

**MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL**

By Charles Sughrue  
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**Around Town Gossip**

SQUIRE PETERS SEZ TH' TEACHER AINT NEVER BEEN ABLE TO DRILL NO SPELLIN' INTO HIS KID'S HEAD, SO HE RECKONS TH' POOR BOY IS EITHER GOING TO BE A CARTOONIST OR A LINOTYPE OPERATOR

ELMER JOHNSON WAS HELD UP IN OMAHA FRIDAY AND ROBBED OF EVERYTHING BUT HIS PANTS. ELMER SPENT HIS VACATION HERE SHOOTING TIN CANS WITH HIS ARMY AUTOMATIC 'N BRAGGIN' ABOUT HOW HE JEST WISHED A HOLD-UP MAN WOULD TACKLE HIM SOME NIGHT!

GLADYS WHIFFLES HAS BEEN TORTURING TH' PIANO EVER SINCE LAST SUMMER ON 'DARDANELLA' BUT NOW THAT SHE'S PRETTY GOOD AT IT, NOBODY SEEMS TO WANT TO HEAR IT

MRS. OFUREY'S LI'L DOG "CUTIE" COME OUT FROM UNDER TH' FRONT PORCH AFTER HIS TWO DAYS' HUNGER STRIKE - HE MADE TH' MISTAKE OF BARKIN' AT BILL JOHNSON'S BIG YELLER TOMCAT "EPHRIHAM"

**A Hero of Faith**  
By REV. J. R. SCHAFER  
Director of Evening Classes, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—By faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent sacrifice than Cain—Heb. 11:4.

God has his heroes. His Book recounts their wondrous exploits. They are heroes of faith.



God testifying of his gifts; and by it he being dead yet speaketh.

Here there is nothing, apparently, of brave daring, of courageous abandon, of sublime heroism. Why then should such a simple deed be carved in the imperishable granite of God's Word?

The most perfect picture ever conceived of life and all its hallowed relationships is found in the opening chapters of Genesis. But the charm of that life was dispelled by the blighting invasion of sin. Sinful nature, sinful environment and sinful atmosphere was the bequest of Adam and Eve to their countless posterity, yet God did not abandon His disobedient children. He loved them. His love furnished an antidote for their sin. Before they left Paradise the gospel of salvation was proclaimed, redemption offered and righteousness provided.

There is every reason to believe that the guilty parents of the race accepted the divine plan of salvation when they put on the robes of substitution God brought to them. Wonderful indeed must this all have been to them.

Oh, how could they sin in the midst of love and light and liberty! They did, and deserved sin's inevitable consequence, death; but God, whose grace was greater than all their sin, brought salvation ere they suffered the consequences of disobedience.

Their life outside began very naturally, I should say—just life as it has continued to the present. They set up their home, as near the gate of the Garden as possible, doubtless hope filling their hearts of getting back again.

Children were born into that home, two boys. Cain seemed so much the child of promise that his mother named him "Gotten." Before the second-born was welcomed she had learned that he was not the promised Seed of the woman, who was to bring deliverance from sin's curse. When her second son was born she called his name "Abel," meaning "vanity," which seemed to be a confirmation of her disappointment in her first-born.

The boys grew up. Father and mother told them of Paradise with its dark tragedy and also of its glorious hope in the God-given promise and the way of eternal life. The time of personal responsibility came when they must, like father and mother, believe God or reject His way. A choice was demanded because sin had become personal. What would they do? God had said an offering alone could meet the need.

Both brought an offering. Cain's was one of human reasoning. He considered it better than the one God had taught his father and mother to bring. It was more beautiful, the work of his brain and hands. No life had been forfeited to provide it. But alas, it was the rejection of God's way, the preference of his own. Therefore it had in it the essence of sin, for sin, is self-will, self-pleasing, self-exaltation.

God rejected Cain's offering and Cain was wrath. He was denied his own way.

Abel brought the very best lamb of the flock, just as he had been taught. He believed God. He responded by doing what God asked him to do. By faith he offered his sacrifice. This, in the face of the attitude of his older brother, was heroism indeed. When any man in loyalty to God dares to run counter to popular opinion or to defy the consensus of human reason, it requires a heroism that exceeds that of the battlefield and, in God's sight, crowns him with glory and honor such as this world knows not.

God accepted Abel's offering. Even so God accepted Christ's death. He was delivered for our offences and raised for our justification.

Oh, can you not see what value God puts upon the blood, even from the beginning, for He has declared that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins." There is only one way of salvation—through the blood of Calvary's Lamb. There is only one title to heaven—not morality or good works, or personal virtue, or self-sacrifice, or death for another, but that title which is the inheritance of the saints in light through faith in the Son of God.

**TWO KINDS OF TRAINED NURSES**

One of the men best informed regarding hospital practice recently dropped the remark that the Trained Nurses of the United States are now one of the most highly paid, highly organized and overbearing of all the labor unions.

The service they can render is a real one, and there have been so few trained nurses that they have all found employment among the rich at very high wages, and with many perquisites like opportunities to travel with invalids. In order to retain these advantages the number of nurses must be limited, and this limitation the Nurses Union seeks to secure by making it more and more difficult to enter the profession. Of course the plea is "raising the standard."

