

File

The
Reformed Presbyterian
ADVOCATE

Published in the interests of the Principles and Institutions
of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church

A Monthly Magazine for Christ's Crown and Covenant

JULY
1917

Published At

Cedarville, Greene County, Ohio.

Terms: \$1.00 per Year in Advance

From the Press of the Cedarville, Ohio, Herald

CONTENTS

Twenty-First Annual Commencement of Cedarville College	Page 108
Liquor Men Misrepresent Trade Unionists in Newspaper Advertisements.....	“ 110
Prohibition and Patriotism.....	“ 111
Summer School Opens.....	“ 112
Editorial.....	“ 113
Acknowledgments.....	“ 112
Meeting of General Synod.....	“ 115
Current Secular Events.....	“ 116
Church News.....	“ 117
Mid-Week Prayer Meeting Topics.....	“ 120
Notes on International Sabbath School Lessons.....	“ 120
Notes on the C. E. Topics.....	“ 123

The Reformed Presbyterian ADVOCATE

Stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.

VOL. LI.

NO. 7.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF CEDARVILLE COLLEGE.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class on Sabbath evening, June 3, in the R. P. church, marked the opening of the college festivities. The text was John 1:16. "And of His fulness have all we received, and grace for grace." The sermon was eloquent, and full of instruction and advice to the class. The facts set forth most prominently were that Christ in the individual enables us to overcome difficulties, and that He enables us to live the ideal life which makes possible the living of a victorious life. Dr. McChesney was assisted by Dr. Chesnut, Rev. W. W. Diffe of Brookline, Mass., and Rev. J. S. E. McMichael.

The annual Class Night play proved quite a drawing card to the large audience that gathered Monday evening in the Opera House. The play was put on under the direction of Miss Al-

berta Creswell, who is given much credit for her efforts along dramatic lines.

Tuesday, being National Registration Day, was left entirely vacant in compliance with the Governor's proclamation.

The annual musical recital was held Wednesday afternoon in the college chapel under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Russell, who has been head of that department for twelve years. She now retires of her own accord, being succeeded by one of her pupils, Miss Helen Oglesbee. The program consisted of fifteen numbers, all by pupils of the department and the two graduates, Mrs. Charles Payne and Miss Mildred Trumbo.

The faculty reception honoring the seniors was held in Carnegie Library Wednesday evening, over two hundred guests being present. The hall had been decorated for the occasion, the American flag forming a prominent part. Red, white, and blue bunting was used for festooning. The class

colors were red and white. In the receiving line were the members of the faculty and the graduating class, while the guests were largely the parents of the graduates and friends. A buffet luncheon consisting of ice cream and cake was served. The Junior class furnished the entertainment of the evening with a playlet.

Thursday morning the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees was held. The Treasurer reported that the Endowment Fund had past the \$100,000 mark. Aside from routine business, the most important report was that a committee of students is at work endeavoring to raise a fund of \$10,000 to buy and endow a Y. M. C. A. Building.

The Alumni Banquet was held in the Carnegie Library in the evening. The toast program was very interesting and instructive.

On Friday morning, June 8, the twenty-first commencement was held at the Opera House. Music was furnished by the Fairbanks Orchestra of Springfield. Rev. J. W. Patton, pastor of the local M. E. church, pronounced the invocation. The Class Address was delivered by Rev. M. B. Fuller, pastor of the M. E. church of Lima, Ohio. The President then conferred the following degrees

Master of Arts:

Clara Lillian Boase, Venedocia, Ohio.

Ralph Stewart Elder, Darlington, Pa.

Lorena Belle Taylor, Manhattan, Kansas.

Bachelor of Arts:

Donna Hall Burns, Cedarville, Ohio.

Mary Elizabeth Chesnut, Cedarville, Ohio.

Anna Dinsmore Collins, Cedarville, Ohio.

John Wallace Collins, Cedarville, Ohio.

Ruth Ramsey, Cedarville, Ohio.

Florence Enid Somers, Republic, Ohio.

Mabel Lillian Stormont, Xenia, Ohio.

Bachelor of Science in Education:

Donna Hall Burns, Cedarville, Ohio

Diploma of Theological Seminary:

Robert Linton Hutchinson, Philadelphia.

Diploma in Piano:

Mrs. Chas. E. Payne, Cedarville, Ohio.

Mildred Trumbo, Cedarville, Ohio.

Misses Anna Collins, Dorothy Collins, Donna Burns, Florence Somers, and Lorena Taylor also received State Provisional High School Certificates from the State Department of Public Instruction, on recommendation of the Cedarville College Faculty. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Rev. J. A. Thompson, President of Tarkio College, Missouri. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. T. R. Turner, of Dravosburg, Pa., Rev. W. W. Iliffe, of Brookline, Mass., and Rev. C. A. Young, of Boston, Mass., all graduates of Cedarville College.

The closing event of commencement week was the Alumni Business Meeting, at which it was found that the Alumni Endowment Fund had reached

\$1000. The John Alford Oratorical Prize of \$25 was won this year by Mr. George H. Smith, of Spring Valley, Ohio.

