

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Comments By
Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, D. D.
 Pastor of the Washington St. Congregational Church and the Marion Lawrence Sunday School, Toledo, Ohio.

For Sunday, June 11, 1916

LESSON TITLE: "Sowing and Reaping."

LESSON TEXT: Gal. 6:1-10. Memorize vs. 1, 2.

GOLDEN TEXT: "God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Gal. 6:10.

I. The Most Comforting Text

What is the most comforting text in the world? In any choice you make, account must be taken of this one: "God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Here is something you can ALWAYS depend upon. It is an encouragement to the man who does right, even if he does not seem to prosper. It assures the punishment of the wicked, even if their devices seem to win out. The moral universe is not run by chance or by changing notions. There are laws, good laws, made by the good, wise God, which protect and encourage men.

II. The Man at Fault

The Bible exhorts us to help the man who is overtaken in any trespass, considering how apt we are ourselves to fall. The restoration of a man who has done wrong depends in part upon the man, in part upon us, in part upon God. Let us not make the man's part and God's part harder. To help the man may lay some burdens upon us, but in bearing one another's burdens, we fulfill the law of Christ. And somebody has borne burdens for us, too! Along with our sense of justice, which makes us judge our brother, let us be sure we possess a sense of charity, which makes us forgive and help him.

Some burdens can be shared with others. Some we must carry alone—with God! There are loads we gladly choose to carry for our homes, our churches, our city. Some burdens they also carry for us, they help us bear all burdens more bravely. Shall we permit institutions to exist which impose burdens on society—on men and women, on little children born and yet unborn? A negative answer blotted out slavery. It will soon blot out the saloon.

III. The Progress of Prohibition

The saloon is beginning to reap, more fully, what it has been sowing. Therefore the abolition of the saloon proceeds steadily and surely. Society is determined to get rid of poverty and crime. The latter are caused and increased by drink. The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics found that 39 per cent of the inmates of almshouses have been brought to that condition thru their own drink habit, while 10 per cent additional were there because of the drinking of parents or guardians. "Poverty and intemperance form a vicious circle." One straw—and a big one—which shows how the anti-saloon wind is blowing, is in the fact that the number of daily papers which refuse liquor advertisements is constantly growing. There are now sixty such papers in Ohio as against thirty-five last year. There are now 840 daily papers in the United States refusing liquor "ads," as against 520 last year. The number includes many of the largest and leading papers in our big cities. In addition there are many weekly papers and monthly magazines which have absolutely "dry" columns.

