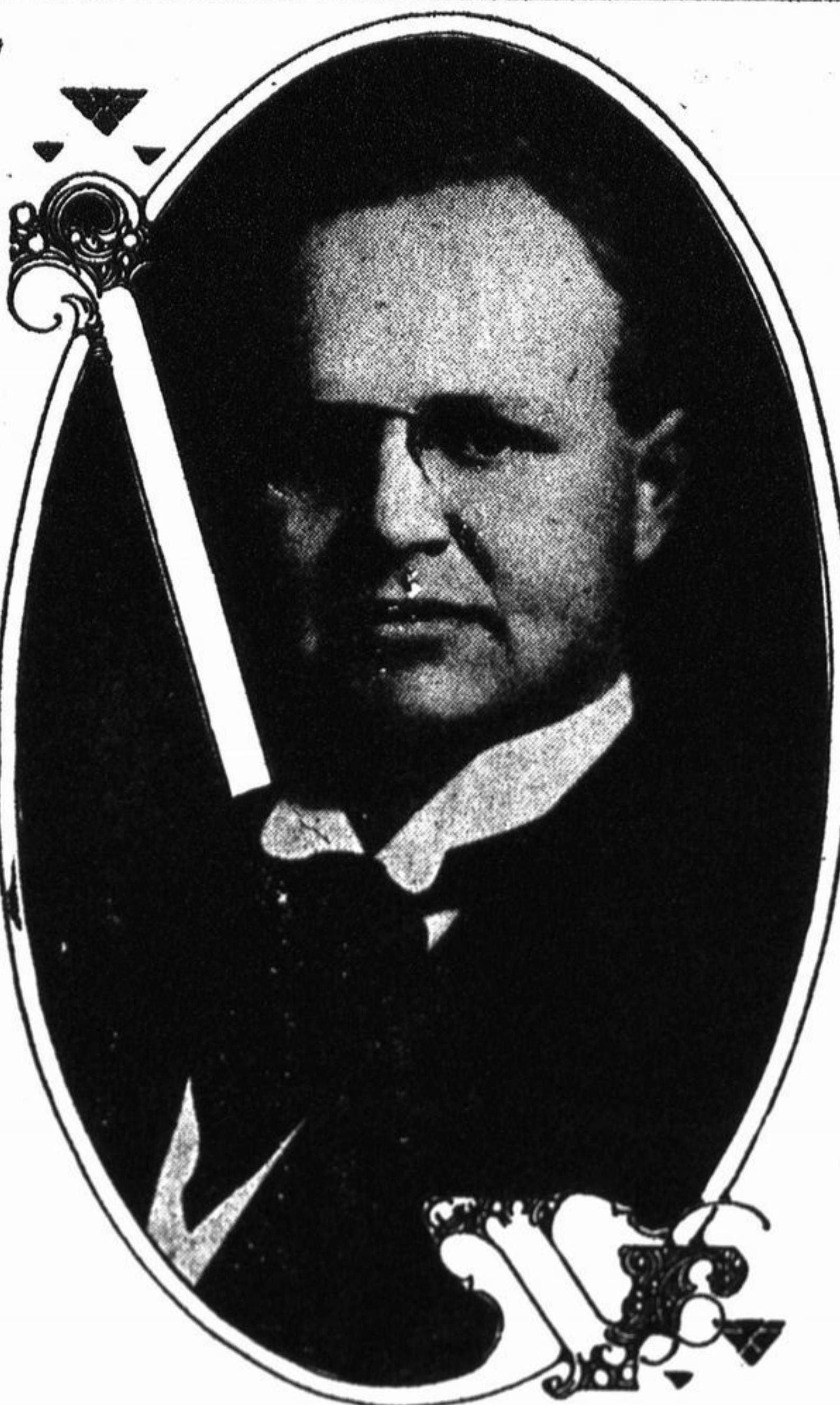


Lincoln Chautauqua

August 7th to 12th
AT DOWNERS GROVE



DR. HARRY G. HILL.

DR. HILL ranks high in the list of popular lecturers. As a minister he is one of the leaders of his denomination. As a pastor he is head of the largest institutional church in Indiana. Dr. Hill has had many requests for lecture dates, and we are particularly fortunate in securing him as one of the popular lecturers for our Chautauqua.



PROFESSOR LOUIS WILLIAMS.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS' entertainment, "Wonders of Electricity," is one of the most unique ever presented to a Chautauqua audience. The X ray machine, the wireless telegraph and the other new discoveries in electricity are made so simple and explained so fully that the school children in the audience can easily understand him. You will see right here at home the wonderful instruments in use in the laboratories of the best institutions. Dr. Williams will give one of his highly instructive and entertaining demonstrations at each of the afternoon and evening programs on the day on which he appears on our Chautauqua program.

NEW SCIENCE FOR FARMERS

Tillers of the Soil Are Being Greatly Benefited.

GOOD WORK OF UNIVERSITIES

Special Short Winter Courses Conducted for the Farmer and His Sons—Addresses at the Chautauquas.

Not so many years ago the agricultural college was considered a huge joke by the majority of farmers. It was almost a disgrace for a farmer to have it known that he attended one of these institutions.

In comparatively few years all this has changed. In any meeting of farmers today you will hear discussions on the "Balanced Ration," "Scientific Feeding," "Soil Analysis," "Seed Testing," and on other subjects that once were looked at askance, and confined to the class room. Almost at a bound, farming has taken its place as an exact science in the minds of the people. Several leading universities have for years conducted special short courses for the farmer and his son. These courses have been attended by thousands who have gone back to their work with a new interest and a broader vision of farming, as a profession. Many of the great railroads have run "Good Crop Specials" over their lines and aroused much local interest.

