in harmony with God's plan? Note 1.
2. Where were some of these schools located? Note 2.
3. What wonderful event, in which fifty of the students were deeply interested, occurred at the Bethel school? 2 Kings 2: 1-16.

Why Other Than Home Schools Were Needed

4. As Elisha was returning to Bethel, what event occurred that showed the irreverent and disrespectful spirit that existed among the children of the world? Verses 23, 24.
5. What experience is related which shows that a lack of discipline and reverence existed among the children of God's own people? 1 Sam. 2: 12, 17.
6. What became of Eli's sons because of this lack in their home training? 1 Sam. 3: 11-14; 4: 10, 11.
7. What other wicked conditions existed in Israel that made necessary the establishment of schools outside of the home? Judges 3: 5-7.
8. What direct instruction of the Lord was thus disregarded? Deut. 7: 3, 4; 11: 18-21. Note 3.

Character of the Instructors and the Schools

9. What was the character of the instructors in these schools? Note 4.
10. What event associated with the school at Kirjath-jearim shows that the presence of the Lord was there? 1 Sam. 6: 21; 7: 1, 2.
11. What event connected with the school at Ramah shows in a marked manner the presence of God's Spirit? 1 Sam. 19: 18-22.

The Students

12. What was the character of the students attending these schools? What were the students called? Note 5.

The Studies

13. What were the chief subjects of study? Note 6.
14. What event occurred in connection with one of these prosperous schools which shows that industrial education was a leading feature? 2 Kings 6: 1-7. Note 7.

15. What other event occurred which shows that the students were taught to exercise faith in God? 2 Kings 4: 1-7. Note 8.

Notes

1. "Further provision was made for the instruction of the young, by the establishment of the schools of the prophets."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 595.

2. "In Samuel's day there were two of these schools,—one at Ramah, the home of the prophet, and the other at Kirjath-jearim, where the ark then was. Others were established at later times."—*Ibid*.

"The schools or colleges of the prophets are the first of which we have any accounts in the Scripture." When David fled from Saul, he came to Samuel to Ramah, and they dwelt at Naioth. "This Naioth, which was in the suburbs of Ramah, was the academy of the prophets. . . . We find more also under the prophets Elijah and Elisha, at Bethel, and in the plain of Jericho. . . . These schools continued down to the captivity of Babylon. . . . [They] were succeeded by the synagogues."—*Cruden's Concordance*.

3. "In very many households the training appointed by Heaven, and the characters thus developed, were alike rare. God's plan was but partially and imperfectly fulfilled. By unbelief and by disregard of the Lord's directions, the Israelites surrounded themselves with temptations that few had power to resist. . . . Fathers and mothers in Israel became indifferent to their obligation to God, indifferent to their obligation to their children. Through unfaithfulness in the home, and idolatrous influences without, many of the Hebrew youth received an education differing widely from that which God had planned for them. They learned the ways of the heathen.

"To meet this growing evil, God provided other agencies as an aid to parents in the work of education."—*"Education," pp. 45, 46.*

4. "The instructors were not only versed in divine truth, but had themselves enjoyed communion with God, and had received the special endowment of his Spirit."—*Id.*, p. 46.

5. "Samuel gathered companies of young men who were pious, intelligent, and studious. These were called the sons of the prophets."

"If a youth desired to search deeper into the truths of the word of God, and to seek wisdom from above, that he might become a teacher in Israel, these schools were open to him."—*"Patriarchs and Prophets," p. 595.*

6. "The chief subjects of study in these schools were the law of God, with the instructions given to Moses, sacred history, sacred music, and poetry."—*Ibid*.

7. "The pupils of these schools sustained themselves by their own labor in tilling the soil, or in some mechanical employment. . . . Many also of the teachers supported themselves by manual labor."—*"Education," p. 47.*

8. "Not only were the students taught the duty of prayer, but they were taught how to pray, how to approach their Creator, how to exercise faith in him, and how to understand and obey the teachings of his Spirit. Sanctified intellect brought forth from the treasure house of God things new and old, and the Spirit of God was manifested in prophecy and sacred song."—*Ibid*.

Intermediate Lesson

V — The Twelve Sent Forth

(July 31)

LESSON SCRIPTURE: Matt. 10: 1-23.

RELATED SCRIPTURES: Mark 6: 7-13; Luke 9: 1-6.

MEMORY VERSE: "Freely ye have received, freely give." Matt. 10: 8.

LESSON HELP: "The Desire of Ages," pp. 349-355.

