

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 23
THE SPIRIT OF LIFE.

LESSON TEXT—Romans 8:12-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—As many as are led by the spirit of God, these are the sons of God.—Rom. 8:14.

The connection of this lesson with the others of the series is in the fact that this chapter is a panegyric regarding the spirit-filled life, the coming of which we have so recently studied. Read prayerfully in this connection Gal. 5:22, 26. We somehow feel that we ought to study this entire chapter rather than that portion assigned. The key to the whole is found in verse thirty-seven, "We are more than conquerors." If conquerors, how be more than conquerors? Very simple. Some victories leave the victor so exhausted that he cannot possess or enjoy his victory; not so the spirit-filled Christian for he is "more than conqueror."

Previously in this epistle the spirit is mentioned but once (5:15); in this chapter he is mentioned nineteen times. Over what is the spirit-filled man conqueror?

I. Over the Condemnation of Sin, v. 1. The spirit-filled Christian lives in another realm than that of the flesh (v. 9). The spirit removes us from the realm to that of the spirit, quickening us (i. e., making us alive who were dead in sin) to condemn sin in the flesh and enabling us to "walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit."

II. Conquerors Over the Power and Dominion of Sin, v. 24. While we still have the body yet it is our privilege, through the spirit's power at work within us, to put to death its deeds every day and each minute (Gal. 5:16, 22, 23). To live otherwise is to displease God (v. 5). Those who surrender their lives to the control of the indwelling spirit are "sons of God" and therefore "free from the law of sin and death" (v. 2), for the same spirit that "raised from the dead" (v. 11) not alone makes us sons but gives us the same power.

As long as we are under laws and ordinances we are "children" (Gal. 4:3 R. V.), but when we live the life of liberty in Christ Jesus we are led, not by these outward laws, but by a living spirit as "sons" (Gal. 5:18).

III. Conquerors Over Fear, v. 15. The righteousness of the law is fulfilled in us "who walk not after the flesh but after the spirit" (v. 4) and having received the "spirit of adoption" (i. e., being placed as sons) we cringe not before God in terror, nor call him a tyrant, or even ruler, but exclaim "Abba, my father." As "sons" we are spiritually minded and have "life and peace" (v. 6, Gal. 4:6).

IV. Conquerors Over Suffering, v. 18. We are joint heirs with Jesus "if so be we suffer with him." Our position and heirship in Christ involves our participation in his sufferings (Gal. 5:17, II Tim. 2:11, 12, Acts 14:22). What we often call afflictions are only discomforts and frequently the results of our own foolish carelessness. But as contrasted with his glory there is no comparison. Only eternity will enable us to comprehend what it means to be made perfect through suffering (Phil. 3:10, II Tim. 2:12, Heb. 5:8). If we are heirs of all God has and all that God is, we are likewise an heir just as Christ is, and to the extent that Christ is an heir and hence to his sufferings (we suffer with him) though we are even there more than conquerors for like him we too shall rise triumphant "over all things."

V. Conquerors Over Vanity, v. 20. This glory is contrasted with the creation now subject to vanity, but which is in degradation by comparison. The creature (v. 21) (i. e., creation) was made subject not willingly but by reason of him who subjected it in hope that the creature should yet be delivered from the bondage to the principles of death and decay into the glorious liberty, or the liberty of the glory, of the children of God.

VI. Conquerors Over Infirmities, v. 26. The believer's all-sufficiency and perfect security in the Lord Jesus, we may not have all we want yet we have all we need (Phil. 4:19). This sufficiency is in the privilege we possess in praying "according to the will of God"—we know not how to pray as we ought but the spirit maketh intercession for us (v. 26); so also Christ, "who is at the right hand of God," intercedes for us (v. 34). The spirit knows the mind of God the father, teaches us how to pray and at times places a yearning in our hearts too deep for our own comprehension.

Even God must search the heart to know the mind of the spirit (v. 27) and in this God does "exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think" (Eph. 3:20).

At other times he enables us to pray with the spirit and the understanding as well (I Cor. 14:15). If the spirit leads us in our prayers our petitions will be "according to the will of God" and therefore granted (I John 5:14, 15).

In this praying and being guided by the spirit we will overcome our infirmities.

VII. Conquerors Over All Things, v. 28. The crowning privilege the spirit-filled life has, is in knowing that all things work together for good and hence we are free from all possible anxiety of heart under any and all circumstances. Whatever comes to me is a part of his "all things" and therefore I should be grateful because the outcome will be good. We are not fore-ordained to salvation irrespective of what we may be or do but we are fore-ordained as believers "to be conformed to the image of his Son" (v. 29). Thus those who become candidates are those elected.

