



The Potala and Lhasa's Gateway, Tibet.

...of the gods...
...the Potala...
...the monks...
...the school...
...the Tashi...
...the modified...
...the common...
...the English...
...the good...
...the For...
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...the For...
...the good...
...the For...

OUR MAGAZINE SECTION

Interesting Features for the Entire Family

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By F. A. WALKER

STRANGE HUMAN TRAITS

IF A MAN strolling on the sidewalk espies the shell of a nut, the chance may be that he will turn aside to step upon it that he may hear it crunch beneath his weight.

A vague pleasure comes to him as the shell cracks and gives way to the pressure of his foot; an odd consciousness of power which for the moment tickles his pride and possibly causes him to explain to himself as did little Jack Horner in the nursery rhymes, "Oh what a big man am I!"

From the time of Herod, this type of man has had much to do with the unhappiness of the world, its sorrows and tears, its divorces, its industrial strifes and wars. It is this sort of man that likes to oppress, to wield his fists and ply the whips.

He delights to humiliate men by compelling them to submit to his arrogance and presumptuous mastery.

He has no sympathy for the men and women whose backs are bent under burdens, who uncomplainingly are doing the world's work, building homes, rearing families, planting trees, tilling the soil, guiding the looms and forging steel.

Being the embodiment of selfishness, dictatorial in all his communications and dealings with his fellow kin, he has no hesitancy in crushing beneath his hard, cruel heel, everything and everybody that comes in his way.

He does not stop to consider that he, too, in all probability may meet a

similar fate. That as he measures it, will in the day of final reckoning be measured unto him, even to the last mite.

He is too busy and finds too much satisfaction and profit in crunching the shells on the sidewalk and, incidentally, in crushing hearts and wrecking lives.

The little fellows must seek cover when he comes strutting down the street, else he may turn suddenly aside when he meets them to step upon them, simply to hear the delightful crunch!

Like a hawk, he is ever watching for prey, ever ready to tear and destroy, that he may be better fed, become more powerful and more generally feared.

If a boy or girl should show signs of developing these strange human traits, see to it that he or she is shown the error and led away from it with utmost haste.

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GREATNESS

By DOUGLAS MALLOCH

NOT only in attaining the soul of man is great. For he who, uncomplaining, fights on, whatever fate, shall win, although he loses.

Shall live, although he dies—Who, dying, rather chooses Defeat than compromise.

No goal is vain we try for, The goal if missed or won; No cause is lost we die for, That cause is but begun—For, as we fall, some other Shall catch a glint of dawn, The falling flag some brother Shall seize and carry on!

Defeat is not surrender—Surrender is defeat; The flag may keep its splendor, Whatever fate it meet; However torn and shattered Our banner trails the dust, The thing that really mattered Was how we kept the trust!

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A Working Faith

By REV. JOHN C. PAGE
Teacher of Bible Doctrine, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ the Lord of Glory, with respect of persons.—Jan. 2:1.

The relation between faith and works has been the subject of religious discussion throughout the centuries. Discussion and controversy are inevitable, and are to be deplored only when they lead to bitterness and strife. On the anvil of controversy the great truths of the Christian faith have been hammered out.



Rev. John C. Page.

In the matter of faith and works, care is necessary in order to give the proper distribution of emphasis. The New Testament does this in a remarkable and impressive manner. Take for example Titus 3:5 and 8. In verse five it is stated with the utmost clearness and force that salvation is "not by works of righteousness which we have done."

This the negative side. The positive side is seen in the remaining part of this verse where we read, "according to His mercy He saved us." Then the method appears in the words—"by the washing of regeneration and by the renewing of the Holy Ghost."

In the eighth verse saved people are described as "those which have believed in God." To believe in God is to believe what God has said in His Word and especially the record that He has given concerning His son. In I John 5:10 we read of "the record that God gave of His son." This record centers in two outstanding facts, namely, that Christ died for our sins, and that He was raised again in acknowledgment of our justification. These two facts constitute the very heart of the gospel which is the power of God to save everyone that believeth. Evidently salvation is by faith and it is given to "those which have believed in God."

Following this clear and unmistakable teaching there comes the equally clear statement that, "they which have believed in God may be careful to maintain good works."

The whole of the second chapter of James is devoted to the matter of "a working faith," that is, a faith that manifests itself in works. Looked at in the light of this chapter, faith must be impartial, sympathetic and active.

First, it must be impartial. This is the burden of the first thirteen verses of the chapter. The "faith which worketh by love" cannot show any partiality in public worship. It has such a sense of the majesty of God that it can never acknowledge the majesty of money. Faith cannot serve God with moral purity and serve Mammon at the same time by showing preference to the rich in public worship. Faith worketh by love and love observes what James refers to as "the royal law" which is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." If you do this, says the writer of this epistle, you will do well. If you love only your rich neighbor you commit sin. In order to be saved from this and other forms of sin as well, faith must be operative and active in the life. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

In the second place "a working faith" must be sympathetic, tender and considerate. "If a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food and one of you say unto them, depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not these things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?" Can that sort of faith save? Certainly not! It is not the faith which worketh by love but merely a profession and a pretense. It is an empty or vain thing, and to it is addressed the words of verse twenty, "Wilt thou know, O vain man, that faith without works is dead?" Just as dead as the human body is after the spirit has departed from it.