LIQUOR MEN MISREPRESENT TRADE UNIONISTS IN NEWS- PAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

What the liquor men probably regard as a tremendously fine stroke in their favor was the publication of a two-page advertisement in the Washington Post on the morning of June thirteenth which contained the following headline:

"2,082,637 Workingmen Petition the President and Congress Against Cutting Off A Habitual Temperate Beverage."

The names of something like five hundred different organizations with the number of members affiliated with each of them, filled two pages. The number appeared to total 2,082,637.

To the average person who is unfamiliar with trade union affairs this advertisement must have seemed very impressive, but the National Temperance Society and Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, purchased two pages of advertising in the Washington Star of June fifteenth for the purpose of answering the liquor men's advertisement—for the liquor men no doubt paid for it—making a careful analysis of the organizations and members and presenting some constructive arguments in

favor of War-Prohibition.

It is interesting to note that the liquor men in their advertisement had more workingmen enumerated as signers of the petition to the President in the twenty-two states mentioned, than there are members in the American Federation of Labor throughout the country. Also, hundreds of thousands of names were duplicated many times in the different organizations tabulated.

Furthermore, only 445 local labor unions signed the petition although there are 22,000 such labor bodies throughout the country, which means that over 21,500 local unions had failed to sign the petition. As a matter of fact no individual workingmen were asked to sign the petition which was presented to President Wilson and Congress by President Samuel Gompers. What actually happened was that a small minority of trade unionists assumed to speak for the entire membership of their various organizations.

It would appear from this petition that every trade unionist in America was petitioning Congress to "save his beer"—although actually there are hundreds of thousands of trade unionists who do not patronize the saloon nor use intoxicating liquor and who have been grossly slandered by this petition, which, it is alleged, represents organized labor.

This petition says that these alleged signers "have the fullest realization of the problems which the war has developed and the heartiest desire to

assist in their solution."

What are the problem which require solution? We are in urgent need of an adequate food supply. It is imperative that we should preserve human life. That the liquor traffic wastes food stuffs, wastes labor and wastes human life has been amply demonstrated.

The soldier who is going to the trenches is ready to lay down his life for the nation and the nation has declared that he shall not be given intoxicating liquor—he has been deprived of the use of beer. Why isn't it fair to ask those of us who stay at home to make at least an equal sacrifice in this particular?

Millions of people in Poland, in Belgium and other countries among the Allies are starving and it is not unlikely that there will be many in this country who will suffer on account of the lack of food. What right have two million workmen to petition the President and Congress to give them the privilege of continuing to use food-stuffs for liquor while others are starving for the want of the food which is being wasted through the use of this grain?

It is argued by the liquor men they use only one per cent of the grain in the manufacture of beer. This, of course, does not include the molasses and sugar and other ingredients that are employed, but, assuming that what the liquor men say is true—namely, that they use only one per cent of the grain—it is obvious that this amount of grain will feed one

per cent of the people. One per cent of the population of 100,000,000 means 1,000,000 people who are being deprived of the food products used in the manufacture of liquor.

All of the foregoing facts, and others not enumerated, were inserted in the Federal Council advertisement in the Washington Star. There is no doubt that the advertisement of the liquor men will react against them because of the perfectly obvious attempt to deceive President Wilson and the United States Congress.

PROHIBITION AND PATRIOTISM.

Under National Prohibition there would be not only a tremendous saving of grain food, which is now rotted in vats and stills,—enough to make more than 12,000,000 loaves of bread every day,—but there would also be a tremendous saving in labor. The labor employed in the distilleries, breweries, wholesale liquor houses, and saloons is destructive rather than constructive. But the army of men employed in the manufacture and sale of liquor is small compared with the army of men, once useful, whom liquor has partly or wholly disabled. At a time when the country is taking count of its available men for military, industrial, and farm service, the tens of thousands whom the liquor traffic has made unavailable must be considered. National and "bone dry" prohibition would assist greatly in the regeneration of them; moreover, it

would prevent tens of thousands of others from following in their footsteps.

An executive order declaring the abolition of the liquor traffic would be the most effective measure that the government at Washington could take at this time. Such a measure would conserve the food supply, as well as the health, morals, and life of our citizens; would make for efficiency and thus protect both those who defend our country in battle, and those who serve it at home. It would give a fresh impulse to patriotism. It would doubly insure the success of the war, and greatly hasten the return of ease.

UNION CLUB,

John F. Herget,

President.

Addison Y. Reid,

Sec.-Treas.

SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS.

The third annual session of the Cedarville College Summer School opened Monday, June 18, with appropriate exercises in the College Chapel. The 19th Psalm was read by Rev. H. C. Foster, D. D., of Clifton, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Patton, of the M. E. church. Beautiful vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. John Johnson, Mr. Cameron M. Ross, and Prof. George F. Siegler. Miss Helen Oglesbee, the new director of the Department of Music, played a piano solo. The address of the day was de-

livered by Rev. E. T. Waring, pastor of the M. E. church of South Charleston, whose theme was the never ceasing longing and struggle of a man, and especially of youth, for higher and larger things in the material, intellectual, ethical, and spiritual realms. The address was one of the most scholarly, eloquent, and inspiring ever heard here on a similar occasion. A large audience of friends and patrons of the school were present in addition to the students.

