



VOL. LVI.

NO. 3.

 The 
Reformed Presbyterian
= ADVOCATE. =

MARCH 1922.

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.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
REV. R. W. CHESNUT, Ph. D., Editor and Publisher.
AT Duaneburgh, N. Y.

- Terms: \$1.00 Per Year in Advance. -

ADVOCATE PRINT, Duaneburgh, N. Y.

Entered as Second Class Mail matter, October 29, 1919, at the Post Office at
Duaneburgh, N. Y. under the Act of March 3, 1879.

The Reformed Presbyterian ADVOCATE.

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

Published the first of each month by Rev. R. W. Chesnut, Ph. D. at Duaneburgh, N. Y.
Subscription: \$1, Per Year in Advance

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NO. 3.

EDITORIAL.

Our responsibilities, real and supposed, are innumeraled in many ways in the current literature of the recent months. Truly one would find himself asking the question daily, "am I my brother's keeper?"

If we read the church papers we hear the same call for mission funds, that we have heard for years; the same request for contributions to our colleges, and the other needs of the church. If we read the reports of committees in charge of the relief of the poor, and charitable institutions, the demands on our time and means are "Legion." If we read the accounts of European conditions we hear the call for food to feed the starving millions of Russia and other places whose famine has come upon the people as the greatest scourge that has ever been known. We are told that we are responsible in all these things, and we must give to help save these perishing millions. If these things be true, our task is a large one indeed.

What are we to do to relieve these distresses? We can only do what we can. Although we live in a land of plenty, we feel too the pinch of the results of war, and our statesmen are even talking of adding greater burdens in taxation in order to meet the expenses of our government.

Surely this is the time for economy in our home and national life, instead of the prodigal expenditure of money that still goes on by rich and poor. We hear the cry of hard times as usual, but the waste of the necessities of life goes on as for years.

Truly the hand of the Lord is bearing on the nations of the earth for their wickedness, but the people as of old do not understand. The iniquities of the fathers are being visited upon the children. When will people learn wisdom, and the fear of the Lord?

The Conference of the nations on disarmament has closed and much has been done that is hoped will tend to the permanent peace of the world. It is too soon to speak with either optimism or pessimism on the matter, but may we not expect that it is the beginning of the reign of the Prince of Peace, and good will among the discordant nations of the earth?

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

Houston, Ky., Feb. 4, 1922

Dear Friends,

It is Saturday. The children have all gone home, and we are having a nice quite day. We enjoy the relief from responsibility a little while. Yet how glad we are when they all return! Some come back in time for Young People's Meeting Sabbath evening and some return Monday morning.

We have a good full school, eighty pupils in attendance; thirty-nine in the primary room, eighteen in the intermediate, and twenty-three in the advanced. They are full of Pep and enthusiasm, and doing good work. We have four swings that are always in use during play time. The first half hour of the day is spent in devotionals and Bible study. Mr. Duncan has a mission study class that recites each day. Some have given an interesting report at the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting. All take part in the prayer-meeting, though not always at the same time. Some of the young people will lead in prayer.

We always have Young People's meeting Sabbath evening during the winter term, when we have a number in the dormitory. Miss Creswell, was leader the first evening. Since then some of the young people have led. Some times they tell a Bi-

ble story, some times they give a thought of their own and a Bible verse, some times only a Bible verse. There is no better exercise than the learning of Bible truths. In many homes the children hear little of the gospel, but much of murder and other crimes. No wonder many become law breakers.

We are glad that we can have preaching every Sabbath. Mr. Duncan, has given us some good sermons, and the attendance at Sabbath School and preaching has increased. Last Sabbath we had seventy eight in Sabbath School and more for preaching. Our Sabbath School always dwindles in the summer and has to be worked up again. The parents do not realize the importance of Christian training, and many become careless or indifferent during vacation. We are glad some remain faithful. Mr. Duncan has been asked to preach in some of the homes, so on Sabbath afternoons and occasionally through the week, he has been able to comply with these requests. He has been also meeting with some of the young people to practice singing once a week. There is so little for our young people in the way of entertainment or intellectual advancement.

