

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright by Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 16

PAUL AT ATHENS.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 17:16-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—In him we live, and move and have our being.—Acts 17:28.

Athens! What a name to conjure with. Athens has always epitomized the acme of intellectualism, culture, art, and esthetic accomplishment. Driven from Berea and alone, Paul fled to the coast and taking ship crossed over to the Thessalonian peninsula. Entering the city—he beholds its stately, meets its philosophers and views its moral degradation and its myriad manifestations of heathenism. Outwardly cultured, molding the thought of the world, yet it passed from its pinnacle of power because it knew not God. Paul saw the pantheism of the cultured Stoics and the Epicureans, who because of their distant and but little concerned gods, enjoyed the pleasure of wealth and ease.

I. Paul Brought to Trial (vv. 16-21). Such sights stirred the spirit of Paul. The marvel is how indifferent we may become in the presence of the great spiritual poverty of our time. His spirit stirred within him, when he saw the city crowded with idols. As Paul followed his custom and began his preaching in the synagogue he also took advantage of the opportunity to do open-air work in the market place. Here a small group and there another. This he did daily until the teachers (v. 18) began to take knowledge of his presence in their city. Some in contempt called him a "babbler," while others concluded that he represented some new religion, though he set before them the same message of salvation in Jesus Christ which had caused such remarkable results elsewhere. That they might hear him more fully and without the interruption of the mart of trade, Paul is taken to the Areopagus, or Mars Hill, where from time immemorial the greatest criminals had been sentenced and the most solemn questions of religion settled.

II. The Unknown Made Known, (vv. 22-29). Such idle speculation (v. 21) was of no value to the Athenians. This Paul knew, yet he began his address in a most conciliatory manner (v. 22 R. V.). He would win their favorable attention before he called them to repentance. Keenly observant, Paul had seen among the many inscriptions one "to the unknown God," and this one whom in ignorance they worshiped, he would set forth. Many today are in blindness, seeking to know God when he has already been made manifest (to be seen). (John 1:18; John 5:20; John 14:9; II Cor. 4:6.) It is man's own fault if he does not know God (Rom. 1:20-22, 28; II Cor. 4:4), and no knowledge is more important (John 17:3). Paul's opening words in verse 24 were but to seize a well-known object of their street decoration and discussions and with it to lead on to the great truth he yearned to have them comprehend. This caught the philosophers as well as the idle curious. God is not a philosophic conception of the mind. He cannot be confined to temples made with hands nor does he need the services of our hands, seeing he created all things and giveth to all things life. Paul's next point was that "He hath made of one every nation of men." As yet how little men really believe that truth—witness the European conflict and the economic, racial and social differences of this land. Negro segregation and Asiatic exclusion are but illustrations of our separation from the teaching of the brotherhood of man. But this brotherhood is not alone for altruistic service but "that they should seek God." This was his great and glorious purpose in creating the nations of the earth, in setting the seasons in motion, to minister to their needs, and in appointing the bounds of their habitations; yet how far man has departed from that ideal (Rom. 1:28). It is of the highest importance that men should seek God and he is not difficult to find for those who seek him (Jer. 29:13).

III. What the Athenians Lacked (vv. 30-34). Thus far Paul's auditors must have followed him keenly, and it was the goal toward which he had been driving so relentlessly. Such sublime conceptions, keen logic and quotations from their writers won their attention. He then delivered a keen thrust at this, the "psychological moment," by calling upon them to "repent." The Athenians lacked a realizing sense of the personality of God—that man could have personal and intimate relations with God or that a man could or had risen from the dead. Any candid seeker after truth who will examine the evidence will be convinced of the truth that Jesus of Nazareth, crucified upon a Roman cross, rose from the dead. These Athenians also lacked the ability to accept this fact and to yield their lives in obedience to it, and so some tried to sneer away the truth, but that did not alter it.

Some were amused, and some evidenced a curious interest, saying, "We will hear this again," but certain men, Dionysius and Damaris, "believed." Such has ever been the manner of the reception of glad tidings.

FOR THE CHILDREN

A Sleepy Time Story About an Interesting Little Animal.

GAY FELLOW OF THE WOODS.