After the program of the morning, President W. R. McChesney, Ph. D., D. D., in well chosen words, welcomed new and old students to the College and the Summer School. An interesting feature which came as a surprise to the audience was the introduction of Dr. Jurkat, with the announcement that at the recent commencement of his Alma Mater, Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio, Prof. F. A. Jurkat had received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Jurkat took the platform and in a few remarks gave an account of his new honor and title. This honor Dr. Jurkat shared with ex-Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, also a former student of Franklin College, but latterly known as one of the great temperance forces of the nation. Dr. McChesney was a teacher of Gov. Hatfield when the latter was in Franklin College.

At this commencement Franklin College honored Rev. W. B. Gillespie, of Morgan Hill, California, with the degree of D. D. Dr. Gillespie was a room-mate and class-mate of Dr.

(Continued on page 114)

The R. P. Advocate

Published Monthly At

Cedarville, Greene County, O.

Terms: \$1.00 Per Year.

Single	Over Counter, 19c.
	By Mail..... 15c.

Entered as second-class matter March 3, 1910, at the post office at Cedarville, Ohio, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

F. A. JURKAT, LL. D., Editor and Publisher.

Rev. W. R. McCHESNEY, Ph. D., D. D., Associate Editor.

Any subscriber who fails to receive his paper by the tenth of the month will please notify the publisher and another copy will be forwarded immediately.

VOL. LI JULY, 1917 NO. 7.

EDITORIAL.

It is the irony of fate which at this great crisis in the world's history brot into power and keeps in power in our national government the Democratic Party, the party which claims to stand for the rights of man, as the Republican Party stands for the rights of property. President Wilson's rallying cry in this time of war is, "The world must be made safe for democracy." And that is eminently true. The Democratic Party has always defended the rights of the individual against would-be aggression. Now the President is finding out that in order to carry out his motto, the

rights of the individual must be curbed and in some instances sacrificed. The Espionage Bill, the proposed censorship of the press, and the matter of food control are all drastic limitations on the rights of the individual; but they must be enforced, or else there may soon be no country to enjoy the liberty of which we normally boast.

During the French Revolution, in 1792, when France was in danger of extinction, Danton said, "We must establish the despotism of the people to crush the despotism of kings." And the French democracy gave up its rights and France was saved. So it will be in the United States in the next three years. We must become Spartans and live for the state. We must suffer limitations upon our personal liberty that are undreamed of as yet. The humor of the situation will be that this policy will be enforced by the party that is opposed to it on principle. But what we started to say was that we wish that they would include the prohibition of the liquor traffic as a part of the program.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. Alex. Doherty, Philadelphia; S. A. Duncan, Mrs. Mary Harrison, New Galilee, Pa.; A. H. Creswell, Cedarville, O.; Wm. Geiser, Tarentum, Pa.; Thos. Reid, Marissa, Ill.; Lydia Siehl, Cincinnati.

(Continued from page 112)
 Jurkat, and the two have been great friends and chums for the past twenty-six years. Each rejoices in the honor that has come to the other.

The attendance upon the Summer School is a little larger than that of last year, and is much larger than had been anticipated in view of the war conditions now prevailing. The officials of the school were kept busy all day Monday enrolling students and assigning them to classes and rooms, and more have entered since. Work of all grades is being busily carried forward. Miss Eva Mackey, the new primary teacher, has a class of fifteen little people just learning to read (according to the New Education method), while at the other end of the scale large and enthusiastic classes are pursuing such abstruse subjects as the Psychology of Religion under the direction of the President of the College, Dr. McChesney.

The training department of the Summer School, enrolling about fifty of the pupils of the public schools, is under the general oversight of Prof. S. C. Wright, and three other critic teachers.

The patriotic spirit of the school was shown on the first day when a number of students made request for military drill. The request was promptly granted, and that afternoon two squads were busily engaged drilling on the campus under the joint tuition of Supts. E. C. Framp-ton, Zaleski, Ohio, and J. Lee Davis, Castalia, Ohio.

The opening reception of the Executive Committee of the Summer School to the faculty and students was held Friday in the literary halls of the College.

Fine courses in manual training will be given every afternoon by Professor R. Cecil Burns, Principal of the De Graff, Ohio, High School. All young men who are preparing to teach should take this work in order to increase the demand for their services and raise their salaries.

One of the most interesting and entertaining as well as instructive features of the summer school will be the work of Miss Muriel Virtue Freeland, who comes the week beginning July 9 to give five lectures on the art of story telling and who every afternoon will conduct a story hour at 4 p. m. on the College Campus.

Miss Helen Oglesbee will enter upon her work this summer in the department of music, giving courses in piano, voice, harmony, and the history of music. Professor George E. Siegler will teach public school music.