Week before last Miss Foster and the writer organized a moon light school. We meet four nights a week at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Turner at the forks of the creek below here. We had been asked to do this last year, but couldn't find time or energy for it. This winter since Miss Creswell, and Miss Foster, are both with us, we felt justified in undertaking it. We spend two hours, from 6 to 8, each evening and always enjoy the time spent. We have classes in reading, spelling, and arithmetic, and having something of general interest to close with, current events, reading etc. We always open with devotional exercises, all taking part in the Bible reading. I think you all understand that this is a school for adults, for those who lacked opportunity when younger,

We are glad the Board permitted Miss Creswell to remain with us through the winter. With the postoffice, the disposition of second hand clothing, cooking and other dormitory duties there is really too much for one to do. This arrangement makes it possible for us to call more in the homes, an important part of the work.

We are having an unusual mild winter; have had only three

or four real cold days.

Mr. Trosper, the county agent was with us for the January club meeting. Our club tied for first place with Big Branch club in attendance and efficiency.

We enjoy our new school room, our big bell, our furnace, our good supply of fresh milk, gifts of friends in S. S. literature, school supplies, books, clothing, fruits, money for scholarships, etc. Ps. 126:3; Prov. 19:17.

Yours in service, Susan J. Cunningham.

DOES IT REACH HEAVEN?

One Sabbath the singing in our church was not very good. Our voices seemed to be out of tune; we did not get the right pitch, and many followed in single file. I thought it might be a good time to tell a little story I had read, and so I did. It ran thus: "Once there was a small congregation in a far-away place, where the singing was very poor. There were no good voices. They had no training, therefore they did not notice the discords, but they were a godly people, and thought they ought to sing their Maker's praise. They sang with the Spirit, even if there was but little melody in their songs. One day there came into their church a man who was a good singer, with a strong rich voice, which he could use to his own admiration and the delight of others, and soon he was the only one heard in the church. The others had stopped to listen. They thought they were having something new, and better than usual. They wished they could have such singing every day. That night an angel came to the leader of song, and said, why have you sung no songs of praise in your church today? In heaven we always listen for the singing in your church, which comes up so pleasing and full of melody. We are glad that there are some on earth who know how to sing praise to our God, but today we heard nothing. The singer replied, you must be mistaken, we had fine music in our church today. Usually our singing is so poor, but today we had a good singer,

and he gave us splendid music. But the angel said, we did not hear it in heaven."

As we have listened to the music in some of the large churches of today we wondered if they heard it in heaven. Is it expected or is it desired by these congregations that their music should be heard beyond the walls of the church building? Is it intended merely for those sitting in the pew?

Now we have not related this to encourage poor singing. We have too much of this in our congregations. We ought to have better singing than we hear in most of our churches. We can have better singing if we give it the attention it deserves. It should not be conducted in a slipshod way. We should train our voices and seek to understand something of the art of music; but what we want to emphasize is this fact, there is something even better than a trained voice in praising God, and that is a trained heart. Our praise will not reach heaven if our hearts are not in it. But if our hearts are full of love and gratitude to God, even though our voices may be weak and broken, and our notes discordant, they will produce a melody that will be heard in heaven.

SAMUEL M. RAMSEY.

A DECLARATION OF IDEALS AND POLICY LOOKING TOWARD A WARLESS WORLD

A Program Adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches
of Christ in America by Action of the Executive
Committee December 16, 1921.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America records on behalf of the Churches their solemn and reverent thanksgiving to God for the Conference on Limitation of Armament. In it we recognize His answer to the fervent prayers of millions of Christians throughout this and many other lands.

We rejoice in the splendid achievements of the Conference already secured. They are, however, but the first steps toward a warless world. We must press forward toward the goal which

the Prince of Peace Himself has set before us. With a view to that goal, it is fitting that we should at this time make the following declaration:

We realize that as Churches, it is not for us to define in detail the political methods and institutions by which the scourge of war shall be banished forever from civilized and Christian nations. The determination of such details must be left to statesmen, jurists and legislators.

But we maintain with firm conviction that it is the right and the duty of the Churches to declare in no doubtful terms the moral principles that are involved in international life, and to insist that our lawmakers and all those who represent our nation in its international relations, shall observe these principles with utmost care. We insist that the main issue shall be neither evaded nor obscured by discussion of details.

We hold that the moral principles of international life are the most important of all the so-called "vital interests" of every nation. They are of such consequence to the life of churches and nations that every congregation of every church in every land should co-operate for their realization. The World War was won only by international unity of purpose and action. A Warless World can be achieved only by like unity of millions of peacemakers.