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

Maj. Robert R. Moton of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., was selected to succeed Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., at a meeting of the special committee of the trustees of the Institute. The choice was unanimous. The committee making the selection was composed of Seth Low, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees; Frank Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, Edgar A. Bancroft, W. W. Campbell and Victor H. Tulane.

Major Moton will not be installed as head of the famous Negro Institute until the commencement exercises in May, 1916. Until that time he will give his services to the campaign for the Booker T. Washington memorial fund.

The new head of Tuskegee has been commandant of cadets at Hampton since 1890. He was born in Virginia and is of pure Negro parentage.

In a statement issued by the committee it is declared that by the election of Major Moton, "the policies, aim and attitude of the institute will continue unchanged."



Robert Russa Moton.

In the death of the great Negro industrial leader, educator, and organizer, Dr. Booker T. Washington, the American nation has lost a great instrument for good; the Negro race in our nation a leader-mediator; the civilized world one of its champions of a great cause, writes F. Wilson Ellegor of Liberia, in a communication to the New York Times. There are times when even profound minds find it difficult to give out the fullest expressions of sentiment upon peculiar occasions and subjects—when words do not seem to give the significance they are employed to convey.

"A great Negro leader has fallen," "a mediator and friend of his race," or an active and indefatigable educator and industrialist, all convey the same meaning.

"Major Moton knows by intuition northern white people and southern white people. I have often heard the remark made that the southern white man knows more about the Negro in the South than anybody else. I will not stop here to debate that question, but I will add that colored men like Major Moton know more about the southern white man than anybody else on earth." was a remark made by Booker Washington.

"This thorough understanding of both races which Major Moton possesses has enabled him to give his students just the sort of practical and helpful advice and counsel that no white man who has not himself faced the peculiar conditions of the Negro could be able to give.

"I have seen Major Moton in a good many trying situations in which an ordinary man would have lost his head, but I have never seen him when he seemed to feel the least degraded or humiliated. I have learned from Major Moton that one need not belong to a superior race to be a gentleman.

"It has been through contact with men like Major Moton—clean, wholesome, high-souled gentlemen under black skins—that I have received a kind of education no books could impart. Whatever disadvantages one may suffer from being a part of what is called an 'inferior race,' a member of such a race has the advantage of not feeling compelled to go through the world, as some members of other races do, proclaiming their superiority from the housetops. There are some people in this world who would feel lonesome, and they are not all of them white people either, if they did not have someone to whom they could claim superiority."

When a Sunbury (Pa.) man pulled his horse out of the well into the thoughtless equine had fallen he found attached to one of its shoes a rusty bucket containing more than \$3,000 in Spanish gold. The money is supposed to have belonged to a hermit whom legend assigns residence in the vicinity 50 or more years ago.

Small practice can lead to great perfection in the art of laziness.

Four hundred years ago the average length of human life was between eighteen and twenty years. One hundred years ago the average human life was less than thirty. The average human life today reaches nearly forty years.

Switzerland now owns the St. Gothard tunnel and railway.

The Brazilian government estimates next year's revenue at \$189,650,000, and expenditures at \$174,254,000.

much, but fail to bring out the fullest measure of those elemental qualities that combined to make Mr. Washington the truly great man that he was.

Booker T. Washington was able in a very positive manner to give the demonstration of the fact that with opportunities and proper equipments millions of colored people would become capable of the highest mechanical and industrial training; he was able to prove the possibility of a good understanding and, what is more, of good feeling between the white and colored elements; he was able to prove that the individual sacrifice, perseverance, determination, thrift, energy, and steadfastness are unit builders of the useful community that must eventually turn out of its mold a prosperous, well-equipped people, rightly for a good place in the world. This is how we view the work of Booker Washington in Liberia, West Africa, where his name has become a household word and the Tuskegee model plant regarded as a valuable asset, an object lesson for any industrial effort.

I feel it my duty as one connected with Negro advancement work in Liberia, and deeply interested, too, in the industrial outlook of that country, to express in behalf of my colleagues there an appreciation for the life and work of that great opportunist man, whose career may be briefly summed up in the words: Veni, vidi, vici. He really came "as one born in due time," saw and grasped a necessity, and put into effect propaganda that must of necessity continue to be a workable and progressive monument erected for the wellbeing of the race in America.

Mr. Washington's death, then, should prove to be a signal for united thought and effort among the colored race in America, in all those ways that tend toward the uplift of thousands of the people. And to my mind the very best way to show appreciation for and loyalty to that devoted son of the race would be by uniting in encouraging and supporting in any and every possible way that wonderful "Washington monument" at Tuskegee.

