

PROMINENT PEOPLE

PROF. MILTON WHITNEY



In the opinion of many, one result of the war will be an increased and stupendous demand on America for foodstuffs, and advocates of the "back to the soil" movement are wondering if that will not bring about the return of many thousands of men from the city to the farm.

Commonly two causes are assigned for the abandoned farms. One is the loneliness of farm life and the lack of opportunity for wholesome recreation. The other is that the soil, through generations of cropping, has become worn out.

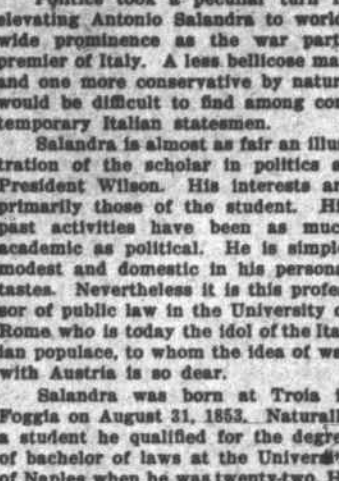
Both theories are wrong, according to Prof. Milton Whitney, chief of the bureau of soils of the department of agriculture, a man who has spent his whole life in the study of these problems.

"Hope and spirit of adventure are the chief factors in the movement from the eastern farm," is the succinct way in which Professor Whitney declares his belief. Perhaps this war, with promises of a better and more stable market for food, may supply the needed incentive.

"Where are the abandoned farms?" he asked. "You do not find them in North Dakota or the Panhandle of Texas, remote and far from urban centers as they are. But you do find them in New York and Ohio, for example. Hope for a golden future is what moves men to go to the newer positions of the continent, or to the cities. Without hope for such a future, you cannot keep them in one place."

Professor Whitney is one of those government scientists who have given their lives to public service, their recompense a small salary and the satisfaction of doing helpful work. He is a native of Baltimore, and is fifty-three years old.

SALANDRA, WAR PREMIER



Politics took a peculiar turn in elevating Antonio Salandra to worldwide prominence as the war party premier of Italy. A less bellicose man and one more conservative by nature would be difficult to find among contemporary Italian statesmen.

Salandra is almost as fair an illustration of the scholar in politics as President Wilson. His interests are primarily those of the student. His past activities have been as much academic as political. He is simple, modest and domestic in his personal tastes. Nevertheless it is this professor of public law in the University of Rome who is today the idol of the Italian populace, to whom the idea of war with Austria is so dear.

Salandra was born at Troia in Foggia on August 31, 1852. Naturally a student he qualified for the degree of bachelor of laws at the University of Naples when he was twenty-two. He was indefatigable in equipping himself with a knowledge of public law and finance, so that when he entered the chamber of deputies in the sixteenth legislature his abilities were quickly recognized.

He held various governmental posts and finally received the treasury portfolio in the cabinet of Baron Sidney Sonnino, who is minister of foreign affairs in the present cabinet.

MONTANA'S ACTIVE GOVERNOR

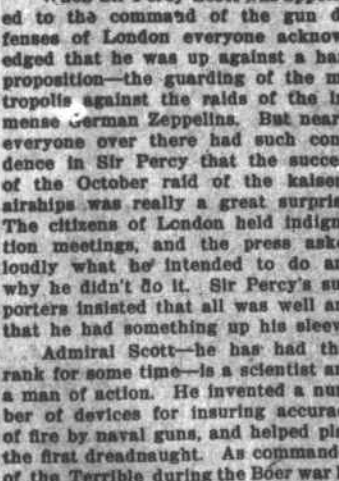


Samuel V. Stewart, governor of Montana, is one of the group of western chief executives, like Spry of Utah, who aggressively oppose the encroachment of federal upon state rights in the matter of conservation. The constitution of Montana explicitly seeks to aid in the development of the natural resources of the state by encouraging capital to make use of the forests and streams and by safeguarding interests thus created.