The home economics department this summer will be under the direction of Miss Ethel Mumma, who has studied in the American School of Home Economics of Chicago, in the Los Angeles State Normal School, and in the Ohio State Normal College at Oxford, Ohio. She is a graduate of the last named institution, and comes highly recommended. She will give courses in cooking, sewing, household decoration, etc.

MEETING OF GENERAL SYNOD. The installation of Rev. A. S. Creswell at Coulterville, Ill.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America met in the Third Church, Philadelphia, May 16, 1917, at 8 p. m. The opening sermon was preached by the retiring Moderator, Rev. W. P. Harriman of the Fairview congregation, Industry, Pa. from the text Rev. 3:8, "Behold I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it."

The next morning, the Rev. Thomas Whyte pastor of the Third Philadelphia congregation, was unanimously elected Moderator, Dr. J. L. Chesnut Stated Clerk, and Rev. L. A. Benson, Assistant Clerk.

The Pittsburg Presbytery reported that the Home and Foreign Mission Boards of the church had already received \$13,000 from the estate of the late Robert Young, and that the late Mrs. Margaret Brittain had bequeathed \$500 to our Home Mission Board. Both of these were members of Dr. Savage's congregation.

President McChesney of Cedarville College announced that Mr. James Adam of New York City had made a gift of \$2000 to the Endowment Fund of the college, which was the occasion of a prayer of thanksgiving.

The Philadelphia Presbytery reported the licensure of Messrs. D. L. Doherty and R. L. Hutchinson, the installation of Rev. John Parks at the Fifth Church, and of Rev. R. W. Chesnut at the Seventh Church.

The Western Presbytery reported

The Fourth Philadelphia congregation reported their intention to erect a new church building on a new site.

The report of the Treasurer of Cedarville College showed that the Endowment had crossed the \$100,000 mark. The report of the President showed great progress and called forth expressions of pleasure from the members.

The Foreign Mission Treasurer reported receipts and disbursements of nearly \$5000. The Endowment Fund is now over \$36,000. The India Hill House Fund contains \$475.20. The principal of the Theological Seminary Fund is over \$36,000, and that of the Lamb Fund is over \$38,000.

The Home Mission Treasurer reports receipts of over \$2500 and disbursements of nearly \$1700. The principal is over \$14,000.

The Pittsburg Presbytery was authorized to dismiss the Tarentum congregation on their paying \$1000 to Treasurer of Presbytery.

The report of the Mission Board urges upon all congregations the adoption of the Duplex Envelope System.

The report of the Saharanpur (India) Presbytery was not received. Probably it was lost at sea and another copy will have to be sent. The Foreign Mission Board reported that Rev. Wm. Waide had withdrawn his resignation and had decided to remain with the force; that his marriage to Miss Fairchild had added another missionary to the force, and that while our

missionaries were prohibited from working in Patiala, they had re-established their headquarters in the old station at Rurki, with Dr. Taylor at the head of affairs. Much hospital work is being done, an extra doctor employed, and a hospital building is being looked upon as a certainty.

General Synod decided to hold its next meeting at Cedarville, Ohio, to begin on the third Wednesday of May at 8 p. m., to be opened with a sermon by the retiring Moderator, Rev. Thomas Whyte, Rev. John Parks to be his alternate. After the usual resolutions of thanks, General Synod was adjourned with prayer by Rev. W. J. Smiley, the singing of the 133rd Psalm, and the benediction by the Moderator.

CURRENT SECULAR EVENTS.

The last month has been one of great expectation and forebodings, but with few striking events. The United States Government is disposed to act slowly and surely, and in this policy has the approval of England and France. Our government proposes an expenditure of \$600,000,000 for aircraft, and it is freely prophesied that this feature will be the deciding factor in the war. This will build 30,000 airships. The size of the plant that is being erected at Osborn, Ohio, near Cedarville, may be judged from the fact that eight carloads of nails will be used in constructing the buildings.

On Registration Day, June 5, near-

ly ten million young men registered as being between the required ages. The Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000 was over-subscribed by the people before June 15.

General Pershing and his army have arrived on the French front. The French and English continue their hammering campaign. The Germans are putting up a stubborn defense, alternating with air raids on British towns.

The Italians continue their advance on Trieste. The spring campaign of the Germans against Petrograd failed to materialize, probably because the Germans thought that by not attacking the Russians, the Russians would be more favorably disposed toward a separate peace. This hope has also apparently failed, because the Soldiers' and Workmen's Committees, which for a while threatened to set the Allies' cause awry by withdrawing Russia from the war, have now come out for a vigorous prosecution of the war. It was hard to see what Russia could have gained with Germany at this juncture, because both nations irrevocably want the same thing; namely, a free outlet thru the Turkish Empire.