In the third place faith must be active, especially along the lines of obedience and separation to God. Abraham and Rahab are cited as illustrations of this principle. Abraham's faith was developed and perfected by his active obedience when he offered up his son Isaac on the altar. This was evidence and proof of a "faith that will not shrink," a faith that shines in the dark, a faith that asserts, "though He slay me yet will I trust Him." Abraham was justified by faith when he believed the promise of God that his seed should be as the stars of heaven even when he had no child. Then the faith which justified him before God manifested itself in such a way as to justify him before men.

The same principle appears in the case of Rahab. She believed the word of God concerning the divine purpose to give Israel the land of Canaan and she co-operated with the messengers sent out by Joshua for the fulfillment of this purpose. She had the "working faith" which manifests itself in activity.

Making People Happy
The more people you make happy, the brighter will shine the germ of happiness in your own crown of life.

Overtalk
Overtalk is harder on the nervous system than overwork.—Western Christian Advocate.

The Garden
A garden is a beautiful book, writ by the fingers of God; every flower and every leaf is a letter.—Douglas Jerrold.

The Most Powerful
The most powerful thing in the world is an idea when its hour has come.—Western Christian Advocate.

All Need Christ
All men need Christ, we owe Christ to all men.—J. R. Mott.

ROAD BUILDING

BETTER ROADS WILL INCREASE PROFITS

There was a time when the stock objection to public improvements was that it would increase taxes. Such an argument cannot be applied to the building of a hard-surfaced road through a farming community for the simple reason that it is an investment which will yield return more than large enough to offset the original cost. The very livelihood of the farmer and his family depends upon the road to market. If the road is bad the farmer suffers financially through the distance from his market. If he lives on a hard road the opportunity is there for him to make the most of it. The farm on an unpaved road does not yield the net profit which could be had if the road were paved.

Good roads increase farm profits in many ways. Heavy rains do not close the road to market, thus crops may be marketed when prices are right; the level surface permits hauling produce to market without bruising or damaging, thus permitting highest grading; less time is consumed in making the market trip; larger loads may be hauled; the wear, tear and maintenance of vehicles and horses or truck is greatly reduced; and if an auto truck is used the mileage per gallon of gasoline is much greater than on an unpaved road.

Tests of considerable interest to farmers have been made recently to determine the superiority of hard-surfaced roads over gravel and dirt roads in different terms. The average results of the investigation showed that automobile trucks hauled 31 ton-miles per gallon of gasoline on hard-surfaced roads, 21 ton-miles on gravel roads, and only 14 ton-miles on dirt roads. These figures show that it is twice as costly to haul over dirt roads as it is over hard roads.

In addition, hard roads are permanent and upkeep expense is very low. Records of maintenance costs in New York state show that 570 miles of hard road cost an average of \$80 per mile to maintain, while 149 miles of gravel road cost an average of \$622 per mile per year to maintain. On a hundred-mile stretch of hard road, this would mean \$54,200 less maintenance per year than on a similar stretch of gravel road.

Getting back to the marketing of farm produce, the paved road not only lowers the cost of bringing produce to market, but it brings the market to the farm. With the coming of the paved road and all its accruing advantages, farms along these roads greatly increase in value. Buyers of farms today buy not only the farm land and conveniences of the farm buildings, but the accessibility to market, paved roads often being the price-deciding factor of the sale.

Modern Traffic Demands Permanent Construction

Road builders and highway officials are coming to understand more fully the many and varied requirements demanded by modern traffic. The good road must be able to withstand heavy motor truck traffic. It must be safe and smooth for automobile traffic. Its surface must be such that steel-shod horses will be able to gain a more secure footing. It must be usable every day of the year, it must be reasonably in first cost, and it must be easily maintained.

That hard-surfaced roads fill these requirements is evidenced by their ever-increasing popularity. The materials used in making hard roads are so firmly bound together that no amount of pounding can loosen them. A wearing surface as tough as the rock which makes the coarse aggregate can be secured.

The even, gritty surface, and the very slight crown required to secure perfect drainage offer an ideal surface for motor vehicles, as well as insuring a foothold for horses. With hard roads, traffic need not wait on the weather. Heat or cold, rain or sunshine have no effect upon them. They are always ready for use.

In first cost, hard roads compare favorably with those constructed of other materials which are able to carry modern traffic, and their maintenance cost is far below that required by other types of road construction.

Must Continue Work

There are 430,000 miles of highways in the United States at the present time that have been improved to some degree out of a total mileage of 2,941,294. It is easy to perceive, then, that the road-building program must be continued throughout the next decade if the full possibilities offered by the motor bus and the motor truck are to be realized in all sections of the country.

About Good Roads

Inquiry seems to be about equally divided as to hotel and camping facilities, and indications are that the advance guard will begin its westward journey with the first warm days of spring.

