

THE LESSON FOR SUNDAY

Some Thoughts About Making the Whole World Christian.

COMMAND FOR SERVICE TO ALL OF US

The Prophet Isaiah Tells of the Coming of the Savior and of a Time When All the World Shall Dwell in Peace and Love—Jesus Gives Final Instructions Before Going to Heaven. (By the Teacher.)

My Friends: Last Sunday the subject of our study was "Making the Nation Christian." For the coming Sunday we study the problem of "Making the World Christian." The latter is easy if we can bring about the former. The United States is the greatest nation on the face of the earth today. We've got more money, more ability, more material, more knowledge and more initiative than any of the others. I firmly believe that. And I believe and I think you'll agree with me, that if the United States can be made a Christian nation, the other nations of the world can easily be swung into the Christian column within a short time afterward.

No Christian Nation. In Sunday school last Sunday I heard a class lecturer who is a careful Bible student, a man of good judgment and one who doesn't make statements without thoroughly weighing those statements beforehand, say that while this government under which we live is not a Christian government, at the same time the people of the United States come nearer being a Christian people than do the people of any other nation on God's earth. He went on to say further that Christianity in the United States was growing by leaps and bounds. We all hope that it is true and personally I believe that it is. The moment the United States is thoroughly Christianized almost every man and woman will automatically become a missionary and then all will be enthusiastic in the work of going after the rest of the world and spreading the Word to every creature.

The Scripture Lesson. Let us read the Scripture lesson for Sunday as it is found in Isa. 11:1-10; Acts 1:6-9:

- 1. And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots:
2. And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord.
3. And shall make him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord; and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears:
4. But with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth; and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the wicked.
5. And righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins.
6. The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them.
7. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox.
8. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cobra's den.
9. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain; for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.
10. And in that day there shall be a root of Jesse, which shall stand for an ensign of the people; to him shall the Gentiles seek; and his rest shall be glorious.
6. When they therefore were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord, wilt thou at this time restore again the kingdom to Israel?
7. And he said unto them, It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power.
8. But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.
9. And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight.
Isaiah, who prophesied of the coming of Christ, must have been a wonderful preacher in addition to being a marvelous prophet. He was the son of Amos, and he prophesied in Judah during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah. He prophesied for about sixty years. Incidentally it is of interest to know that more wonderful and powerful sermons have been preached by ministers since his time from the book of Isaiah than from any other books in the Bible perhaps.

Foretells Peace of the World. In this country, my friends, we have just been through a great national political campaign in which a proposition to organize the countries of the world into a league of nations has been one of the principal issues. Brainsy men have advocated such a league. Others equally as great and as broad of vision have opposed it. So far the United States, which, as I said a moment ago, is the greatest nation on earth, has refused to enter into any such covenant. In the Scripture lesson for Sunday we note that Isaiah predicted a league of nations—a United Kingdom with Jesus Christ as King and with the holy Word of God as the armament for all mankind. The league whose coming this great Jewish prophet has told about is a league built upon love of one man for another. It is the only kind of a league that will stand. The league of nations now under discussion in the world would be maintained by joint agreement of all the Powers to unite in putting down by force any nation that might become unruly. That kind of proposition will work on-

ly until superceded by some stronger combination.

All Will Love God. Isaiah tells of a time when the lion and the lamb, the fiercest and gentlest of all beasts shall lie down together. He forecasts the time when all men shall love all other men and when their greatest ambition shall be in worshipping and honoring the Lord their God. He does not say in his prophecy just when these things shall come about. Indeed he explains, "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons, which the Father hath put in his own power."

But, I wonder, my friends, if you can see any indications of the approach of that time when all men shall come to know and all men shall bear testimony of him? Sometimes I think that I can and then again when all is blue and dark and melancholy, when it appears that hell is reigning supreme, why it seems that there is no sign. Then the sun shines again and the heavy clouds of darkness are moved, and the very birds as they sing in the tree tops seem to say: "Jesus is alive. All is well in his world."