Governor Stewart is a man of initiative and action, as was abundantly proved in the labor riots at Butte, when the I. W. W. were dynamiting shops and halls in their contests with employers. While the congressional delegation in Washington was frantically trying to induce the president to send federal troops to quell the riots—a body of soldiers was sent as far as Missoula—Governor Stewart calmly announced that he had no use for federal troops, that the state could handle its own riots. He proved that it could, moreover, for he ordered out the National Guard and went down to the scene of the disorders and took charge himself. The rioting was stopped and the federal troops were returned to their quarters.

Governor Stewart is a lawyer, a director of two state banks and has been chairman of the Democratic state central committee. His term as governor is from 1913 to 1917.

LONDON'S DEFENDER



When Sir Percy Scott was appointed to the command of the gun defenses of London everyone acknowledged that he was up against a hard proposition—the guarding of the metropolis against the raids of the immense German Zeppelins. But nearly everyone over there had such confidence in Sir Percy that the success of the October raid of the Kaiser's airships was really a great surprise. The citizens of London held indignation meetings, and the press asked loudly why he didn't do it. Sir Percy's supporters insisted that all was well and that he had something up his sleeve.

Admiral Scott—he has had that rank for some time—is a scientist and a man of action. He invented a number of devices for insuring accuracy of fire by naval guns, and helped plan the first dreadnaught. As commander of the Terrible during the Boer war he mounted his 4.7-inch guns on carriages that were conceived and built within 24 hours, and got them across country in time to save Ladysmith. On the eve of the present war he declared the impotency of the big ship, asserting that above-water fleets would be swept off the seas by the submarine.

PUT FORTH BY THE STAR

Even the blind man is able to find fault.

The waitress is popular because of her fetching ways.

The one sure way to pick a winner is by his hilarity after the race.

Hope is a wonderful thing. One little nibble will keep some men fishing all day.

It always hurts a girl when one of her admirers marries her best girl friend.

A thing of comfort is seldom a joy to the woman of fashion.

An industrious wife is often a man's only visible means of support.

The goat is the butt of many a poor joke.

A tramp abroad in the morning for the benefit of your health is better than two in the backdoor looking for something to eat.

Use for Malted Shellac.

Malted shellac will mend broken fountain pen barrels.

SALMON WITH BOILED EGG

Delicious Trifle for Hostess to Serve to Guests at Formal or Informal Luncheon.

A salmon sandwich is a tempting article of food, and should be half mixed with chopped boiled egg and very thin slices of olives and pickles. The wise hostess will make two different kinds of sandwiches, some with the mixture moistened with vinegar or lemon juice, others without, for many persons cannot eat acids. Practically all meat sandwiches are extremely rich, and strong condiments are used in the filling, especially mustard and datchup. While white meat makes a delicate sandwich, darker meats mixed with mayonnaise and other relishes are more appetizing in every way. When hot sandwiches are served at a non-day luncheon at home, the contents of the sandwich should be placed between the layers of bread and fried, or the bread toasted and covered with a cooked meat filling, then covered with buttered toast and served hot.

ECONOMY IN THE LAUNDRY

Savings May Seem Small, but Amount to a Lot in the Course of a Year.

Soft water for use in laundry work, saves soap, clothing, time, energy and money.

Buying soap by the box is more economical than buying it by the quarter's worth.

Removing the soap from the box, and piling it in such a way that it will dry, causes it to wash away less rapidly, and therefore to last longer, than if not dried.

Having a firm, substantial wash-bench, of a height suited to the worker, so constructed as to hold the tubs securely in position, saves time and energy.

A good stationary wringer, or one which is so made as to be clamped securely to the tub, is a necessity. When through using the wringer, loosen the screws to relieve the pressure on the rubber rollers; wash clean, wipe dry and put it away where it will keep clean until needed. Occasionally cleaning the wringer with kerosene, and the washing with soapuds, rinsing and drying, tends to keep it in good condition.

Unique Salad and Dessert.

Extra mayonnaise is served in a half lemon skin that has been relieved of the pulp and had a slice cut from the end so it stands upright. It may also be covered with a fluted paper cap.