The Negro must look to the schools for preparation for his work in life, and that he must erect schools and maintain them himself, was the declaration of Dr. A. P. Camphor, president of Central Alabama college, before the Central Alabama conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in delivering the principal address at the educational anniversary. An audience that filled every available bit of space in St. Paul's Methodist church at Birmingham heard his address, which was the feature of the day's work. He pleaded for greater interest in Negro education, paid a high tribute to the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in providing educational institutions for all people, and showed the unmistakable duty of the Negro of today to help more largely in the education of the Negro youth.

Just what was being done at Central Alabama college, the local institution maintained by the church for Negroes at Mason City, was told by the speaker. The choir from the school rendered music for the occasion.

An electric motor no bigger than a watch is said to produce one horse power.

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general educational value will be adhered to during the first year, the work of the sophomore term will include studies of corporation finance, banking, bookkeeping and economics. The final two years are to be devoted almost exclusively to work along strictly technical lines, with supplementary study in research problems in the laboratory.

Nothing makes a man feel so important as his ability to answer the questions of a small boy.

Sport Coat of White Chinchilla



Wool chinchilla in dark colors is an old favorite for winter coats, and is worn by men, women and children. It remained for the smart sport coat to bring out the unequalled fitness of white chinchilla for garments in which style is of as much importance as warmth, and both are essential to success.

White chinchilla appears with ever-increasing frequency in midwinter coats for little girls, and smart sport coats for women. The latter are cut in simple lines and long, like the coat pictured, or shaped like sweater coats. Many novel touches in little details of finishing make them interesting, and they are carefully and beautifully finished.

These points are demonstrated by the coat illustrated here very clearly. It has a big convertible collar which may be buttoned up about the ears, and the revers are faced with moire plush in black. Very accurate parallel rows of machine stitching ornament the coat at the bottom and adorn the collar, cuffs and pocket flaps. The buttons are white composition barred with black, except the two that fasten the metal belt across the front, which is finished with tabs of black at each side. These buttons are black with white rims.

The sleeves and body portion of the coat are lined with soft black satin, and the shaping of the sleeves and

Last Word in Winter Hats



The demands of the tourist and of those women who keep pace with the midwinter social affairs save the milliners' workrooms from utter desertion at this time. Soon they will be filled with workers preparing for spring, when everyone wants new headwear. But now they are quiet, and designers have leisure to occupy their time with matters of ornaments for the collure and hats for formal dress.

With the rich and beautiful fabrics and trimming stuffs at hand, it is no task for the designers to create the picturesque styles they love so well. In silk and metal laces, in malines and furs, and wonderful flowers, they find an inspiration.

Two of the latest models for dressy wear are shown in the picture above. One of them is of black chintilly lace and black satin and is merely a softly draped cape or cap of satin and a halo of lace wired and lifted near the front into becoming lines. A very small nosegay of fine blossoms is posed against the base of the crown, but the flowers are not visible in the picture. They are just the touch of color and gaiety that belongs on this model.

This is one of the few millinery creations which may be adapted to the young or the mature woman. A little less width of brim for the matron, and

Rich Colors and Garnitures. Costumes and wraps for afternoon and evening wear are in wonderful colorings. The most effective are sapphire and military blue, soft shades of green and empire green, purples, reds in all shades from garnet to Du-harry rose, various tones of yellow, including orange, gold and maize, and some soft shades of gray and brown.

The richness of the trimmings is decided, in beaded effects, in silver or gold lace and in paillettes of silver or of jet. Novelty buttons in gold, silver, enamel and jeweled effects give a smart touch to many gowns.

Favorite Color. Brown is one of the season's favorite colors, and is good in a number of shades. Hermit brown is of quite recent origin and has an earthy shade. Yellowish browns are shown in spring dress goods, especially mixtures. Castor, beige, tan, sand and African are ranked with the favorite shades. In all shades the coloring is dulled, never vivid.

HANDICRAFT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By A. NEELY HALL and DOROTHY PERKINS
(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

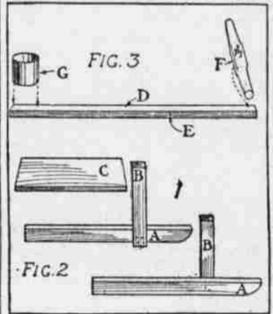
A SNOWBALL MORTAR.

A snowball mortar is a novelty that will add a great deal of sport to a snow battle. And the fact that it is a snow ball. And the fact that it is a snow ball. And the fact that it is a snow ball.



The runners (A, Fig. 2) are made of 2-by-4-inch material, about 4 feet in length. Their bow ends are curved like sled runners, to make them run over the ground easily. Cut the uprights B (Fig. 2) out of 2-by-4-inch material, making them about 24 inches long, and nail them to the sides of the runners, 16 inches from the bow ends, as shown in Fig. 2. Nail them securely, because the connections will be placed under a considerable strain.