PLACE: Galilee.

PERSONS: Jesus and the twelve disciples.

Setting of the Lesson

"The apostles were members of the family of Jesus, and they had accompanied him as he traveled on foot through Galilee. They had shared with him the toils and hardships that overtook them. They had listened to his discourses, they had walked and talked with the Son of God, and from his daily instruction they had learned how to work for the elevation of humanity. As Jesus ministered to the vast multitudes that gathered about him, his disciples were in attendance, eager to do his bidding and to lighten his labor. They assisted in arranging the people, bringing the afflicted ones to the Saviour, and promoting the comfort of all. They watched for interested hearers, explained the Scriptures to them, and in various ways worked for their spiritual benefit. They taught what they had learned from Jesus, and were every day obtaining a rich experience. But they needed also an experience of laboring alone. They were still in need of much instruction, great patience and tenderness. Now, while he was personally with them, to point out their errors, and counsel and correct them, the Saviour sent them forth as his representatives."—*"The Desire of Ages," p. 349.*

"Working, O Christ, with thee, working with thee,
Unworthy, sinful, weak, though we may be;
Our all to thee we give, for thee alone we live,
And by thy grace achieve, working with thee.

"Along the city's waste, working with thee,
Our eager footsteps haste, like thee to be;
The poor we gather in, the outcasts raise from sin,
And labor souls to win, working with thee."

Questions

1. When Jesus sent forth the twelve apostles whom he had chosen, what power did he give them? Matt. 10: 1.

2. Name the twelve apostles. Verses 2-4. Note 1.

3. What instruction did Jesus give concerning the people to whom they were to go? Verses 5, 6. Note 2.

4. What message were they to preach? Verse 7. Note 3.

5. What work were they to do in connection with their preaching? In what way were they to give? Verse 8. Note 4.

6. What provision were they not to make for their daily needs? Of what is the workman worthy? Verses 9, 10. Note 5.

7. How were the apostles to find a place in which to live when they went into a strange place? What were they to do when they found a worthy home? Verses 11-13. Note 6.

8. What were the disciples to do if they were not made welcome in any place? What cities would be regarded as less sinful than these in the day of judgment? Verses 14, 15.

9. How did Jesus send forth his disciples? What did he tell them to be? What dangers would they meet? Verses 16, 17.

10. Before whom were they to be brought? At such a time for what did they need take no anxious thought? Verses 18-20.

11. What division will the gospel sometimes make in families? Verse 21. Note 7.

12. Who will be saved? Verse 22.

13. Where did Jesus say the disciples should go when persecuted in one city? Verse 23.

The Lesson for Us

How does the need of laborers today compare with the time spoken of in the lesson?

How does the spirit of persecution in the world now compare with it in those days?

In what way will many kings and rulers hear the message in these days?

Who may now claim the promises given to the disciples?

Notes

1. The primary meaning of "disciple" is *learner*. Up to this time the twelve had been learners in the school of Christ. Jesus had chosen them to be intimately associated with him daily, that they might learn from the wonderful words which fell from his lips; witness the exercise of his power to comfort the sorrowing, heal the sick, and raise the dead; and observe how to meet the accusations of critical and hostile men under all sorts of conditions. Now Jesus was to send them forth to do a similar work, and they were now called apostles—*sent ones*.

2. The apostles were Jews, with the exception of Simon, the Canaanite, and their first mission was to their Jewish brethren.

3. The first message preached by John the Baptist, the first by Jesus himself, was to be the first preached by the apostles also—"The kingdom of heaven is at hand." Heaven was truly come down to earth. The principles of the kingdom were taught and lived.

4. "Freely," not merely abundantly, but without pay.

5. The twelve disciples no doubt thought they would have to provide themselves with money and extra clothing for their missionary trip. But Jesus said to them: "Provide neither gold, nor silver, nor brass in your purses, nor script for your journey, neither two coats, neither shoes, nor yet staves: for the workman is worthy of his meat [living]."

6. The customary Oriental salutation was, "Peace be to this house." If the house was unworthy, the blessing of the salutation would come to nothing.

7. The martyrs have not all been burned at the stake nor have they all died in dungeons. Some are in homes suffering for the truth's sake. As a result of obeying God and walking in the light, wives have borne persecution from husbands, and husbands from wives, and parents from children. To stand true to God under such circumstances takes a martyr's spirit and a heart made strong by the love of God. Though the gospel is a gospel of peace to those who receive it, its rejection often causes suffering and sorrow. But the Lord admonishes his people under all circumstances to stand without wavering. Those who, as good soldiers, endure to the end will be saved.