The yolks of hard-cooked eggs may have pepper, salt, olive oil, a dash of Worcestershire sauce added to them and mixed to a paste, then formed into small balls, roll them in powdered nuts and drop them into the salad, using the rings of white for the garnish on top.

For the simple home luncheon the ordinary pancake may do duty for dessert.

Deflects Fruit Salad.

Halve and seed one cupful of California white or red grapes and mix with one cupful of stoned cherries, two oranges cut in small pieces, one chopped tart apple, two diced bananas, one-half cupful of chopped celery and one cupful of chopped nuts. Chill thoroughly and serve on lettuce with the following dressing: Mix one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one well-beaten egg, the strained juice of one lemon and two cupfuls of boiling water together. Stir over the fire until the mixture thickens, then cool.

Kitchen Hints.

If an ordinary white pin is held between the teeth while peeling onions it will do away with forced weeping.

If you want only a little bread crumbs and are not a provident housekeeper with a jarful ready rub two stale bread crusts together over a bowl until enough is rubbed off. This saves time and trouble of getting out board and rolling pin.

Corn Puffs—Luncheon Dish.

Mix one and one-half cupfuls canned corn with one cupful milk and yolks of two eggs beaten; stir one rounding teaspoonful baking powder into one and one-half cupfuls pastry flour and one-half teaspoonful salt. Fold in the beaten whites after the other ingredients are thoroughly mixed. Bake in gem pans 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven.

Pumpkin Pie.

Three cupfuls sifted pumpkin, three eggs, one large cupful of sugar, salt, a little cinnamon and ginger, one quart scalding milk, poured on last. Strain pumpkins dry and then put in a little molasses and stew about twenty minutes longer; be careful that it does not burn. Makes two large or three small pies.

Fried Rice.

One cup of rice in three pints of boiling water. Add pinch of salt and boil rapidly for half an hour. Drain thoroughly in colander, then put the rice two inches thick into dish, put a weight on top and allow to become cold. Cut into slices and dip alternately into crumbs and eggs, and fry in deep hot fat. This is nice served with meat gravy or sirup.

Ham Souffle.

Make a cream sauce of one cupful milk, one tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, salt and pepper to taste. When nearly done add well-beaten yolks of two eggs. Stir into the sauce two cupfuls minced ham and fold in stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake in buttered baking dish about one-half hour.

When Food is Too Salty.

It is an easy matter to drop too much salt in the potatoes or peas. To remove the salt stretch a clean cloth over the vessel and sprinkle a tablespoonful or more of flour on the cloth and allow the contents to steam. In a short time the flour will have absorbed the salt.

1914 FOREST FIRES COST STATE BIG SUM

TIMBER AMOUNTING TO \$600,000 WAS BURNED ACCORDING TO REPORT.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.
The North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey has compiled a report on forest fires in this state during 1914, which shows \$600,000 damage for such fires, compared with \$641,000 average damages for the past six years. The report shows that \$15,000 was spent during 1914 in fighting fires compared with \$18,000 average amount expended for the past six years.

The total damage by forest fires in the 17 mountain counties in 1914 was \$205,000 compared with \$218,000 average for six years; in the piedmont section \$98,000 compared with \$170,000 average for six years and in the coastal region \$397,000 damage compared with \$253,000 average for the past six years.

The areas burned over were 17,000 acres in the mountain region compared with 141,000 average for six years; piedmont region, 69,000 acres 1914 compared with 161,000 average for six years and coastal region, 159,000 for 1914 compared with an average of 155,000 for the past six years.

The value of standing timber destroyed in 1914 was \$29,000 in the western, \$17,000 in the piedmont and \$83,000 in the coastal region, giving a total valuation of \$129,999 standing timber burned in 1914, compared with \$155,000 average for the past six years.

No lives were lost in fighting the 1914 fires. The average loss of lives had been two each year for the past six years.

The greatest number of the 1914 fires were caused from sparks from locomotives, there being 28 from this cause. Next in line are 14 credited to carelessness, 11 to hunters, 8 to mallee and incendiaries, 4 to smokers and 7 to farmers burning brush and waste.