For over a year the Allies have had an immense army at Saloniki, but have been unable to move because of the unfavorable attitude toward them of King Constantine of Greece. Probably the majority of the Greeks favor the Allies because of their hatred of the Turks; but nobody but Ex-Premier Venizelos was willing to bell

the royal cat. For the past four months the Allies' fleet have been blockading Greece, and on June 12 they forced the abdication of King Constantine in favor of his second son Alexander. The Allies will now control Greece, and Greece will probably vote to join the Allies. A forward movement from Saloniki for the recovery of Servia and Montenegro and for the relief of Rumania may soon be expected.

Our Congress is wrestling with great problems and is meeting with what seems to us much undeserved censure. When figures run into the billions and affect the lives of millions, the matters relating to them cannot be decided off-hand. Most important is the matter of conserving our food supply, and of raising enough to feed the Allies besides. It is easy to tell the farmer to increase his acreage; but when nearly all the hired hands are running off to the city to work in the factories at \$4 a day and more, how shall the farmer manage the increased crops, unless he also pays correspondingly high wages? And then it is proposed that Congress shall step in and set a price, presumably a very low one, for his products. Try running a farm for a year or so under such conditions, and we will not need to demonstrate the logical fallacy. The only solution that we see is for the government to put the food speculators out of business, and itself to act as the middleman.

CHURCH NEWS.

MARISSA, ILLINOIS.

The following tribute to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Smiley, who died May 2nd, 1917, was adopted by L. M. S. of the B. P. church, Marissa, Ill.:

Whereas it has pleased God in His providence to call from our midst a member of our society, and while we deeply feel the loss of a friend;

Resolved that we bow in humble submission to His will, that we cherish the memory of one who was exceptionally faithful, not only in attending the meetings of our society, but also of the Sabbath School and all church services.

Resolved that we be admonished by this providence to be more diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord; that we may be ready when the Master calls for us: "For the night cometh when no man can work."

We also hereby extend our sympathy to her son and daughter and sister and brothers.

Miss Margaret Lyons, Mrs. Wm. Cathcart, Committee.

CEDARVILLE, OHIO.

Our pulpit was occupied on May 27th by Rev. W. J. Smiley of Sparta, Illinois, who stopt on his way home from General Synod to visit friends and relatives. On June 3rd, Rev. W. W. Iliffe of Brookline, Mass., a son of the congregation, preached very ac-

ceptably; and on June 10th, Rev. July 1st.

Mills J. Taylor, former pastor, now of Monmouth, Ill., had charge of the service.

A reception was held in the church parlors on Monday evening, June 11th, in honor of Rev. Taylor and family. With very few exceptions, the entire congregation was present. Light refreshments were served, after which Mr. Wm. Conley, chairman of the congregation, introduced a number of speakers: Dr. Chesnut expressing the good will of the people toward their former pastor; and Rev. Taylor telling of the joy that it gave them to return and visit among former friends.

At the closing of college we lost a number of students who were good workers in the church, but several teachers have returned to take their places; among them Misses Agnes Stormont, Florence Williamson, and Clara Boase and Mr. Cameron Ross.

The basement of our church has been offered to the Cedarville Red Cross organization for a meeting room and sewing room. The women of the town meet each Tuesday to sew.

Dr. Chesnut and family expect to start about June 27th for a trip west in their machine, going as far as Morning Sun, Iowa; and stopping at Coulterville, Ill., on their return. It is hoped that he will get a much needed rest, and that his health will be much improved. Rev. Thomas Whyte of Philadelphia, who is teaching in the Summer School, will preach

Mrs. Anabel Reese and Mrs. Josephine Potts, who were here to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Collins and other relatives.

REID—Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, widow of the late B. F. Reid of Cedarville, a first cousin of the late ambassador Whitelaw Reid, past away in Cincinnati Wednesday morning, June 20, at the age of 87 years. She had been ill for some time, and her death was due to the infirmities of old age. Her death occurred at the home of her son, Mr. A. Y. Reid.

The deceased, who has a number of relatives in and near Cedarville, left here twenty-seven years ago following the death of her husband. For many years previous to her removal to Cincinnati she resided on a farm adjoining the farm of the late Whitelaw Reid. She was noted for her many good deeds, always being interested in church and other forms of uplift work. She is survived by two sons, A. Y. Reid, of Norwood, O., and Frank Reid, of Tallulah, Louisiana; and two daughters, Mrs. Annabelle Reece of Minnesota and Mrs. Josephine Potts of Indiana. The funeral services were held Friday afternoon June 22, at Cedarville, at the home of Mr. J. H. McMillan, a nephew of the deceased, services being conducted by Dr. Chesnut, assisted by Dr. McChesney and Rev. H. P. Jackson. Interment was made in the Massie's Creek Cemetery.

One of the most delightful events in the history of our Sabbath School was a twelve o'clock dinner on May 1, 1917, given by the domestic science girls under the supervision of their instructor, Miss Lorena Belle Taylor. Miss Taylor is a sister of our missionary, Dr. Taylor of India, and was doing post-graduate work in Cedarville College, but found time to devote her Saturdays to the girls of the Sabbath School, teaching domestic science in the morning and domestic art in the afternoons. These lessons were given free to the girls under the supervision of the Sabbath School.