"'Tis nobleness to serve;
Help them who cannot help again;
Beware from right to swerve."

—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

Lowering of Standards

MR. JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, president of Princeton University, in his recent baccalaureate sermon appealed to the graduating class to rebel against the present chaotic world condition — a condition that reveals itself in lowered standards of aspiration and endeavor, socially, industrially, financially, politically, and spiritually.

In partial explanation of this indictment, he says:

"The modern dress, the modern dance, the modern music, and modern manners of today are symptoms that indicate that somehow in this age we have lost our bearings, and that the old values of life, once so highly prized, have been forgotten. There is the danger of a lessening if not a loss of the old-time reverence for womanhood. There is no longer an aura of mystery about the young woman of today, a mystery at once her defense and her glory; and whenever in the history of the race this divine prerogative of womankind is lightly regarded or recklessly scorned, it has always proved a symptom of decadence far reaching and disastrous."

Close observers do not question the truthfulness of Dr. Hibben's portrayal of present tendencies and conditions, but are likewise alarmed over prevailing customs and standards. "To be complacent in face of such a condition is," says Dr. Hibben, "perhaps the most comfortable line to choose, but it is at the same time the most cowardly and the most unworthy."

The only worthy course open to those who cherish the higher ideals of life is to resist determinedly unwholesome influences by keeping themselves free from corrupting tendencies, and by precept helping to stem the downward drift in the world about us.

The *Washington Post*, in commenting on the prevailing general laxity, says:

"It is the beginning of the ruin of nations. The standards of any nation are no higher than those of the individuals who compose it. The thing to do is to take thought and raise your standards to their former plane or beyond it. In that way the American people can gradually overcome the corruption from within which is at the present time the most serious menace to the common weal and the country which they love."

As young people, should we not look more carefully to ourselves, lest we be among those who inadvertently, perhaps, are lowering the tone of our national life? If our dress, language, ideals, manners, and principles

conform to God's standard, we can be assured that we are helping to raise the national standard; but if we are lax in our association with others,—lax in conforming to modest requirements of dress and action,—we trail the banner of purity in the dust.

If we fail to recognize the sacredness of the marriage relationship, we are placing ourselves on the side of those who by their laxness in marital matters are undermining the very foundations of government.

If we ally ourselves with those who say and do not, regarding lightly our promises, we degrade ourselves, our church, our nation.

If we view our labor problems only from the standpoint of gain for self, we are unworthy of our hire.

If as employers of labor we are not just, we add our influence toward precipitating upon the nation a great industrial war.

If we carelessly suffer the spirit of true Sabbath keeping to leak out of our lives and hearts, we place ourselves upon the side of the millions who are dishonoring God by knowing no Sabbath, and who therefore sow the seeds of national disintegration.

If we neglect our opportunities for Bible study, we are losing from our lives that foundation upon which civilization is built.

If in any of these things that make for a strong nation we suffer ourselves to be careless, to that degree we invite national disaster.

There is no great problem now facing the world that could not be solved satisfactorily if as individuals the world

turned their hearts toward the Source of all wisdom, and obediently followed in the ways of righteousness. This the world will not do; but every individual who does, helps to restrain the powers of strife and destruction ready to break loose upon the world.

Shall we not all gird up the loins of our minds and hearts and run the race of life more surely, more nobly?

F. D. C.

"UNLESS our conception of stewardship is grounded in the fact of redemption, it is built on sand, and we are sure to see our house tumble about our heads when the floods break loose!"

Who of the camera club will take a picture of a spider's web jeweled with the morning dew, and send it to the INSTRUCTOR?

The Law of Good Workmanship¹

The Good American Tries to Do the Right Thing in the Right Way

THE welfare of our country depends upon those who have learned to do in the right way the things that ought to be done. Therefore:

I will get the best possible education, and learn all that I can from those who have learned to do the right thing in the right way.

I will take an interest in my work, and will not be satisfied with slipshod and merely passable work. A wheel or a nail carelessly made may cause the death of hundreds.

I will try to do the right thing in the right way, even when no one else sees or praises me. But when I have done my best, I will not envy those who have done better, or have received larger reward. Envy spoils the work and the worker.

¹ From week to week we shall give one of the ten laws comprising Mr. W. J. Hutchins' code of morals for the children of the nation. This code won a prize of \$5,000. Will not all the Juniors memorize the pledges, and endeavor through the strength of Jesus to make them a part of their lives?