Geologist Pratt says the greatest encouragement is in the 25 per cent reduction in the area reported as burned over, and this in spite of the fact that there were more than the average number of fires. He directs special attention to the fact that in the mountain region where the Federal and State co-operation in fire protection is being developed the average area burned over by each fire was just half what the average was for the past six years, while in the other regions of the state there has been only a comparatively small reduction.

Tax Assessment of Mt. Mitchell.

The Corporation Commission heard special argument by J. E. Merrimon of Asheville in an appeal that has been brought to the State Tax Commission involving an increased tax assessment on the railroad and timber land property about Mt. Mitchell of the firm of Perry & Crockett. The property involved includes the logging road that ascends Mount Mitchell and valuable timber land on and around the mountain. There was testimony by Engineer Lumley and General Manager Dickery Campbell of the company. The members of the commission concluded that a personal inspection of the property will be necessary. This to be made later by Chairman Travis and Commissioner Lee.

J. S. Hill Declines Presidency.

John Sprunt Hill of Durham declines to accept the presidency of the North Carolina State Fair. Mr. Hill's reason for declining the office is that he already has business cares that absorb his attention and make it impracticable for him to undertake the duties and responsibilities of the state fair president.

War Munitions Plant Chartered.

The much-talked-of munitions plant for Durham was chartered the name being the Durham Steel Products Company. The capital is \$125,000 authorized, and \$500 subscribed by E. B. Lyon, A. P. Gilbert, and J. L. Morehead, all of Durham. This is just simply the minimum number of incorporators, the purpose being to considerably increase the subscribed capital stock when organization is perfected. The company is authorized to do a general foundry and machine shop business also.

First State Arbor Day, Nov. 5.

North Carolina's first arbor day is to be celebrated on Friday, November 5. Governor Craig has issued a proclamation calling upon the teachers and children of all our public schools to observe this day by taking part in "exercises appropriate to the occasion and by the planting of trees and shrubs on the school grounds." A copy of this proclamation is being sent to county superintendents and the principals of all graded and high schools, with the hope that they will read it out to their assembled pupils.

Health Survey of Orange County.

The United States Public Health Service has completed its exhaustive survey of health conditions in Orange county. The survey is the most remarkable ever conducted by the government inasmuch as the rural health conditions of any section has never been the subject of such an intensive study. The national health department employed six sanitary experts and utilized six months in visiting every rural home in Orange county. Eight public meetings were held to exploit the idea.

Veterans Elect Metts as Leader.

The North Carolina Association United Confederate Veterans elected Capt. J. L. Metts of Wilmington as major general commanding to succeed Gen. J. S. Carr of Durham, resigned on account of having been elected to the command of a division. Other officers elected were: District commanders, F. C. Carleton, Statesville; W. L. London, Pittsboro; R. H. Ricks, Rocky Mount; Maj. H. A. London, Pittsboro, secretary.

The association adopted a resolution providing a special committee to raise by private subscription \$25,000 to meet the expense of preparing a true history of North Carolina's part in the Civil War and appointed on this committee Messrs. Metts, J. S. Carr, R. H. Hicks, A. H. Boyden, and W. L. London. Col. J. Bryan Grimes made a stirring speech in advocacy of the resolution and in explanation of the plans for the preparation of the history, which is intended to be written by the very best historian that the state affords.

While there was no definite announcement of such purpose in the discussion it is understood that numbers of the leaders in the movement hope to induce Dr. D. H. Hill to resign the presidency of the A. & M. College and devote the next several years to the writing of this history. Already several prominent citizens have pledged subscriptions as large as \$5,000 each and it is expected that the funds necessary will be very soon in hand.