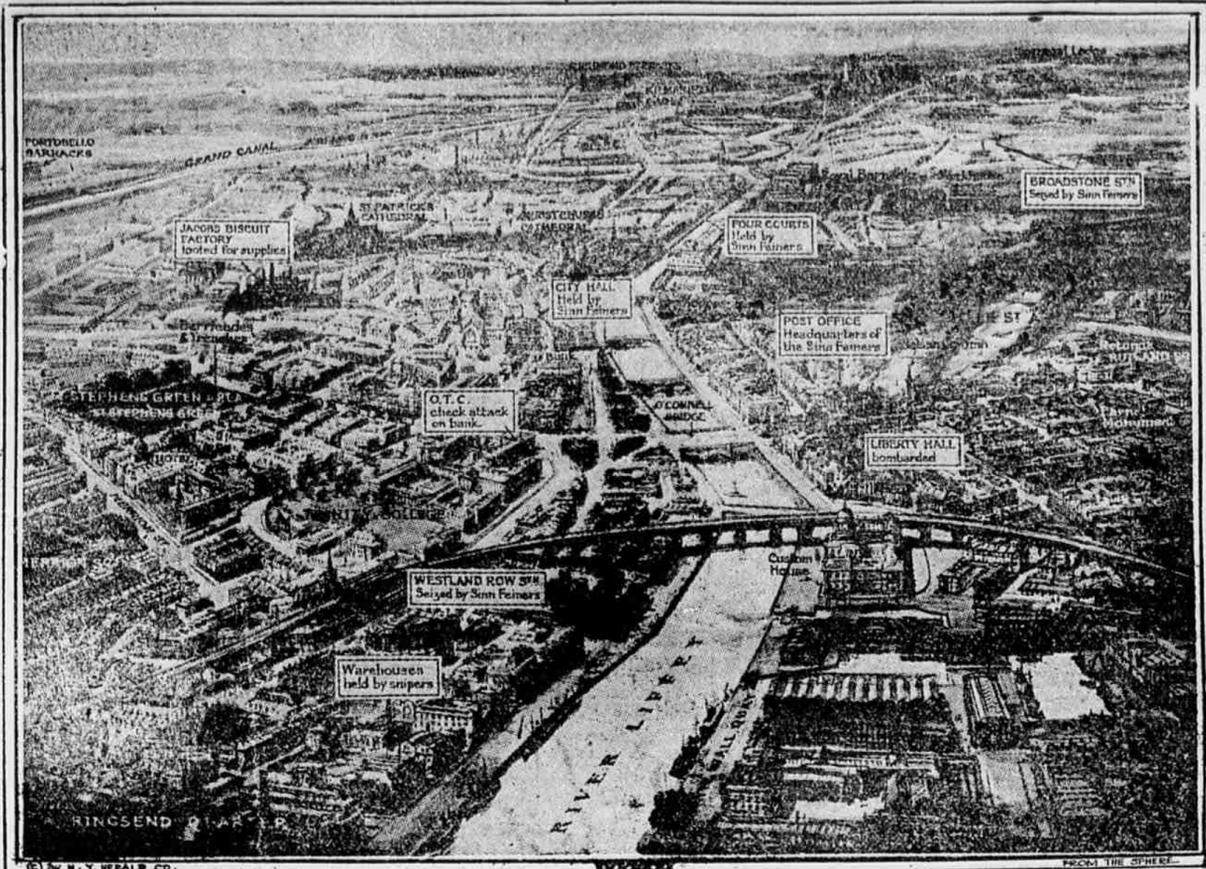
Prohibition progresses! Better join the forward moving hosts!

IV. The Drug Habit

One of the most dangerous habits today is the use of narcotics and drugs. Some people get into the habit thru the ignorant use of medicines sold to them. Others are injured by the prescriptions of incompetent physicians. Some seek drugs as others seek drink. The time has come to speak plainly about the dangers which lie in the unguided use of drugs and medicines.

A young man, very popular in his city, called on a young lady one night. After he had gone the father of the girl found a case, with a hypodermic set in it, in the hall where it had been dropped by the young man. It was a startling revelation of his habits. The growth of insanity and the other evils incident to the use of drugs has made a drastic law against their use an absolute necessity. There should be teaching in the home, the public school, the Sunday school, and the public press, upon the evils of the drug habit and the ways in which people are led into it.

SCENE OF IRISH REBELLION, WHICH FIGURES IN SIR ROGER CASEMENT'S TRIAL



VIEW OF DUBLIN LOOKING WESTWARD UP THE RIVER LIFFEY, SHOWING POSITIONS HELD BY THE SINN FEINERS

Here is shown the scene of the Irish rebellion which figured in the capture of Sir Roger Casement, who now faces trial for high treason and a possible sentence to death. With him on the same charge will be tried Daniel J. Bailey, the Irish soldier who landed on the Irish coast with Casement from a German submarine. The date of the trial has not been set, but it probably will take place in the near future.

MEN WHO LIVE ON STILTS

Turpentine Gatherers and Shepherders of Parts of France

The people live on sixteen foot stilts in the remarkable turpentine growing country of France. They do these stilts after breakfast. They do not remove them again till it is time for bed.

There are two reasons for the wearing of stilts in the turpentine country. One is the turpentine gathering. The other is the herding of great flocks.

The turpentine comes from the maritime pine. The tree is tapped, a shingle is inserted, and from the shingle is hung a tiny bucket, into which the turpentine drips. The tapping process is like that used on the American sugar maple.

Young pine trees are tapped low, but with each year's passage the incision is made higher up, so that it is not long before most of the trees are tapped twenty or thirty feet from the ground.