On the other hand statesmanlike physicians like the Mayo Brothers, as well as certain hospitals of high standing, have set out to increase the number of trained nurses, and to provide a simple and practical training that will make it possible for people who are not millionaires to have helpers at their sick-beds.

Naturally these efforts are hotly resented by the Nurses' Union. As part of their propaganda an article by their head organizer, Isabell Stewart, appeared in last week's Citizen. She expresses her fear that it may soon be possible for nurses with real ability and skill to be obtained by families that cannot pay more than "the modest sum of \$15 or at most \$25 a week!"

Now would it be a calamity if we common folks should be able to get the services of a helper in illness at these modest figures? According to W. I. King, whose book on incomes in the United States is just out, less than one person in 24 among Americans who have incomes at all have as much as \$40 a week. It is evident then that the vast majority of us must get help in sickness at these modest figures or go without.

Isabell Stewart intimates that any one who has not had a three years course in nursing is only a pretender like Dickens's Sairy Gamp. Is this a fair and generous way to treat an effort to provide some nurse-care in reach of the common people? Is it not a "dog in the manger" attitude? There is no objection to any kind of

course she chooses for those who are to serve the rich, or to be superintendents of hospitals and the like. But has she any right to deny practical nurses to those who need them? For a hospital to refuse to train any except these super-nurses is like a navy yard that turns out nothing but dreadnaughts, when the navy needs lighter craft as well!

Can life be saved and the sick be made comfortable by persons who have had less than this new three year course? The conclusive answer is that it has been done. Nearly all that has ever been done by nurses has been done by those who have had far less than three years in resident training.

Of course much depends upon the kind of training given. In some hospitals girls get more the first three months than in other hospitals in long years. The way to "raise the standard" would be to make the instruction more systematic, varied and intensive rather than to lengthen the time. Too much instruction is given by physicians who scorn or neglect all the principles of good teaching. Many hospitals are so small that little new experience can be given after the first year.

But after all, what do we common folks need in a nurse? She must know how to understand and follow the doctor's directions—that is the great thing. And next she must come to the bedside with real sympathy and not with merely a professional interest in a new "case." Some women have "a healing touch." This bedside work is now done by amateurs—relatives and neighbors. It would be better done if persons with natural gifts in this direction could have an attainable training, to give quickly the experience that could come only slowly in private practice. Any course of training has its chief value in starting the pupil in lines of improvement that will be carried on in her independent work.

Here then are crowds of girls for whom \$15 a week means independence, and crowds of sick people who cannot afford to employ Isabell Stewart. And here are the brief, intensive, practical courses, that can fit the girls for this Christlike service. We do not believe that Isabell Stewart can prevent this good thing from being done.

—Friend of the Poor Man

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**HAS TWO PAIRS OF HORNS**

Chouka of India, Small Antelope Gifted With More Than Its Share of Head Ornaments.

Four or six-horned animals are found in certain parts of Asia. Principal among these is the four-horned chouka, a small antelope of India, its name being derived from the native word chouka, meaning a leap.

Its front pair of horns are short and placed just above the eyes, while the larger ones are in the usual position higher on the head. The length of the upper horn is about three or four inches, though the lower ones rarely exceed one inch, and no special use for them has ever been discovered by naturalists.

The chouka is a beautiful little creature with its bright bay back contrasted with the gray white of the under part, beneath which are the little legs that enable it to make the high bounds for which it is noted. An adult chouka rarely exceeds 20 inches in height at the shoulders.

In their wild state all sheep were furnished with a pair of horns, but the number never exceeded two until some curious specimens were discovered in some isolated sections of Asia. These specimens had from four to six horns, the upper set being graduated with the smallest ones just above the eyes.

Curiously enough, the two lower sets always curve upward, while the large pair curve downward.—Asia Magazine.

**Gold From a Kitchen Tap**

Gold straight from the faucet has been discovered in Vancouver, British Columbia. E. Gartley, an experienced mining prospector, was getting a drink of water not long ago at his kitchen tap when he noticed a trace of blood

in the bottom of the glass. Instantly the thought of gold flashed over him, for black sand is an indicator of gold-bearing formations. He drew more water hastily and, pouring it in a convenient cooking pan, found gold as well as flakes of mica. Somewhere along the creeks which supply Vancouver with water there must be undiscovered gold deposits—or else the Gaseose that Laid the Golden Egg is using up-time by a common brass faucet.

**Spoiled a Curiosity**

There was a famous rock in Kansas, known as "Umbrella Rock" or "Tombstone Rock" whose strange formation, indicated by the names given it, made it a rival of the noted stone formations of Colorado's "Garden of the Gods." But the owner of the land on which it was located, between Carnegie and Kanopolis, in Ellsworth county, feared that the big granite boulder forming the "umbrella" would topple over from the upright shaft and kill some of his cattle. So he reduced the upright shaft to a mere pile of stone.—Exchange.

**Remarkable Potato Growth**

A man in Ontario has on exhibition a strange specimen of potato growth. One of the old potatoes which he had left in his cellar had produced a new potato within itself. The new growth evidently came from the heart of the old potato, and as the new one developed, the old one split open. The new potato is about the size of an egg, and partially protrudes from the "inner-most recesses" of the old one.

**Of Course**

"Some say Russian paper money has no value."  
"Nothing to it. Paper of any kind has value if properly holed."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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