The invited guests were the pastor, Dr. Chesnut, Mrs. Chesnut, and Miss Elizabeth Blair, Superintendent of the Primary Department and the mothers of the girls. The dinner was daintily and happily served by the little misses, and its deliciousness was proof of the efficiency of the teacher and of the faithful earnest work of the pupils. The dinner was served in three courses, as follows:

Clear Tomato Soup	Croutons
Creamed Potatoes	Pea patties
Macaroni with Cheese	
Sweet Potato Croquettes	
Muffins	Bread
Butter	Cocoa
Raisin Pie	

MIDWEEK PRAYER MEETING TOPICS.

July 4—Patriotism and Piety. Luke 7:5.

July 11—Self-Conquest. Prov. 16:32.

July 18—Unavailing Prayer. James 4:3.

July 25—Power in Prayer. John 15:7.

August 1—From Glory to Glory. II Cor. 3:16-18.

NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS.

By Rev. W. R. McChesney,
Ph. D., D. D.

LESSON FOR JULY 8, 1917.

Ahaz, the Faithless King. II Chron. 28:1-5, 20-27.

Golden Text—"Without faith it is impossible to be well-pleasing unto Him."—Heb. 11:6.

Psalms—14, 37, 115.

Lesson Outline:

1. Ahaz, the idolater, vs. 1-4.
- II. Ahaz under God's judgment, vs. 5-7.
- III. Ahaz adds sin to sin, vs. 22-25.
- IV. The close of Ahaz' career, vs. 26, 27.
 1. The youth of Ahaz and the example of godly ancestors afforded him an opportunity to make a brilliant career. His attitude toward Jehovah and disregard for righteous forbears destroyed any hope for genuine success.
 2. The temptation to be and do like others ruins many a promising youth.
 3. The desire for self-aggrandize-

ment often leads the ambitious to the lowest practices and even to sacrifice their own families.

4. Popular religion leaves God out, grows rapidly and wildly, but it degrades and cannot save souls. Ahaz, the idolater, went to great lengths in propagating idolatry.

5. "The way of the transgressor is hard." God overtakes the sinner by some means.

20. The enemies of ungodly people increase in strength and numbers.

21. Self-seeking people will even profane the house of God and barter away its goods to accomplish their own interests.

22. Distresses drive some people deeper into sin.

23. Ahaz sought to gain only what would help him, and therein brot on his ruin.

24. Ahaz thot that to advance idolatry he must destroy the worship of Jehovah.

25. The false religions are intolerable and tyrannical.

26. The unenviable record of Ahaz remains to the present.

27. Ahaz did not receive a royal burial. His life and death are not desirable. He left a godly son. Hezekiah's mother was a good woman.

LESSON FOR JULY 15, 1917.

Hezekiah, the Faithful King. II
Chron. 30:1-13.

Golden Text—"He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that seek after Him." Heb. 11:6.

Psalms—15, 21, 33.

Lesson Outline:

I. A good old custom revived, vs. 1-3.

II. Due preparation for the Pass-over, vs. 4-9.

111. The invitation rejected and accepted, vs. 10-13.

1. Rulers of nations can employ themselves in no better way than in observing the commands of God thru Christ.

2. The best conferences in executive halls are those that seek the moral and spiritual welfare of nations.

3. The leaders in religion should be consecrated and pure, and all the people should be interested.

4. A righteous ruler is a strength to the security of a nation.

5. Rulers should seek the general moral and spiritual welfare of their people.

6. The means of communication in a nation should always be open to the best interests of the people.

7. The progress of a people depends directly on its attitude toward Christ.

8. The favor of God rests upon the land whose people love and serve God.

9. God is just as ready to forgive national sins as personal sins.

10. The overtures of righteousness always have been rejected by some citizens.

11, 12. But there are God-fearing, upright citizens in every country.

13. The latter class are the hope of the nations of the earth.

LESSON FOR JULY 22, 1917.

Sennacherib's Invasion of Judah.
II Kings 19:20-22, 28-37.

Golden Text—"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." Psalm 46:1.

Psalm—46, 69, 145.

Lesson Outline:

- I. Deliverance promised, vs. 20-34.
11. The enemy defeated and destroyed, vs. 35-37.
20. God is moved by the fervent effectual prayers of His people.
21. With God upon our side we can be confident of victory and assured of the fatal weakness of all opposition.
22. To speak evil of and to oppose God's people is to reproach God Himself.
28. God does not permit His people to become dismayed, nor the rod of oppression to remain upon them.
29. God causes the very elements to work together for His people.
30. He even can make a mighty and imperishable nation out of a small handful of people.
31. Out of the most unexpected sources, God's zeal brings mighty results.
32. The Lord can keep away all evil, even military menaces.
33. God leads kings and nations at His pleasure.
34. God respects His covenants with His servants of former years.
35. When God strikes a blow, it counts.
36. God's promise of deliverance can be relied upon.

37. The end of the blasphemer and braggart is often and violent, and always hopeless.

LESSON FOR JULY 29, 1917.