Amusing Ways of the Raccoon—Very Dainty in His Feeding—Catches Fish Like His Big Brother, the Bear. Things For Young Folks to Know—A Prize Baby.

This evening, said Uncle Ben to Polly Ann and little Ned, I am going to tell you about

MOOWEESUK, THE COON.

Mooweesuk, the little coon, builds his house in the very quietest spot in the wood, far from inquisitive neighbors. When twilight shadows gather and the big, round, yellow moon creeps over the mountain little Mooweesuk comes out of his house to look about and feed on frogs and fishes.

The coon is a joyous little animal and is very particular to wash, when possible, all food before eating it. Coons are fond of many things, roots, clams, fish, the eggs of birds and sweet corn being much appreciated by these little wood folk.

When they go out for a walk the mother always leads the way, and the children follow, bear fashion, in single file behind her.

The coon can also walk on its hind feet, sitting up like bruta.

Mooweesuk relishes most things found in the woods and when hungry will eat ants, worms and beetles, found by grubbing in hollow logs. Coons are very fond of sweet sap, turtles and watercress and wintergreen berries. In order to get the turtle meat they drop a stone upon its shell and crack it. The little chaps also relish chicken and pumpkin seeds.

The coon has a very clever way of catching his fish. Like the bear, he knows how to flip it out of the water with his paw. But in addition to this he has learned how to attract the fish to the surface by dipping his whiskers into the water and moving them slightly. Mr. Finny is a bit curious, comes too close to the surface and is flipped out of the water by Mooweesuk's paw.

The coon makes a most entertaining pet, as he is full of mischief and a droll little creature and has a childish pleasure in new playthings.

Presence of Mind.

A boy in northern Alabama recently, while coming from the postoffice along a country road, saw on the other side of a narrow valley and a large stream over which there was no bridge the cabin of a neighbor beginning to catch fire at one end. The lad yelled an alarm, but the inmates, who he rightly believed were at supper and whom he could glimpse through an open door, failed to hear him. He was carrying some rolled papers that had come in the mail. Having seen or heard of a megaphone he quickly tore off wrappers, rolled the broad sheets into a cone and began to roar through the little end: "Maynard, Maynard! Fire! Fire! Fire!" This the people heard, or enough of the strange noise to excite their curiosity, and they came out to discover the flames and quickly put them out. The boy may have been given credit for quick thinking; he certainly deserved it.

A Pretty Baby Boy.

Recently there was held in New York city a "baby week," which ended in a parade, in which several hundred little



Photo by American Press Association. MRS. HEARST AND BABY JOHN RYAN.

people took part. John Ryan, eight months old, who was adjudged the most perfect baby, won the first prize, a gold cup. The lady who is holding John in her arms is Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, who gave the cup to John. Ten other babies received gold medals. The first thing Baby John did when Mrs. Hearst gave him the cup was to try to put it in his mouth. He failed because his mouth was too small. The hundreds of other babies present looked on, but without the slightest evidence of envy.

The Tea Party.

There are two of us and our guests are three.

And that makes five to have some tea. The fluffy chick and the Teddy bear are waiting patiently for their share. But neither of them can have any at all until after Golden, our loveliest doll. Such has ever been the manner of the reception of glad tidings.

For Small Fry Prepare Growth Building Suppers



PUTTING IT AWAY.

(Prepared by the department of agriculture.)

BESIDES milk, it is highly important that the child also get plenty of good, well cooked bread and other cereal foods, enough meat, fish, poultry, eggs or meat substitutes, such as thoroughly cooked dried beans, butter and other wholesome fats, and particularly vegetables and fruits. Sugar also is valuable, and the child should get simple sweets, but not between meals or at times and in such quantities that it will interfere with his appetite for normal food.

Milk, being a liquid, is sometimes classed with water, tea and coffee simply as a beverage by those who do not understand its value as food. This is a great mistake. If all the water were to be driven off from a quart of tea or coffee almost nothing would be left, and the little that remained would have little or no value as food. If, on the other hand, the water were driven off from a quart of whole milk there would be left about half a cupful of the very best food substances, including butter fat, a kind of sugar not so sweet as granulated sugar and known as "milk sugar," and also materials which are needed to make muscles, bones, teeth and other parts of the body. All these valuable food substances are ordinarily either dissolved or floating in the water of milk.