We recognize with deep satisfaction the new spirit of unity and mutual consideration that has sprung up between the nations represented at the conference. This spirit we regard as of greater importance and as giving more hope for the future than any of the specific agreements.

The Conference on Limitation of Armament has indeed made a good beginning. We deeply rejoice in the agreements for a radical reduction of navies, for the ten-year naval holiday, for the ten-year four-power agreement to maintain peace in the Pacific, and for the steps taken looking toward a real solution of China's pressing problems.

But as a nation we must press on to matters of still greater importance and still more serious difficulty. Capital ships have largely lost their significance. Provision has not yet been made for the general reduction of land armament. Chemical and aero-

plane and submarine warfare threatens the world. These new weapons have created new problems for the entire world of the gravest character. How can they be abolished, or even limited, so long as war and preparation for war are recognized as legitimate methods by which civilized peoples may seek to secure their national objectives? **War itself must be outlawed.**

We believe there is one way and only one way to outlaw war. We must first establish a peace system. Mere disarmament by itself alone will not stop war. Only the firm establishment of the institutions and agencies of justice and of liberty under law, maintained by effective sanctions at the hands of law-abiding and peace-loving nations, can possibly banish war from this war-cursed world. The most urgent need of mankind today is the speedy establishment of international institutions to assure equal justice, full security, and fair economic opportunity for all nations alike. These are essential pre-requisites to permanent peace.

We believe that the United States has moral obligations to the nations of Europe. Neither France nor any other nation should ever be exposed to the wrong and tragedy of invasion. We believe that adequate protection can be given to nations only by effective international guarantees.

We believe that peculiar duties and responsibilities rest upon Christians in this and all other lands for the establishment of the institutions of peace. It is for Christian pastors and preachers everywhere to teach these truths to the people and through the Grace of God to create that heart and that will in each nation, without which disarmament is only a beautiful rainbow in the sky and a warless world is impossible.

In the light of these considerations, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America adopts for itself and recommends to the Churches the following statement of ideals, of policy and of program:

I. International Ideals of the Churches of Christ.

1. We believe that nations no less than individuals are subject to God's immutable moral laws.
2. We believe that nations achieve true welfare, greatness and honor only through just dealing and unselfish service.

3. We believe that nations that regard themselves as Christian have special international obligations.

4. We believe that the spirit of Christian brotherliness can remove every unjust barrier of trade, color, creed and race.

5. We believe that Christian patriotism demands the practice of good-will between nations.

6. We believe that international policies should secure equal justice for all races.

7. We believe that all nations should associate themselves permanently for world peace and good-will.

8. We believe in international law, and in the universal use of international courts of justice and boards of arbitration.

9. We believe in a sweeping reduction of armaments by all nations.

10. We believe in a warless world, and dedicate ourselves to its achievement.

II. The Obligation of America to Co-Operate in the Establishment of a World Peace System.

1. We believe that the Government of the United States should associate itself promptly with the other nations of the world to establish permanent institutions for the formulation of international law, for the effective operation of the International Court of Justice and of boards of arbitration and conciliation, for the assurance to law-abiding and peace-loving nations of security from attack and spoliation by any lawless and aggressive nation, and for the provision of fair treatment and equal economic opportunity to all.

2. We believe that only by these institutions and agencies will it be possible and practicable to abolish the menace to the entire human race of submarines, of aeroplanes, and of poison gases.

3. We believe, further, that the reconstruction of the shattered institutions of production, of exchange of trade, and of credit, all so essential to the peace and prosperity of the nations, is possible only when the feverish fears and preparations for possible war are completely abandoned because of the successful functioning of the institutions of an effective world peace system.

4. We take the above stand remembering:

a. That practically every important nation in the world has committed itself to the idea of a permanent organization of the nations for world peace, and many of them have associated themselves in a League of Nations for that purpose.

b. That President Harding has repeatedly committed himself and his administration to a permanent association of the nations for world peace, renewed in his recent address at the opening of the Washington Conference in the memorable words that the United States co-operating with other nations, desires "to do that nobler thing which no nation can do alone."