In the few verses from Acts which we study for Sunday we are privileged to be with Jesus for a short time before he ascends into Heaven in order to take his place at the right hand of the throne of his Father. Christ Gives Final Command. He had appeared to his disciples and to the public several times since he was crucified and raised from the dead, you remember. Now he is ready to take leave of the world for which he had died to save.

He bids his disciples and followers to be of good cheer. He tells them to be brave in the missionary work of telling all men about him, and of enlisting men of every nation under his banner. Hear his words again: "But ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." And now this thought, in conclusion, my friends: The call that came to the few that day just before a cloud took him up into heaven comes to you and me today.

Today's Call for Service. All of us can't go to China and Japan and India and Africa and to the uttermost parts of the earth.

All of us are not fitted for that work and it is better that we stay here. But we can all be missionaries in our daily lives. The need at home is about as great as it is anywhere else. Speak a word for Jesus wherever you have the opportunity. Give of your means to promote the story of the Savior's love whenever the opportunity presents. Help those who are in need. Live as much like the Christ as it is possible for you to live. This you will help make the nation Christian and you may be assured that whenever the nation is made Christian, it will not be long until the world is made Christian. I thank you.

NATURE BUILDS BRIDGES.

Utah Has Three Great Natural Structures. Among the canyons of southeastern Utah are three great natural bridges, forming the only group of the kind in the world, unless more are to be found some day in this same vast, mysterious Colorado river plateau, which is constantly yielding new surprise to explorers, writes Arthur Chapman in the New York Tribune.

The Rainbow bridge is the largest of all natural arches yet discovered, and is only four miles from the summit of Navajo mountains, from which the bridge appears as the tiniest of arches in a wilderness of rock. It was not discovered until 1909. It is 309 feet high with a span of 278 feet. The "group" bridges in Utah have been set aside by the government. The Caroline bridge is about three miles from Edwin. It is a wonderfully symmetrical bridge of pinkish sandstone. The tremendous thickness of the stone above the arch rather dwarfs the arch itself. Its dimensions: Height 295 feet; thickness at top of arch, 107 feet; span, 186 feet.

The Augusta Bridge. The Augusta, which is about two miles from the Caroline, and which also spans the White canyon, is of light-colored sandstone, against contrast. It is 222 feet high, and its span is 261 feet. It is evident that cliff dwellers lived in considerable numbers near the natural bridge group. There are ruins near each of the bridges. These cliff ruins are of considerable size. In this country of sweeping winds and constantly shifting sands it does not take long for ruins to be filled until sometimes nothing but mounds remain. These mounds become covered with vegetation, and sometimes large cotton wood trees grow on them. Work of exploration here, similar to that carried on in Mesa Verde national park, undoubtedly will prove well worth while. Ruins can be plainly traced in the sand as the bottom of White canyon, near the Caroline bridge and at other places.

Clews in Pottery. The smallest of the three "group" bridges is the Edwin, which is 104 feet high, with a span of 194 feet, and 10 feet thick at the top of the arch. It is posakita to that discovered in Pueblo ruins further south. The same symbolic figures, notably the Awanyu, which is something akin to the skastika, are to be found in these Utah ruins, showing that the cliff dweller people here were related to those in southwestern Colorado, northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico.

CITIZENS TRAINED IN ARMS

War Department Offers Citizens Military Training.

AT EXPENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT

Boys and Young Men Between 16 and 35 May Apply—Fine Chance for Physical Development.

By Frederick J. Haskin. Washington, June 9.—Those on both sides of the present heated debate as to whether the United States should have a large armament, or a small one, will presumably agree that the war department is doing a good thing in offering to American citizens this summer military training at government expense without any obligation to serve in the army.