Hence the huge stilts of the workmen. On these stilts they traverse the flat country, covering five or six yards with each stride, and quickly and easily collect the turpentine that overflows the little buckets hanging high up in the trees.

It is for herding also that the stilts are useful. The country is very flat, and the herdsman, unless he continually climbed a tree, would be unable to keep all the members of his huge flock in sight. But, striding about on his stilts, he commands a wide prospect; he is always, as it were, upon a hill.

The stilt wearers carry a fifteen foot staff with a round, flat top like a dinner plate. When it is lunch time or when they are tired they plant upright under them the staff and sit down on its round, flat top. Then in comfort seated so dizzily high, they eat and rest and chatter—a strange sight to behold.

171,000 Shocks.

It has been very generally believed that earthquakes and volcanoes are in some way connected in their origin. And it is undoubtedly a fact that earthquakes usually precede or accompany volcanic eruptions. All the great regions of volcanic activity, again, are also centres of seismic disturbances. At the same time, there are great areas subject to earthquake shocks, as in India and many parts of Central Asia, which are far removed from volcanic centers. Those who argue for the interdependence of the two phenomena may, however, maintain that the forces which produce the earthquakes would, if more powerful, or if the earth's crust were thinner, result in active volcanoes. Comte F. de Montessus de Ballore maintains that earthquakes and volcanoes are independent of each other. This conclusion is the result of the comparison of a large number of records of earthquakes, the above work containing references to 171,434 distinct shocks. This is probably the largest number which has ever been collected on this subject.—London Globe.

Flowers for the Home Garden

Here are more of the desirable flowers for home cultivation. The list gives a general idea of the height and color of the species. It is time to plant them now.

COSMOS—Comes in pink, red and white; blooms from August to frost; grows from five to eight feet high; very beautiful; makes a good screen for back fence.

GYPSOPHILA—Color white; blooms from June to September; grows from six to 24 inches high; good for cutting; make three or four plantings.

LARKSPUR—Colors blue, white, pink; blooms in June and July; grows from six to 36 inches high; one of the best blue flowers.

LOBELIA—Colors white, blue; blooms continuously from June to September; grows from four to 18 inches high; good for edges and masses.

MARIGOLD—Colors pale gold to orange; blooms from July to frost; grows from six to 36 inches high; dwarf varieties good for edges.

MIGNONETTE—Colors from golden to reddish yellow; blooms from July to September; grows from six to 18 inches high; make second planting in August; valued for its fragrance.

MOONFLOWER—Colors blue and white; blooms from August to frost; grows from six inches to 30 feet; should be started under glass, one of the best climbers.

MORNING GLORY—Comes in variety of colors; blooms from July to October; grows from one to 10 feet; rapid grower; good for covering fences.

NASTURTIUM—Comes in various colors; blooms from July to frost; grows from five inches to five feet; very prolific; good for cutting.

PANSY—Colors various; blooms from May to frost; grows from six to eight inches; best results are obtained by buying young plants.

PINKS—Colors white, pink, rose; blooms from August to frost; grows from eight to 18 inches high; an old favorite.

POPPY—Comes in variety of colors; blooms from July to October; grows from four to ten inches high; very effective in masses.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Comes in variety of colors; blooms from June to October; grows from six to 24 inches high; delicate pencillings.

SALVIA—Color scarlet; blooms from August to frost; grows from six to 36 inches high; the brightest of all red flowers; excellent for cutting.

SUNFLOWER—Color yellow; blooms from August to October; grows from two to seven feet; quick grower; good for screening unsightly fences, etc.

SWEET ALYSSUM—Color, white; blooms from May to frost; grows from four to 10 inches in height; a favorite edging plant.

SWEET PEA—Comes in variety of colors; blooms from June to October; grows from four inches to six feet high; best results are obtained by starting indoors and setting out last of April.

VERBENA—Comes in variety of colors; blooms from July to frost; grows from six to 18 inches high; prolific bloomer; good for cutting.

ZINNIA—Comes in variety of brilliant colors; blooms from July to frost; grows from eight to 24 inches high; dwarf, red variety excellent for borders.