5. We believe that the time has come for American public opinion to express unmistakably to Congress its emphatic support of President Harding and of the Administration in making adequate pledges and in giving satisfactory guarantees that the United States will take its full share of responsibility in international tasks and obligations.

6. We reject with indignation a policy of taking all possible economic advantages in all parts of the world while shirking international responsibilities and obligations.

7. We advocate the foregoing policy, remembering the numerous actions of the Federal Council from its very inception in 1905, and repeated at practically every annual meeting since, urging the creation of a permanent organization of the nations for world peace, which policy has also been repeatedly expressed in numberless actions of our constituent bodies during the past decade.

III. America's Obligations to Single Nations.

1. To Armenian and Greek Christians:

In view of the tragic conditions of Armenian and Greek Christians under cruel and murderous rules, and of numerous appeals to America for political protection and philanthropic help; and in view of the proposal in Congress that President Harding take up with Great Britain, France and Italy the question of dealing effectively with the Turkish maltreatment of Christian subjects.

We urge the churches of America to exert every possible influence:

(1) To secure immediate active measures by our government for the protection of Christians under Turkish rule.

(2) To provide contributions needful for the physical wants of those threatened with starvation in the Near East.

(3) To promote a National Service of Prayer in all our Churches until permanent protection is secured for Christians under Turkish rule.

2. To Russia:

Because of the fearful famine in Russia and in response to the appeal of Mr. Hoover, approved by President Harding, we urge the Churches and Christians of America to make generous and early response to the pitiful calls from Russia for gifts of food, clothing and medicine.

This, however, is a case in which the private philanthropy is wholly inadequate. We therefore earnestly urge Congress to take the necessary action by which the United States as a nation may become a good Samaritan.

3. To Austria:

Austria incurred a debt to the United States immediately after the Armistice of \$24,000,000 for the purchase of food in America. One step immediately pressing for saving Austria from complete dissolution appears to be at least an extension of time for the payment of her international debts. The nations of Europe have consented to a twenty-year delay in her debt payments provided America will do the same.

We therefore urge that our Government unite at once with the other nations for helping Austria by such methods as shall save this suffering nation.

IV. America's Obligations to Her Associates in the Late War.

In view of the enormous losses of life and property incurred by the nations associated with the United States in the late war, during the period when the United States was preparing to do her part; and in view of the fact that the sums loaned to them by the United States were expended in this country for food and ammunition by which they were enabled to continue the struggle until America was duly equipped,

We believe that under suitable conditions, each case being handled by itself, the dictates of justice and the principles of economic law require that the United States should consider and adopt some suitable adjustment of these debts of the nations to the United States in order that they shall be as far as possible relieved from their economic difficulties.

V. America's Obligations to Aid in the Economic Recovery of the World.

Because of the World War, the United States became in a moment of time the most powerful and the richest of all the nations. But the power and wealth bring special opportunities and responsibilities. The recovery of economic stability by the nations of the world and especially of Europe depends, we are assured, largely on what America does or fails to do.

We therefore ask that the United States unite in an economic conference of the leading nations to do in the realm of industry and finance what has been so well done by the Washington Conference in the realm of political understanding and in the reduction of armaments.

VI. America's Obligations to Germany.

If American Christians are earnest in their desire to have a Christian world order, a peace system to take the place of the old war system, we must ourselves have a Christian spirit toward the peoples of every land.

The Christians and Churches of America should enter into the fullest possible fraternal relations with our Christian brethren in Germany, as Christians determined to join in rebuilding our shattered world on new and better foundations.

We recommend, accordingly, that the Administrative Committee be authorized to prepare a suitable communication to the Churches and Christians of Germany on behalf of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, expressing our desire for renewed friendship and co-operation in our common task.

VII. America's Treaty Obligations.

In International Relations nothing is more important than scrupulous observance of treaty obligations.

We insist that the terms of our treaties should be faith-

fully and honorably observed. If the treaties are not satisfactory, new treaties should be adopted. We condemn all proposals to change or annul existing treaties by mere Congressional legislation. These principles should be applied to proposals regarding the use of the Panama Canal, to our dealings with Chinese in the United States, and to all similar questions.

VIII. Great Britain and Ireland.

In view of the proposals of the British Government to solve the Irish question by the magnanimous establishment of a dominion form of Government, we recommend that the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council be requested to send as soon as the Act has been ratified, cablegrams of congratulation to Prime Minister Mr. Lloyd George, and to the official head of the new Irish Government.