God's Gracious Invitation. Isaiah 55:1-11.

Golden Text—"Seek ye Jehovah while He may be found; call ye upon Him while He is near." Isaiah 55:6.

Psalm—4, 30, 103.

Lesson Outline:

- I. God's Call, vs. 1-5.
- II. God's Admonition, vs. 6, 7.
- III. God's Faithfulness, vs. 10-13.
1. God calls to all, in all places, to the same infinite opportunities, on precisely the same conditions.
2. God calls upon all to refrain from mis-spending their resources and misdirecting their energies to vain undertakings; and offers everyone enlarged advantages.
3. God calls for a willing people, obedient and faithful to His commands. He promises permanent blessings to all such.
4. God calls all to accept the testimony and leadership of Christ.
5. God calls to people who are afar off and even ignore Him. He would have all conformed to the image of His Son.
6. God warns that the day of favor is passing, and sooner or later His mercies will be unavailable.
7. God warns that the only way to obtain mercy and find pardon is to turn unto the Lord.
- 8, 9. God warns that no compari-

son should be made between His thots and ways and those of man.

10, 11. Just as sure as nature's laws cause the earth to bud and produce, so God will cause His word to accomplish His will and prosper.

14. The truly repentant show by their lives and works that they are new creatures in Christ.

15. God's repentant children will not permit anything dishonoring to God to be under their jurisdiction.

16. God's repentant children keep up the public and private altars of worship to Jehovah, and they offer something worth while upon them too; and they influence others to serve God.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 5, 1917.

Manasseh's Sin and Repentance. II Chron. 33:9-16.

Golden Text—"Let the wicked forsake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thots; and let him return unto Jehovah, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon." Isaiah 55:7.

Psalms—32, 51, 62.

Lesson Outline:

I. Manasseh's Seduction, vs. 9.

II. Sin's Results, vs. 10, 11.

III. Sin Repented of, vs. 12, 13.

IV. Evidences of Repentance, vs. 14-20.

9. An awful responsibility rests upon rulers at any time, but especially when they mislead a nation.

10. God faithfully warns all sinners in high and low places.

11. Sin has its course and its harvest; and it is no respecter of person in its fearful consequences.

12. In their distress, men often remember and seek God, and humble themselves before Him. It takes dire distress to bring some people to God. Yet there is a better way to go to Him.

13. God is gracious to all that call upon Him in truth. Men learn to know God by His tender mercies tow-

NOTES ON THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS

C. E. TOPIC FOR JULY 8, 1917.

Tried and Proved. Heb. 6:9-20.

The subject relates to God's promises. They have been tried and proved in all ages. The Old Testament is full of instances where the men of God tested God, and found that all that He had promised was most firm and sure.

Does the testing of God's promises signify lack of faith in them unless we do test them? We do not think so. It is not that way with human promises and human friends. We do not intimate a lack of faith in our friends when we put their promises to the test. And why should we suffer ourselves to lie under the implication of not trusting in the sincerity of God's promises when we put Him to the test? He wants us to do so, and He would be disappointed if we did not do so. In Malachi 3:10, we find God inviting His people to test His

promises.

Such a procedure strengthens faith. If we go into a strange grocery store for the purpose of buying some toothsome article of diet, and the grocer invites us to sample his goods, we do so with the lively anticipation of getting a good-tasting morsel, and we are not disappointed. "O taste and see that God is good; who trusts in Him is blest."

And now glorious it is to test Jesus Christ and find in Him the fulfilment of all our hopes! The New Testament shows how steadfast He was, and how He fulfilled that which the Father sent Him to do. No one out of Christ has the assurance that the Christian has.

C. E. TOPIC FOR JULY 15, 1917.

God Our Helper. Psalm 121.

Several sentences in this Psalm have been frequently misconstrued; but, happily, not with the result of damaging moral truth. The mountains mentioned in the first verse are not mentioned with the intention of using them as a type of God or of His steadfastness, altho that is done in other parts of the Bible. They are mentioned here for the purpose of showing how weak and unreliable even they are in comparison with the steadfastness of God Himself. "His strength sets fast the mountains." Others may trust in the mountains; the Psalmist will trust in the One who made heaven and earth, including the mountains.

The mountains are passive: God is

active. We may flee to the mountains and possibly find refuge in their caves. But God comes to us and rescues us from His and our enemies. The mountains always sleep: God never does. The mountains shall pass away: God will keep us forevermore. His loving kindness shall never depart from us.

The idea of God as a helper was very prominent among the ancient Jews. Witness the song, "O God our help in ages past: our hope in years to come!" How often they went into battle shouting this battle-cry, and how it must have terrified the enemy when they remembered the long line of victories that God had wrought for His people Israel! How it should nerve us for coming conflicts when we are so vividly convinced of the omnipotence of our God! No foe can stand before us.

C. E. TOPIC FOR JULY 22, 1917.

Applying the Golden Rule to Life. Matt. 7:7-12.