Those who believe that America should be prepared must surely rejoice at this project to train 10,000 young men in arms. At the same time, it has been said many times that if a nation has a citizenry trained in arms, there is little need for a standing army. If there were half a million men in this country who were trained as soldiers, the argument of those who favor a large standing army would be considerably weakened. And since the taking of this training is a purely voluntary matter, and since it carries no obligation to serve, there is nothing patriotic or militaristic about it, its advocates point out. Besides this, it means a physical examination and excellent physical training for the men who take it.

Although the number of applications already on file exceeds the number of men that can be accommodated this summer, the war department wants more applications. This is for two reasons. In the first place, the men sent to the camps are to be chosen in fixed quota from various vocational classes, so that it may not be possible to use all of the present applicants. Besides this the war department hopes to increase the size of the camps and wants a long list of applicants from which to draw in future years, and probably as evidence to show congress the popular demand for this training. So if you are interested, send in your application.

Eligibility. This offer applies to all boys and young men between the ages of 16 and 35 years, at the civilian training camps which are to be opened in army corps areas all over the country. There is no string attached, requiring entrants to serve any period of time in the United States army. All those who take this training and prove capable at it, will gain a degree of eligibility for commissions in the army if they even do desire to enter the military service at a later date.

The plans now being formulated for such camps contemplate a month of training for 10,800 young American citizens. It is hoped that these camps may prove satisfactory enough for arrangements to be made on a larger scale in the future. Lieutenant Colonel Totten, who is in charge of this work, says that approximately 15,000 applications have already been filed. It is planned to have from 1,200 to 1,500 boys in the camp of each corps area. The quota will be filled with the greatest care possible to give boys from all walks of life a chance. In order to be eligible, the applicant must, in addition to being within the required age limit, be an American citizen, or at least have taken out first naturalization papers; be physically fit, though no rigid specifications will be necessary; must take the regular anti-typhoid prophylaxis and be vaccinated against smallpox before arrival at camp, such treatment being free of charge by army surgeons to all who have not doctors' certificates dated within three years; and must submit a certificate to the effect that he is of good moral character and average general intelligence, signed by a school master, clergyman, priest or rabbi. Those under 18 years of age must have parental consent.

Each student will bring to camp only one piece of hand luggage, containing night-clothes, underwear, socks, towels and toilet articles. He will be issued, free of charge a complete assortment of camp clothing including a service hat, a black tie, two olive drab suits, puttees, shoes, a raincoat and sundry other equipment even unto a mosquito bar, if necessary. Ammunition will be provided in accordance with small arms firing regulations. Good food in sufficient quantities is emphasized and will be provided as prescribed by the secretary of war from time to time. No one who has been sent general passageway, would doubt his sympathetic feeling in passing upon this momentous phase of the equipment.

Government Pays Expenses. The one expense the student will have is the preliminary paying of whatever railroad fare is necessary to take him to camp. He will be reimbursed after arrival there, at the rate of five cents a mile. If this arrangement is not convenient, the government will furnish railroad tickets and pay back the cost of meals consumed during the period of travel.

These camps are called Red, White and Blue camps to designate the three different classes of training offered. Only the red (beginners' camps) will be open to those who have had no military training. In order to attend the white and blue camps, it is necessary to have had previous military training. Particulars regarding these camps will be given to individuals desiring to look further into this matter, by the office of the commanding general, headquarters, first corps area, 99 Chauncey street, Boston, Mass.

The training at all three grades of camps is based primarily on the old Plattsburg training camp. The program for the red camps including infantry drill, rifle marksmanship, camping, marching, military courtesy, personal hygiene, physical training, athletic coaching and military instruction are all to be under the direct supervision of experts. Special emphasis is laid on the training to make men physically fit and give them an idea of how to keep in that condition. Studies of the draft statistics made in the surgeon general's office show that every year nearly 400,000 boys reach their maturity with physical defects which, if permitted to go uncorrected, will impair their efficiency and usefulness for later life. Put to the casual observer, many of these cases would appear physically normal.