The rural roads of the United States were extended 435,534 miles during the nine years intervening between the last two surveys conducted by the Department of Agriculture. The total for 1922 made public was placed at 2,941,294 miles.

Texas is spending nearly \$72,000,000 of which \$32,000,000 comes through federal aid for the construction, improvement, and maintenance of its roads. Upon completion of the program the state will have 5,000 miles of improved highways.

There are 25,000 miles of concrete roads in the United States. California has 3,288 miles, the largest mileage of any state in the Union.

Ten convicts who tried to escape from a Mississippi penitentiary in automobiles were stalled in the mud, and captured. That's about the only use there is for mud roads.

SCHOOL DAYS



Best bits of literature ever known to the world—the Gettysburg address—reads like a fairy story.

Lincoln was born February 12, 1809, and died in Ford's theater, Washington, by the hand of an assassin—John Wilkes Booth, the actor—April 14, 1865. His early life was spent on the farm and his wonderful physique, which enabled him to stand the strain of four years of war, was developed through the hard work of his early life. He was elected to the presidency in 1860 and again in 1864.

Throughout his administration Lincoln adhered to a policy of abolition, but made it second to his determination to preserve the union.—Wayne D. Mc Murray. (© by George Matthew Adams.)

Your Last Name

IS IT SLATER?

One day he saw in an English paper the offer of a reward of 100 pounds for a machine that would make cotton rollers in America. At that time it was against the law for any expert machinist to leave England, probably because England herself was in such desperate need of skilled men. But Samuel was bent upon coming to the new world with the information that was needed to carry on cotton manufacture here. In order not to be apprehended, however, he had to leave all his papers on which he had made notes and drawings of cotton machinery in England. He left Derbyshire, England, and came to this country, depending entirely on his memory for the information needed. Eventually he became one of the foremost cotton manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

The name is an occupational one, and means a man engaged in slating. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mexico, he heard of the tragic death of his wife and three of his four little children in the fire at the Presidio, in California.

General Pershing first served in various Indian campaigns then in the Santiago campaign, then in the Philippines and against the Moros, (whose language, incidentally, he learned). He was sent in pursuit of

of maple sirup, or a brown-sugar sirup flavored with maple flavor will do; a pinch of salt and one cupful of milk. Dip slices of bread into this mixture and brown in butter in a hot pan. Serve with or without a maple sauce.

Frozen Apricots.
Take one quart can of apricots, adding enough water to the juice to make one quart. Take two cupfuls of juice, add two cupfuls of sugar and boil five minutes. Cool, add the apricots and the juice, put through a sieve, then freeze.

MISCELLANEOUS DESSERTS

CORNSTARCH pudding, boiled rice with custard or chocolate sauce, makes a good dessert and not much work to prepare. Another which makes a good emergency dessert is prepared by beating the yolks of two eggs until thick, add one-half cupful

Mother's Cook Book

We are on a perilous margin when we begin to look passively at our future selves, and see our own figures led with dull consent into insipid misadventure and shabby achievement.—George Eliot.

Nellie Maxwell
(© 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

WHO SAID

"Force is all-conquering, but its victories are shortlived."

IT WAS the realization of the idea here expressed that impelled Abraham Lincoln to decide upon a plan of reconstruction which had for its purpose the conciliation of the southern states, following the Civil war. His plan—which had it been followed, would have saved the nation those terrible days which came after the war of secession—was neglected, however, and partisan politicians substituted their own plan when the assassin's bullet had laid the great President low.

Lincoln realized that force—war—had brought victory to the North, but he realized also that the victory would be shortlived if it were not followed up with a policy of generosity and fairness which would clinch the success achieved on the battlefield. But his policy was not followed and the United States experienced dark days following the great strife.

Abraham Lincoln, as every lad knows, was a poor boy and the son of poor, almost illiterate parents. The story of how this lad, in the face of apparently insurmountable difficulties, achieved success and secured a knowledge of English which made it possible for him to write one of the great-

est bits of literature ever known to the world—the Gettysburg address—reads like a fairy story.

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Among the NOTABLES

GENERAL PERSHING

GENERAL JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING, military hero of both the United States and Europe, was born September 13, 1860, in Linn county, Missouri. He was rather poor, as a boy, with an intense ambition to "do something." This led him to take the competitive examinations for West Point, from which he graduated when he was twenty-six.

Few men have had careers where so much tragic misfortune has gone hand in hand with such brilliant success. When he was embarking for work in the Philippine and Moro campaigns, he received word of the death of his mother. He was no sooner started on his honeymoon than he had a cable to John Kuroki's army in Manchuria. And, as he was starting out after Villa, in

good old-fashioned, free-for-all battle was the result, such as was fought on the streets of fair Verona between the households of Montague and Capulet.—Pathfinder Magazine.

For Sombre Music

The saxophone was designed at the start to play religious music. Its sombre tones were for serious things. In fact, Mendelssohn found it so mournful that he wouldn't allow it to be played in any of the orchestras he conducted.—Exchange.

One's Thumb

...of the gods...
...the Potala...
...the monks...
...the school...
...the Tashi...
...the modified...
...the common...
...the English...
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