IX. The Duty of the Churches.

To carry out effectively the practical international program, sketched in the foregoing sections, we urge:

1. That each constituent body of the Federal Council establish its own official Committee on International Justice and Goodwill for co-operation with this Commission of the Federal Council.

2. That each City Federation of Churches establish its department of International Justice and Goodwill for similar co-operation.

3. That Theological Schools and Seminaries be urged by their denominational authorities to provide adequate courses for their students in international problems and their solution as essential parts of their theological instruction, and to open special short courses for laymen, equipping them for public work in the new realm of endeavor for establishing the Kingdom of God on Earth as it is in Heaven.

That all organizations within or affiliated with the Churches be requested earnestly to promote the use of suitable study courses on the Kingdom of God in international relations.

That the Administrative Committee provide in due time for strong committees of American Christians to visit Christian

leaders and groups in all lands to set forth the imperative need of international Christian co-operation in the establishment of adequate institutions of peace for the whole world.

THE OLD FAMILIAR FACES.

I have had playmates, I have had companions,
In my days of childhood, in my joyful schooldays;
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have been laughing, I have been carousing,
Drinking late, sitting late, with my bosom cronies;
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I loved a Love once, fairest among women:
Closed are her doors on me, I must not see her—
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

I have a friend, a kinder friend has no man;
Like an ingrate, I left my friend abruptly;
Left him, to muse on old familiar faces.

Ghost-like I paced round the haunts of my childhood,
Earth seemed a desert I was bound to traverse,
Seeking to find the old familiar faces.

Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother,
Why wert thou not born in my father's dwelling?
So might we talk of the old familiar faces.

How some they have died, and some they have left me
And some are taken from me; all are departed;
All, all are gone, the old familiar faces.

Chas. Lamb.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The following persons have paid \$1. each for the Advocate unless otherwise indicated.

Rev. L. A. Benson, Paul Borland, Wm Chesnut, Sr. Jos. W. Chesnut, Clay Center, Kans. Mrs. Rose Edgar, Nickerson Kans., Rev. W J. Smiley, Lucetta E Hughes, Sparta Ill. Mrs. Abigail Liddle Duaneburg N. Y., S. B. Anderson, Industry Pa. Hugh Stewart, Mrs Mary McMil lan, Mrs. D. B. Woodside, Mrs Ruben Guy Coulterville, Ill. Rev. W. P. Harriman, Cedarville O.; Mrs. D. A. Morrison Groton Vt. Mrs. M. J. Gailey, Seattle, Wash, Miss Mary Alexander Samuel Sinclair, Mrs. Samuel Woodside, \$2 Phila. Pa.

The seventh Church Philadelphia on the 20th of Feb. made a call for the Rev. R. C. Montgomery to be their pastor, and a special meeting of the Philadelphia Presbytery is called to meet in the Seventh Church, March 7th at 8 P.M. to present the call. It is hoped that he will accept the call. These people are worthy and need all the encouragement possible.

"CHOOSE TO DO RIGHT"

I said, "Let me walk in the fields;"
 He said, "Nay, walk in the town;"
 I said, "There are no flowers there;"
 He said, "No flowers, but a crown."

I said, "But the sky is black,
 There is nothing but noise and din;"
 But he wept as he sent me back—
 "There is more," He said, "There is sin."

I said, "But the air is thick
 And fogs are veiling the sun;"
 He answered, "Yet souls are sick,
 And souls in the dark undone."

I said, "I shall miss the light
And my friends will miss me, they say;"
He answered me, "Choose tonight—
If I am to miss you, or they."

I pleaded time to be given;
He said, "Is it hard to decide?
It will not seem hard in heaven
To have followed the steps of your Guide."

I cast one look at the fields,
Then set my face to town;
He said, "My child, do you yield?
Will you leave the flowers for the crown?"

Then into His hand went mine,
And into my heart came He,
And I walk in a light divine
The path I had feared to see.

—GEORGE MACDONALD.

TEACHINGS OF CHRIST AS BUSINESS POLICY

The teachings of Jesus Christ are to be "the ruling principles of the business," according to the platform adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Cast-Iron Pipe Company, of Birmingham, Ala., which has just elected John J. Eagan as President.