There will be in all the camps, moving pictures, libraries and recreation halls for dancing and other entertainments. The camps will be fitted out with attractive hostess houses, as are the regular army camps, where friends and relatives can be entertained by attendant students. Arrangements will be made so that plenty of girls will be able to attend the camp dances. Students are encouraged to bring musical instruments for an organization of camp music. There will probably be dramatics also, and when the camp affords the facilities, there will be swimming parties for the boys. There will also be all kinds of athletic tournaments including baseball games and tennis matches.

Burlap tacked on the lowest cellar steps will prevent tracking much dirt upstairs.

DISASTER BY FLOOD

Johnstown and Galveston Head the Tragic List.

Several disastrous floods in this country in the last twenty years have had death lists running into the hundreds, but only two of them have been caused by torrential rains. One was the flood of 1913 that ran up a death list of 730 and property loss of \$180,873,000 in Ohio and Indiana.

In 1915 about 300 lives were lost in a cloudburst at Heppner, Ore. The flood that stands foremost in the memory of the country as a catastrophe was that at Johnstown, Pa., on May 31, 1889, in which 2,209 lives were lost and \$10,000,000 worth of property destroyed or swept away. This was not due to a storm, but to the breaking of the reservoir dam. The worst of the flood disasters along the Texas coast at Galveston, occurred on September 8, 1900, causing a loss of 6,000 lives and nearly \$20,000,000 damage. This flood was caused by a hurricane from the Gulf of Mexico.

A year before this first Galveston flood, a flood in the Brazos valley in Texas caused hundreds of thousands of dollars damage and serious loss of life. This flood was followed by the bursting of a dam at Austin the next year, costing \$1,000,000 damage and serious loss of life. In the floods in Ohio and Indiana in 1913 the city hardest hit was Dayton. The dead numbered 732 for the

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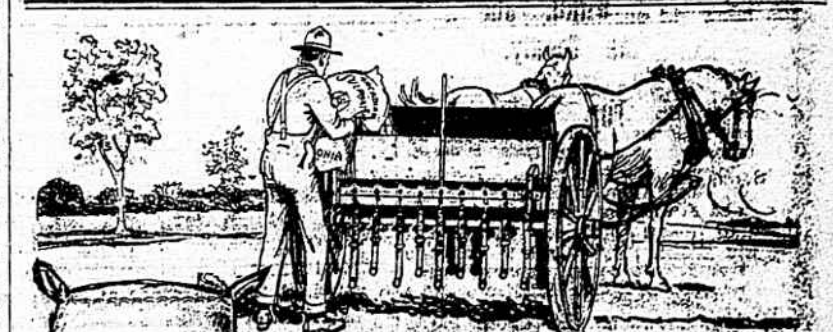
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THE THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

The Collect.

O LORD, we beseech thee mercifully to hear us; and grant that we, to whom thou hast given a hearty desire to pray, may, by thy mighty aid, be defended and comforted in all dangers and adversities; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. The Epistle. 1 St. Pet. v. 5. ALL of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility; for God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble. Humble yourselves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you in due time: casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you. Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about seeking whom he may devour: whom resist steadfast in the faith, knowing that the same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren that are in the world. But the God of all grace, who hath called us unto his eternal glory by Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffered a while, make you perfect, stablish, strengthen, settle you. To him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen. The Gospel. St. Luke xv. 1. THEN drew near unto him all the publicans and sinners for to hear him. And the Pharisees and scribes murmured, saying, This man receiveth sinners, and eateth with them. And he spake this parable unto them, saying, Which needeth more, a man that hath lost one sheep, or a hundred sheep, which he hath not lost, and remaineth safe? I say unto you, that likewise joy shall be in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, more than over ninety and nine just persons, which need no repentance. Either what woman having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one piece, doth not light a candle, and sweep the house, and seek diligently till she find it? And when she hath found it, she calleth her neighbors together, and saith unto them, Rejoice with me; for I have found that which I had lost. Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. adv.

year, costing \$1,000,000 damage and serious loss of life. In the floods in Ohio and Indiana in 1913 the city hardest hit was Dayton. The dead numbered 732 for the



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