The association received an invitation through General Metts to hold the next annual encampment in the early summer of 1916 in Wilmington.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court delivered opinions in 14 appeals as follows:

Nail vs. Kelly, Lee County, reversed; Thomas vs. Bennett, Onslow, affirmed; Hall vs. Norfolk Southern Railway Co., Lenoir, reversed; Kinston Cotton Mill vs. Atlantic Coast Line, Lenoir, no error; Kemp vs. Norfolk Southern, Wake, affirmed; Hardware Company vs. Raleigh Banking & Trust Co., Wake, affirmed; Weeks vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, Wake, no error; Raleigh Banking & Trust Co. vs. Leach and Pace, Wake, reversed; Glenn vs. Glenn, Wake, new trial; Gulbreth vs. Atlantic Coast Line, Columbus, reversed; Gaylor vs. Berry, Brunswick, remanded; Goings vs. School trustees, Robeson, no error; Howell vs. Norfolk Southern, Wake, per curiam affirmed; Gardner & Lacy Lumber Co. vs. Whiteville Lumber Company, Columbus, the court being equally divided in opinion, Judge Allen not sitting, the judgement stands affirmed.

Seek More Through Cooperation.

As president of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers Dr. B. W. Kilgore, North Carolina State Chemist, is perfecting the program for the annual convention at Knoxville, Tenn., November 10-12. Dan T. Gray of the animal industry division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture is secretary of this organization and is co-operating with Doctor Kilgore. The program is to feature more through co-operation in the extension work by the Departments of Agriculture and Experiment Stations in the Southern States, with a view to the development of the effective methods in the interest of the farmer.

Summary of the Crop Report.

A summary of farming conditions in North Carolina is just prepared. Contrasts to the conditions of the cotton market last season and this are made. The crop this year is considerably less than last year and it is hoped that the reason is that farmers are beginning to realize that large crops mean low prices and that there are crops other than cotton that show a good profit.

A continued advance is noted in stock and poultry breeding and in dairying methods.

It is found that there are increases in the value of farm lands reported from 23 counties in the state and slight decrease in farm land values from 26 counties and no change at all in 37. A tendency to smaller farms is shown in reports from 87 and there are 12 the reports from which indicate a tendency to larger farms. Labor is reported as scarce in 77 and plentiful in 23 counties. The average farm wage for men is \$11 a day.

Nearly 20,000 Autos Licensed.

There were 25 new automobiles licensed one day recently by the State Department. The average number since July 1 has been around 30 per day. The numbers having already passed the 19,000 mark. The State Department is running short of numbers and is experiencing so much trouble in getting orders filled that it is probable that the state will exhaust its present supply in a few weeks and will have to make some temporary arrangements while awaiting another shipment.

Delegates to N. G. Association.

The North Carolina delegates to the National Guard Association left for San Francisco October 27. The association to be in session at the Panama-Pacific Exposition November 9-11. The delegation consisted of Adj. Gen. Laurence W. Young, Gen. B. S. Royster, Oxford, and Col. J. T. Gardner, of Shelby. General Young is a member of the executive committee. It is expected that the National Association will give special attention to the impending legislation by Congress looking to "preparedness."

Davis Heads Liquor Fees.

At the regular fall meeting of the board of trustees of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League held here, Rev. R. L. Davis was unanimously re-elected superintendent, his new term to begin Jan. 1, 1916. It will be his ninth consecutive year as head of the anti-saloon forces of the state. Mr. Archibald Johnson, of Thomasville, was re-elected chairman of the board and Rev. Dr. L. E. M. Freeman, of Raleigh, was elected secretary. Chairman Johnson was not present and in his absence Rev. Massey presided.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course, the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 7

JOASH REPAIRS THE TEMPLE.

LESSON TEXT—II Kings 12:1-18. GOLDEN TEXT—God loveth a cheerful giver.—II Cor. 9:7.

The time of this lesson was about 778 B. C., and it follows within a few years last Sunday's lesson. Inaugurated as king and instructed by a faithful priest, yet Joash discovered great lethargy on the part of the priestly class with regard to the house of God. He set himself to arouse great liberality and to repair the temple.