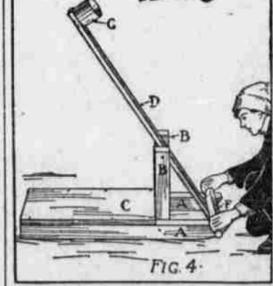
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when the mortar is "fired." The board C (Fig. 2) fastens to the top edges of the runners and holds them at the proper distance apart. It should measure about 12 inches wide, and should extend from the rear ends of the runners close up to the upright pieces B.

The top beam D (Figs. 3 and 4) should measure about 6 feet long and 4 or 5 inches wide. A board 1 inch thick will be better than a heavier piece, because it will be springy and will thus increase the throwing power of the mortar.

Pivot top beam D between uprights B, at a point about 30 inches from one end (E, Fig. 3). To pivot it, drive a long nail through each upright B into the edge of the board. It is necessary to place the nails at exactly the same



height and to drive them straight, in order to have the beam swing perfectly. By careful work you will have no difficulty in pivoting the beam. The handle-bar F (Figs. 3 and 4) should be a piece of 2-by-4-inch material about 30 inches long. The illustrations show the ends of this shaped round to make them easy to grasp. The pocket for snow balls is made out of a tin can. A tomato can will do. Fasten it to the long end of the top beam with several nails driven through the tin bottom. Figure 1 shows the position of the mortar when ready for loading with a snowball, and Fig. 4 shows how, by bringing the handle-bar forcibly against runners A, the snow ball is hurled forth from its pocket.

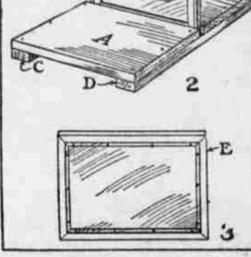
HOW TO COPY PICTURES.

By means of the glass reflecting frame shown in Fig. 1, it is possible to make an exact drawing of any picture that you may wish a copy of, and this apparatus is easily made.



All that you need for the construction are two boards (A and B), two crosspieces (C and D), and a small picture frame with the glass fastened securely in place (E, Figs. 2 and 3). Almost any small-sized picture frame will do, though one that has an opening about eight inches wide and ten

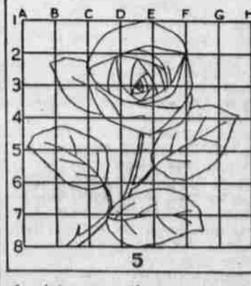
inches long is of the best size if you can get it. The boards A and B should be about one inch longer than the picture frame, and they should be square or nearly square. Place the pieces upon the pair of crosspieces C and D, with the edge of the picture frame slipped between them, as shown, and nail them to the crosspieces.



To make a copy of a picture, place it upon the left-hand side of the frame, and a piece of drawing paper on the right-hand side. Then, standing so that you can look into the left-hand

side of the glass of the frame, you will see the reflection of the picture to be copied, in the glass, and the piece of drawing paper on the other side of the frame will be seen as a background to the reflection of the picture. Keeping the same position, it will be but a simple matter to draw out on the piece of drawing paper each line that you see reflected in the glass.

A very simple and exact method of making a larger or smaller drawing of a picture is that known as "enlarging and reducing by squares." We will suppose that the picture of the rose in Fig. 4 is to be enlarged twice each way, as shown in Fig. 5. With a ruler and pencil, measure off a series



of points across the top of the picture, and another series along one side, spacing them exactly one-half inch apart. Then rule lines from the top to the bottom of the picture, and from side to side, starting each line from one of the points. When the picture has been squared off in this way, mark off a similar series of points along the top and down one side of a sheet of drawing paper, but, instead of one-half inch, space them one inch apart (Fig. 5). Then rule lines up and down and from side to side, in the same way that you did across the original drawing. Letter the ends of the up-and-down lines, and number the ends of the cross lines, so it will be easy to locate corresponding squares on both the small and large drawings.

Onions at Their Best. Onions are at their best when boiled whole in milk, or when steamed. When prepared in either of these ways and eaten with bread and butter and cheese they make a satisfying and nutritious meal on which you can do brain work or manual labor.

His Labor-Saving Device. "Hullo, Tom! What's this I hear about your having some labor-saving device?" "It's true, all right. I'm going to marry an heiress."—Boston Transcript.

Lawyer's Good Thing. "Seems to me that the lawyers have it easy in life." "Why so?" "The rest of us have to surmount our own obstacles. But if a lawyer strikes one, he applies to some judge and has it set aside."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Where He Got Them. "I see a number of magazines scattered about Pikeley's room. He must take a great many." "I don't doubt it in the least. He took four from me last night and I hadn't read one of them."