Mr. Eagan is known to those interested in the Federal Council as chairman of its new Commission on Race Relations.

"The Directors," said Mr. Eagan, as quoted in the daily press, "are all church members. They have elected another professing Christian as President on a basis that the teachings of Jesus Christ are to be the ruling principles of the business. I am glad if the action of the Directors of our company will cause other professed followers of Christ to give this question their thought. If Christians are not to practice Christ's teach-

ings in their business, where are they to practice them?"

The Directors' platform is, in brief, as follows: A reasonable living wage to the lowest paid workman; constant employment to every member of the organization; an actual application of the Golden Rule to all relations between employee and employer.

FRIENDS OF CEDARVILLE COLLEGE AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

The following contributions to the Current Fund have been received since the report to General Synod:

Coulterville congregation	\$31.85
Sparta congregation	87.00
Republican City congregation	74.80
Concord congregation	89.15
Cedarville congregation	275.00
Grant Street congregation	150.00
Cedarville S. S.	20.69
W. C. Hutchison, Xenia, O., scholarship	50.00
C. H. Gilbert, South Charleston, O., scholarship	100.00
Loveland, O., Friend, scholarship	50.00
Sparta Friend	10.00

Building and Endowment Fund: Contributors in the Reformed Presbyterian Church outside of Cedarville. Additions to January list:

DARLINGTON, PA.

Mrs. Eva D. Nagel	\$50.00
Linnie J. Long	10.00
S. R. Lambright	10.00
I. B. Duncan	10.00
S. A. Duncan and family	100.00
Mrs. Jennie E. Duncan	10.00
Mrs. Pauline Young	50.00

Mrs. J. L. Watterson	50.00
Freda Wenkhaus	25.00
T. M. Stewart	5.00
Curtis F. McMillen	5.00
Mrs. Elda E. McMillen	10.00
Mrs. Mary Jurkat	25.00
R. D. Dawson	30.00
W. G. McHattie	10.00
W. J. Patterson	10.00
M. E. Rhodes	10.00
Mrs. May Fields	5.00

WESTERN PRESBYTERY

Part of sale of Marissa Church property.....	\$1700.00
Margaret E. Lyons, Marissa, Illinois	50.00

F. A. JURKAT.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

March 5, 1922

Topic: "Better home life," 2 Sam. 6: 1-12. Consecration meeting

BIBLE READINGS

- 1 Receiving the Lord's ordinances makes home life better. 2 Sam. 6:10-12.
- 2 The results of a quarrelsome life Gen. chap. 16
3. A bad temper and its consequences. Gen. chap. 4.
- 4 How to have a happy home life. Eph, 6:1-9.
- 5 The godly walk in the home. Ps. 101.
6. The example of Jesus. 2:51-52.

COMMENT

The house of Obed-edom was blessed because of the presence of the Ark of the Covenant in his house. He felt the divine influence of spiritual presence, This made the home life better and this was blessing enough although many other things were bestowed. The home life can be, and always is blessed by the presence of true religion in the family. The home life cannot be what it should be, if the family altar is taken away.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

1. Do we realize the importance of the home life?
- 2, Does religion fill our home life?
3. Have we experienced the joy of home life?

MARCH 12, 1922

Topic: "Habits, good and bad." Prov. 4:23-27; Heb. 10:23-25.

BIBLE READINGS

1. The Apostles habit, should be ours. Acts 2:42.
2. Reasons for destroying evil habits. Rom. 14:12.
3. The results of presumptuous sin. Num. 15:30; 2 Peter 2:20,
4. The results of sin on posterity. Ex. 20:4.6.
5. Our duty to God. Deut. 5:32; 28:14; Joshua 1:7.
6. The fruits of right living. Gal. 5:22-26.

COMMENT

Habits are easily formed, and when once formed are hard to get rid of. This fact should make us careful about our actions. It has been said, "that if we sow an act, we reap a habit; if we sow a habit, we reap a character; and if we sow a character, we reap a destiny." If this is true, how important are our acts.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

1. What are our habits, moral or immoral?
2. Are we habitually prompt in the performance of our duty?
3. If our habits are bad, have we tried to change them?

MARCH 19, 1922.

Topic: "What does following Christ mean?" Matt. 16:24-29; John 10:27-30; 12:26.