Lethargy, v. 4, 8. (1) Its cause. We should read in this connection II Chron. 24. From the two accounts and the previous history of the nation we conclude that the condition of the temple was due, (a) to the weak and frequently vicious characters of the rulers of the nation; (b) to the evil companions of both princes and priests and (c) to the opidity of court and curate. (2) The result of this lethargy regarding God's cause was evidenced (a) upon the temple, and (b) upon the lives of the people of the kingdom. (3) The cure. Joash instituted great reforms in Judah and in these Jehoahaz the priest (v. 2) had no small part. In this particular lesson the prince (v. 7) seems to lead the priest. Unfortunately the godly priest did not long survive the crowning of Joash and hence when he came under other influences he soon went back to the evil practices of his predecessors and his reign ended in an eclipse of evil (II Chron. 24:15-26).

In this lesson we have, however, a suggestion of what is needed to cure religious lethargy. (a) A vision of the real condition of affairs (v. 7; also II Chron. 24:7). Joash saw the resultant ruin of the temple after 15 years of misrule; he also saw the misconduct of the priests and did not hesitate to call them to account. This no easy task to undertake a reformation and restoration such as this; witness Moses, Luther, Wesley and Cary. These priests had aided him to gain his throne and doubtless had had a part in his boyhood training. Joash had inaugurated certain reforms before he began this task which suggests the second need of (b) persistence (see I Chron. 24:5, 6). Such work also demands (c) systematic effort and giving. Joash placed himself among Israel's best kings by undertaking the restoration of the temple and won a place alongside of Hezekiah and Josiah. Modern churches are not strictly speaking, "a house of the Lord" such as the Jewish temple, yet the condition of many of our churches would indicate great indifference to the cause of the kingdom. Our bodies are indeed a "temple" I Cor. 3:16; 6:19) and both the body and church buildings alike should be kept in proper condition.

II. Liberality, vs. 9-15. The plan to have the priests gather funds for the repairs was Scriptural. (Exod. 25:2-8) God does not look upon the measure but upon the motive of our gifts (II Cor. 8:12). The priests did not "hasten the matter" so the king took it into his own hands (v. 9). In this remissness Jehoahaz, as the chief priest, is held accountable for all (v. 7).

We have in this story a rich suggestion as to God's plan of Christian giving. (1) The object. It was distinctly for the glory of God and not to outdo others or to wastefully use the money for selfish purposes. (2) All were to participate voluntarily, out of their abundance (II Chron. 24:10), systematically and faithfully. (3) The results were a house repaired (II Chron. 24:12), beautiful (II Chron. 24:13) with the worship restored (II Chron. 24:14). Joash seems to have laid great emphasis upon the "tabernacle of witness" (24:6) and we need to recall that each and every part of that temple was a testimony to the truth of God and had in it a spiritual suggestion and prophecy. As a whole, it suggested that God dwelt in the midst of his people. The sons of Athaliah (Joash's grandmother) had so conducted themselves as to cause it to need repairing (II Chron. 24:7). When we turn to II Chron. 24:8-14 and read the record of the restoration of the temple, we discover: (1) Each had its part in the work. (2) Each did a "perfect" work, e. g., did his task faithfully, fully and to a finish. (3) Each did an orderly work, "in his state." None sought to supplant or defraud others in the work assigned. (4) Each did a strong work, it was "strengthened" and not a trifling work as men-pleasers or for the moment. (5) Each worked economically because when all bills were paid, money was returned to the treasury.

What a stark contrast with modern methods of conducting public improvements! There was great joy in the hearts of both princes and people as they brought and wrought. "For rob ourselves by our withholding." "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

There is sound philosophy in Proverbs 11:24, 25. That class, church or individual that liveth unto itself will soon die. It may have a name that is great in the earth but that name will not abide. In giving we get; in serving, we increase. Here is also a suggestion how to raise church finances.

The world is a past master in the art of amusing and can discount many times over the cheap entertainments so frequently used to wheedle money from the unwary.

No wonder church treasuries are so often empty for we do not give value received by any such methods.

Man's Will is All His Own.

True education lies in learning to wish things to be as they actually are; it lies in learning to distinguish what is our own from what does not belong to us. But there is only one thing which is fully our own—that is our will or purpose. God, acting as a good king and a true father, has given us a will which cannot be restrained, compelled or thwarted; he has put it wholly in our power. . . . Nothing can ever force us to act against our will. If we are conquered, it is because we have willed to be conquered.—Epictetus.