Besides all this nourishment, milk contains a very small amount of a substance or substances now thought to help the body of the child to make good use of other foods. For this reason milk is often called "growth promoting." Apparently nothing can serve so well as the basis for the diet of the healthy child.

Compared with most other foods milk contains much lime, but very little iron. Spinach and other green vegetables and egg yolks are, on the other hand, very rich in iron. This is one reason why combinations of egg yolks and milk and of vegetables and milk are recommended so often for children's diet.

When milk is given to babies the chill is usually taken from it. It is safe to do this for all young children. Teach your child to take a quart of milk daily. When milk is used as a drink it should be sipped, not gulped down.

Beautiful Tresses.

Fresh air is as necessary to the health of the hair as it is to the health of the lungs. The woman who is not guided by this truth has hair which, as a rule, is "matted down" and of an unattractive shade. The outdoor girl, whose coiffure is blown about by the wind, usually has a head of hair that is full of life and vigor and its coloring is fine. Fresh air and plenty of brushing, with the shampoo and gentle massaging of the scalp, will often make "sticky" hair healthy.

Delicious Salad.

One quart of finely cut apples, one pint of watercress, one Neufchatel cheese, one-half cupful of French dressing or one cupful of mayonnaise, four stuffed olives. The watercress is picked from the stems and mixed with the apples. Put in salad bowl, which is lined with shredded lettuce. Rub the cheese through strainer or fruit press, spread over top and cover with French dressing or mayonnaise. Garnish with four stuffed olives cut into three rings.

For Hot Weather Wear Try This Picturesque Sunshade



THE small hat will always be a hallmark of certain types of good dressing. Meanwhile summer suns are calling out a variety of huge brimmed hats, especially for sports. The one pictured is especially chic for beach wear, a novelty straw faced with salmon pink crepe and headed with a wreath of padded leaves, glistening berries and pastel flowers.

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1916	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1916	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting \$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course) 14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course) 7.00	6.00	5.00

Business course for students in other departments:
Stenography 10.50 9.00 7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument 7.00 6.00 5.00
Com. Law, Com. Ceog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.. 2.10 1.80 1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term. Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other countries and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Fall Term opens September 13, 1916. Get Ready!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky

A GREAT CONVENTION

July 18-20 There will be held in St. Paul, Minn., the National Prohibition Convention. It will nominate candidates for president and vice-president. It will also write the platform upon which the Prohibitionists of the nation will make their appeal to the citizens of the United States. It will be a great convention. Extensive preparations are being made and a large attendance is expected. Many predict an attendance of 8000 to 10,000 from outside the city. You may be surprised at this; but go with us and you will likely return saying: "The half hath not been told."

And there will be no drinking, and not much, if any smoking. It will be a great, clean, sober convention of patriotic, God-fearing, serious-minded citizens.

The women will also be there. And they will not have to ask for the right to suffrage. The Prohibition Party has stood for the right of women to the ballot for forty years. And it will not be a one-plank platform. All the so-called progressive legislation of recent years has been first advocated by the Prohibition Party. It has been in the van of progress for forty years.

Nor will it be a gathering of cranks, of "long haired men and short haired women." There you will find sane, thinking men, men of character and poise, of brain and culture. We will have a number of recent additions to our ranks, men who have long fought "the booze devil," that criminal traffic and have at last concluded that it is inconsistent to talk prohibition and vote the same tickets as saloon keepers, brewers and distillers. Many

have talked "dry" and voted "wet." There is not a distillery, brewery or saloon in this country the license of which was not issued by Democratic and Republican officials under laws made by the Republican party. God-fearing men, home-loving men are getting tired of such fellowships and well they may.

Among our new recruits are such noted men as Hon. J. F. Hanly, ex-governor of Indiana, Hon. Eugene Foss, three times governor of Mass., Hon. Wm. Sulzer, ex-governor of New York and 18 years a member of Congress, Hon. H. R. Hobson, ex-congressman, and many others. Go if you can. At least watch the papers for reports.

L. L. Pickett.

Then I'll Come Back to You

By LARRY EVANS

Author of "Once to Every Man"

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Black Diamonds, the hardest substance that is known to man.