BIBLE READINGS

1. Paul's exhortation. 1 Cor. 11:1.
2. What Peter says about following. 1 Peter 2:21.
3. How Peter and John answered the Jews. Acts 4:19.
4. The results of following Christ. John 4:14.
5. The result of not following Christ. Mark 16:16.
6. What we are to do. 1 Cor. 16:13; 15:58.

COMMENT

To follow Christ requires a sacrifice of self and selfishness. We must take up the cross. That cross, burden or care, must be more than a cross; it must be His Cross. Something done or borne for His sake. The wicked unbelieving world have crosses, but not His cross. We must forsake all and follow Christ. He that does anything short of that is not worthy of Christ and His blessings.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

1. Have we ever given this question serious consideration?
 2. What is essential to following Christ?
- What proof have we to present that we follow Christ?

MARCH 26, 1922

Topic: What our country owes to Home Missionaries. Luke 10:1-17

BIBLE READINGS

1. The Saviour's plan of work. Luke chap. 10.
2. His promise of divine help. Matt, 28:20.
3. Where Missionary work began. Acts chap. 2.
4. The results of not appreciating the work of missions. Acts 18:6
5. Universal praise for God's goodness. Psa. 100
6. In whose name shall we labor? Psa. 20.

COMMENT

Jesus Christ sent out seventy disciples two and two together. They went into all the surrounding country and villages. They preached and healed the sick and soon were masters of the situation, the devils being subject to them.

Through the efforts of Home Missionaries and others teaching the truth, evils one by one have been brought into such disrepute that our country, with all its faults stands before the world as the champion of peace and freedom.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

1. What have home missions done for our country?
2. Can our country ever fully repay what it owes to Home missions?
3. Do we appreciate Home Missionary efforts in our country?

April 2, 1922

Topic: Better Bible reading. Deut. 6:1-9 Consecration meeting.

BIBLE READINGS

1. Why read the Bible. Psa 19:7
2. Why study the Bible. Psa. 119:98
3. Our Saviour sets us an example. Luke 4:16-21
4. Ezra read the Bible to the people. Neh. chap. 9
5. Good results of reading the Bible. Neh. chap. 13
6. What Isaiah says about God's law. Isa. 8:20.

COMMENT

In the beginning of the written word of God, the children of Israel were commanded to read the word to their children and teach them its meaning. There may be much Bible reading, but Bible study after the reading is "Better Bible Reading." It was good for the Ethiopian to read the Bible, but when Phillip explained it to him, it was "Better Bible Reading."

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

1. Do we recognize the importance of Bible reading?
2. Do we daily read the Bible?
3. Do we make it the subject of our meditations?

EVANGELISTIC WORK STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

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Name of Worker.	Station.	Number of villages in district.		Villages in which there are christians.	Number of Baptisms.	Number of christians in district.	Number of Enquirers.	Number of weekly services held.	Number of volunteer workers.	Number of persons able to read.	Collection for year.	Number of bible portions & tracts sold.	Number of marriages by christian rites.	Number of burials by christian rites.	Nights spent away from home on acct of work
		Number of villages in district.	Number of villages worked.												
Hukm Chand	Imli Kheri.	50	35	9		81	65		1		2 14				50
Mihi Lal Piyara Singh.	Nauserheri.	45	28	6	4	32	43	2	2	1	12	27		1	52 32
N. S. Hardy.	Jawalapur west.	19	19	5		60	75	1	2	1	2 10	40		2	42
Mul Chand.	Shnhpur.	18	18	3	5	51	12	1	2	3	30		1	5	30
Shabrati	Bhagwanpur.	22	22	18	4	407	13	1	1		12 3				42
Prem Dass.	Sirichandi.	25	25	7		128	25	1			1 1 6			1	48
Surat Masih.	Jawanlapur. east.	15	15	8	2	152	50				8 1 4	105		3	40
Rev. E. Fisk.	Rurki Church.		7		3	33	6	3	2	20	105 4			4	15
S. Dal Chand.	Hardwar colporteur.					members.					944				
Worker's Mela Book Sales.											500				
District half occupied, Total.		194	162	56	15	911	283	6	8	13	50 9 9	172	1	12	336
Grand Total.		194	169	56	18	944	289	6	10	33	155 13 9	1616	1	16	351

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