Vast Consequences.

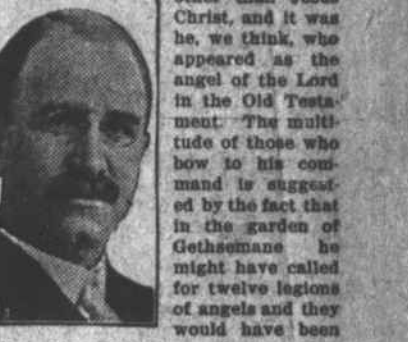
There are purposes which God himself cannot fulfill on earth except through you, and every one of yours is a barrier set in God's way. To be sinning, not against yourself, but against the universe; in the petty yielding to your own indolence or neglect, to be a hinderer of God's great ends in the world—that is what gives awfulness to evil; thought of sin. To injure, blot, ruin yourself—that may be a small matter; but to hold back the vast mechanism of creation—that gives your little life significance.—Francis G. Peabody.

The Army of Heaven

By REV. L. W. CONNELL, Superintendent of Miss. Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

TEXT—God's host.—Gen. 22.

The angels compose the army of heaven. The captain of this host of the Lord is no other than Jesus Christ, and it was he, we think, who appeared as the angel of the Lord in the Old Testament. The multitude of those who bow to his command is suggested by the fact that in the garden of Gethsemane he might have called for twelve legions of angels and they would have been given him; they are said to number ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands.



We would speak of two instances especially in which this shining host has figured.

The first has to do with the story of Jacob. He was on his way back from Haran after an exile of twenty years. Thoughts of meeting Esau on the morrow troubled him, for he was learning that "sins come home to roost." How beautiful to read, "And Jacob went on his way and the angels of God met him. And when Jacob saw them, he said, This is God's host; and he called the name of the place Mahanaim." I. e., two hosts. The idea which he expresses is this: that while about him is his little encampment, all unprepared to meet Esau and his four hundred men of war, yet above him is God's army for his defense.

The other instance is referred to in the Thirty-fourth Psalm: "The angel of the Lord encampeth around about them that fear him, and delivereth them." This Psalm seems to have been written when David was fleeing from Saul. The night would bring his terrors for the little company which was with him, but his faith saw the mountains full of God's chariots, and expressed itself in the words we have quoted. It will be noted that he refers to the angel of the Lord who is at the head of the heavenly army, but his words include the vast multitude which camps about the saint.

In this age the question may be raised as to whether such a truth has any importance for us; indeed some may even feel that to speak of angels puts a barrier between us and God. But if we will understand that these are simply his messengers fulfilling the voice of his word, the difficulty vanishes. We have in mind a couple of incidents which show that this truth may become of vital concern in times of danger.

For example, the biographer of Mrs. John Scudder, wife of the famous missionary to India, tells of a most interesting experience in her life. With her children she was being carried through the jungle by native bearers. The tent had been pitched for the night and this frail woman with her babes was looking to her servants for protection; but as twilight deepened, the roar of lions and tigers began sounding through the jungle and struck terror into the hearts of the men. One after another took to flight, leaving this woman and her children alone among the wild beasts. She prayed to God for protection and it was granted her. That her danger was real is shown by the fact that she heard the lions and tigers sniffing about her tent in the night; and yet no paw was raised against her, and when the morning dawned her children were sleeping in peace and safety. Her biographer suggests an explanation which is worthy of attention. He says: "There was an inner circle; for the angel of the Lord encampeth around about them that fear him and delivereth them."

Again this subject is suggested in the last entry found in the journal of that Christian soldier, Chinese Gordon. As is well known, he lost his life in the siege of Khartum. The reinforcements came all too late, but nevertheless the faith of this man did not fail. He says in his closing entry, "The hosts are with us—Mahanaim." It is Jacob's old word, and shows that the faith of this Christian hero realized that God had sent his angels. It is true that Gordon lost his life; but he could lay it down in the confidence that it was not because God had left him without protection, but that in the wisdom of his heavenly Father his death was permitted.

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