SOME FACTS ABOUT IVORY.

Waste Product of One Manufacturer May Be of Value to Another.

One of the interesting sights of London is the ivory market where, during the periodical sales, the floors of the great warehouses are fairly covered with tusks of all sizes and qualities.

There is absolutely no waste in the manufacture of articles from ivory, for the small shavings from billiard balls are used in making inlaid work. Therefore at an ivory sale not only whole tusks are disposed of, but various assortments of different sized pieces. The waste product of one manufacture may be of the greatest value to another. The most valuable ivory is used for making billiard balls, and to be perfect a tusk must be absolutely sound and solid, without a suspicion of a flaw or crack, and must measure only a trifle more than the regulation billiard ball, otherwise it will cut to waste. As a preparation for the sale floor the inside of the tusks is thoroughly cleaned by means of wads attached to long sticks. Thus the exact length of the hollow is shown and flaws that are not seen on the outside are often revealed. The increasing scarcity of ivory has brought about an increasing rise in the price. In thirty-five years the price per hundredweight has risen from \$250 to \$825. In bulk ivory averages about \$10,000 per ton.

Feminine Facts.

Drunkness is rare, smoking common, among Japanese women.

A woman's brain declines in weight after the age of thirty.

Grecian women had very long feet.

Hottentot women cut off a finger joint when they remarry.

Ellen Terry is passionately fond of cats.

Brides in Australia are pelted with rose leaves.

In Africa wives are sold for two packets of hair pins.

Patti sleeps with a silk scarf about her neck.

In nature the Esquimaux women are the shortest on earth.

No photographs are ever taken of women in China.

KOREAN CHARACTERISTICS.

A Peaceable and Hospitable Agricultural People.

That the Korean is uncommercial, unwarlike and submissive is no good proof that he is unfit for self-government. He comes of stock entirely different from that of his two great neighbors—China, the merchant nation, and Japan, the warrior—and shows entirely different characteristics.

The Koreans are essentially an agricultural people; their customs and traditions seem to demonstrate that they were at one time pastoral nomadic tribes. They are undoubtedly of Turanian origin, with a strong admixture of Chinese and Manchurian, in consequence of the many invasions to which they have been subjected from the very beginning of their history, but they seem to lack the strain of fighting Malay blood which is so evident in the composition of the warlike Japanese.

On the contrary, they are characterized by a peaceable and hospitable disposition, though they have fought well when they have had to fight, and have showed themselves at times far ahead of their neighbors in inventive genius.—Century.

A French Shorthand Machine.

A new shorthand machine has just been brought out in France by M. Charles Bivort, and is named by him the "Stenophile." M. Bivort has based his system on the application of the ordinary printed letters and his methods of syllable writing. By decomposing some thousands of words and dividing the sounds he has established a new alphabet of syllables, which can be applied to most of the words in the French language and those of Latin origin and to most foreign languages. The machine is something like the typewriter in appearance, and the keys are divided into two rows, ten of which are for each hand, and each time a key is struck a syllable is written. There is another set of keys for figures and signs, and also a special arrangement for changing the keyboard for a foreign language. The speed of the machine depends, of course, entirely on the operator, but according to the inventor a pupil soon writes fifty words a minute, and after some little time attains a normal speed of 125 to 150 words a minute.—English World's Work.

Jumble of Tongues.

There are towns in Hungary, and small towns too, where from seven to ten dialects are constantly being used. On the Gallician frontier there is in a lovely valley the old town of Eperjes. The number of its inhabitants does not exceed 12,000. To this day the good people of Eperjes are in the habit of talking or being talked to in six different dialects. An ordinary household will include a Slovak man servant, a Hungarian coachman, a German cook and a Polish chambermaid. What is still more remarkable, each grade of society will tenaciously cling to its own language for centuries.

Cod Liver Oil for Plants.

A woman who owns two splendid-looking plants which keep green and vigorously though their habitat is an apartment, says that she attributes their good health entirely to an occasional dose of cod liver oil. She has found a large spoonful of this medicine, from time to time, better than any of the fertilizers usually advised, and not more expensive.

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