"All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them." Matt. 7:12 (Revised Version). We have all known the Golden Rule from our earliest recollection, but we probably do not act up to our knowledge. The word "know" has several significations in the Scriptures, and one of them is "to know with God's approval;" that is, to transform our conduct into perfect harmony with the meaning of the rule.

this Golden Rule to concrete acts. We find no difficulty in opening a gate

the same if conditions are reversed. We lend and borrow from neighbor to neighbor, because we are not put to any inconvenience, and we think nothing of it. But when we come to the abstract propositions of life, what we call universal life principles, we are more liable to hedge and refuse, and to say that So-and-so is transgressing the bounds of friendship and imposing upon good nature. That is just where we need Christian training, and that is just where the Golden Rule is most apt to break down.

Confucius stated the Golden Rule negatively, commanding to abstain from injury. This is only half the battle, and probably not quite the half. The Christian life is active. "My Father worketh even until now, and I work." The Son works to please the Father, and the Father is well pleased with the Son.

C. E. TOPIC FOR JULY 29, 1917.

Evangelistic, Educational, Medical, and Industrial Work in Foreign Missions. Isaiah 61:1-3.

The prime object of Foreign Mission work is evangelistic, the proclamation of salvation from sin thru Christ Jesus. But quite often an opening wedge is required; and for this purpose the educational, medical, and industrial phases are introduced. There is no public school system in heathen countries, and often no schools of any kind. It is difficult, if not impossible, to imagine what a country would be like without a school system. If you can imagine it, then

you can see the necessity of missionaries engaging in educational work as a preliminary to evangelistic work. The people must have some intellectual training before they can receive the Gospel message.

Instead of scientific medicine, they have magic incantations and sorcery. It is the duty and privilege of the missionary to introduce rational methods of healing the sick. With improved hygienic conditions come keener minds, as any common-school teacher can tell you.

One of the causes of the dense ignorance of the Middle Ages was that the people had to work all the time to keep from starving. Today, with the prevalence of machinery, a living can be made by working three-fourths of a day, thus leaving considerable time for mental culture.

Combining all these phases of missionary effort, we get a well rounded scheme of civilization. These auxiliary departments of missionary effort are the means of introducing Christianity, and afterwards they are carried further to the highest pitch that they can attain to, and become results of missionary effort.

C. E. TOPIC FOR AUGUST 5, 1917.

How Men Cheat Themselves. Proverbs 14:12. Psalm 1.

"There is a way that seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death." If the way seems right, you can hardly blame the man for being deceived. But he has been warned. If we pick the way of de-

struction after having been warned, are not too good to damn themselves, our blood will be upon our own heads. and that is really what happens to

But some deceive themselves by saying that they will travel the wrong way for a while and enjoy its enjoyments, and afterwards cut across into the right way, or go back and start where they should have started in the first place. The trouble with this method is that the wrong way gets wrong so gradually that their vision does not realize how much worse it has become. Like a dying man, they are not so much worse today than they were yesterday that they do not notice the difference.

Some think that God is too good to damn them. That is true; but men

every man that is lost.

Some think that they can waste half their lives in indolence, and then make it up by working twice as hard the rest of the time. You cannot amass a big bank account by that method. You cannot cultivate habits of industry in that way. Any farmer wlli tell you that you cannot grow crops by that method. You must take the springtime of life for the proper duties of that time; and if you do not do so, you will not amount to anything.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

IN SESSION AT

Cedarville, Ohio

Next Session Opens September 12, 1917.

Full Faculty

Thoro Modern Courses. Specialties in Mission and Bible Study for both sexes.

Free to all denominations. Open to students at all times. Young men of our own church are asked to consider the Gospel Ministry.

For further particulars write to

REV. J. L. CHESNUT, D. D., Dean.

TREASURERS OF CHURCH BOARDS.

- Foreign Mission Board—A. B. McMillan, Sparta, Illinois.
Cedarville College—F. A. Jurkat, Cedarville, Ohio.
Sustentation Fund—W. J. Imbrie, New Galilee, Pennsylvania.
Home Mission Board—W. J. Imbrie, New Galilee, Pennsylvania.
Board of Church Extension—W. J. Imbrie, New Galilee, Pennsylvania.
Disabled Ministers' Fund—F. A. Jurkat, Cedarville, Ohio.
General Synod's Fund—Dr. J. L. Chesnut, Cedarville, Ohio.
Theological Seminary and Lamb Fund—W. J. Imbrie, New Galilee, Pennsylvania.
Board of Education—Rev. W. R. McChesney, Cedarville, Ohio.


Cedarville College

Cedarville, Ohio



Up-to-date courses in Bible, English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Hebrew, Mathematics, Science, Philosophy, Economics, Sociology, Politics, Cooking, Sewing, Oratory, and Music.

Well equipped Laboratories. Good Library. Large Gymnasium. College and University trained teachers. Best Moral and Religious Influences. Students received at any time.



Write for Catalog to

REV. W. R. McCHESNEY, PH. D., D. D., PRESIDENT.