This year several counties in a western state raised money by popular subscription, to employ a trained man from their state university to personally superintend the farm work, and advise the farmers as to the best method to be used, in order to get the best results in their particular county, with its peculiar soil conditions.

The western agricultural schools carry on an immense correspondence with the farmers of their respective states, giving advice and answering questions, supplemental to their regularly issued bulletins on timely farm subjects.

In addition to, and in advance of



PROF. E. L. MORGAN.

the work thus being done, the University of Wisconsin, under the direction of Professor E. L. Morgan and his assistants, has, during the past winter, conducted an especially interesting social survey and census. Entire townships were taken, in widely separated localities, and the facts obtained and tabulated.

Some of the facts thus collected, relating to the individual farmer, were: land owner or tenant; number of children; church member; drinking man; moderate drinker, or total abstemious; money in bank, money owed, credit good or poor; number of children in college or high school; daily, weekly or monthly papers taken; books in the home, etc.

The tabulation of answers to these questions brought to light some startling facts; as for instance, the relation of drinking, or of church membership, to farm ownership, bank account, credit standing, and children in college or high school.

Professor Morgan has a large number of Chautauqua dates this summer, throughout the middle west, and is speaking especially to the farmers on "Conservation of the Individual and the Rural Community" and "The Modern Patriotism."

Chautauqua As an Up-Lift.

A Chautauqua cultivates a taste for clean, wholesome entertainment and lifts the people to a much higher plane than street fairs and questionable shows, gives a town a moral up-lift, educational inspiration and enthusiasm. It is the modern addition to the public school system.

Chautauqua Tent Men.

The tent men with the Lincoln Chautauquas are young college men, selected for their moral qualities. You will find them courteous and obliging—gentlemen in every sense of the word. You will prize their friendship while they are with you, and will remember them long after they have gone from your city.

There will be a big crowd in town Chautauqua week.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 28

THE WHEAT AND THE TARES.

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 13:24-30; 36-43. GOLDEN TEXT—"Gather up first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them; but gather the wheat into my barn." Matt. 13:30.

The thirteenth chapter of Matthew's gospel is the great kingdom chapter of the Bible. Seven parables in this chapter give us each of seven aspects or applications of the principles of the kingdom. In this lesson we are taught the mixed character of the kingdom and also of the ultimate separation of two classes of which it is composed. "A man," v. 24, goes out to sow good seed in his field. This man we are told in v. 37, is the Son of Man, and elsewhere that the field is the world, the hearts of men. Then followed the propagating stage, that period over which man has no control. During this period while men ate and slept awaiting the time for cultivation and of harvest, the enemy of men's souls came and sowed tares, the common dandelion which so closely resembles wheat in its earliest stages. After this propagating period had passed the man and his servants went out one day to find in their field evidence that another had also sown seed. The test of every life is the fruit produced. During these earlier stages the tares had looked so nearly like the wheat as not to be readily distinguished, but now that the harvest time approaches the difference is all too evident. It is significant from this parable that no blame is laid upon the servants that they should have allowed the two to grow up during this first stage. Surprise, anger and disappointment stirred the hearts of the servants when they discovered the mixed character of the approaching harvest. The master, however, clears them of all blame, for, said he, "Our enemy hath done this." Not an enemy, as the King James version has it. Satan is ubiquitous, but the Son of God is greater than he, see I. Peter 3:22.

Parables He Taught.

If the servants had sought to uproot the tares they would in all likelihood have done more damage than good, though this does not imply any conflict with Jesus' words as found in Matthew 5:29, 30. The seed had the same environment and in God's good time the separation should take place, so "let both grow together" until both be fully developed. Then he will say to the reapers, gather first the tares and burn them, but gather the wheat into my barn. Notice the tares did not evolve into wheat. Like begets like. Gather into bundles is the command. If we sin together, we must expect to suffer together. The wheat was ripe for full salvation, blessing and a further usefulness, while the tares were ripe only for destruction.

After teaching these parables, of which this is but one, Jesus sent the multitude away and more fully and completely taught his disciples the inner meaning of this parable. The field is the world, and if we ask we shall have the heathen for our inheritance and the uttermost part of the world as a possession (Pa. 2:8). The good seed are the sons of the kingdom, but the tares are the sons (children) of the evil one. Both the sons of the good and the sons of the bad grow from, and develop out of, seed, the sons of the kingdom from the good seed.

We must remember the three lessons we have been studying. The first concerned the nature of the seed and the soil; the second deals with the mystery of the growth and development of the kingdom, whereas this lesson has to do with the mixed.

World the Field.

As the Psalmist puts it (1:5), "The ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, e. g., has no standing, nor sinners (abide) in the congregation of the righteous." It is not our place to gather the tares into bundles. God will send forth reapers (v. 39) and his reapers are the angels (v. 39). The fact is we are here warned against useless or profitless activity. Ours is to sow the right seed and then stand back and let God work. We are not even responsible for any process of separation, for God will take care of his own and in his own time will send forth his reapers who will do what we would make sorry work of attempting to do. How often we see men zealously attempting the separation process during the propagating and developing period, only to uproot the wheat with the dandelion.

Evil, we are clearly shown, will not gradually disappear from the world, but on the contrary it will grow, develop and bear along beside the wheat until "the harvest." After the harvest it will be all too clear which is good and which is bad. The language of Jesus is graphic—"cast and fling" express indignation and contempt; "furnace of fire" denotes the fierceness of the torment of punishment, and the "gnashing of teeth" and the "wailing" is a terrible picture of anguish and despair. As against this, he tells us that the righteous shall shine forth free from all cloud or shadow.

IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS

BY WM. A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

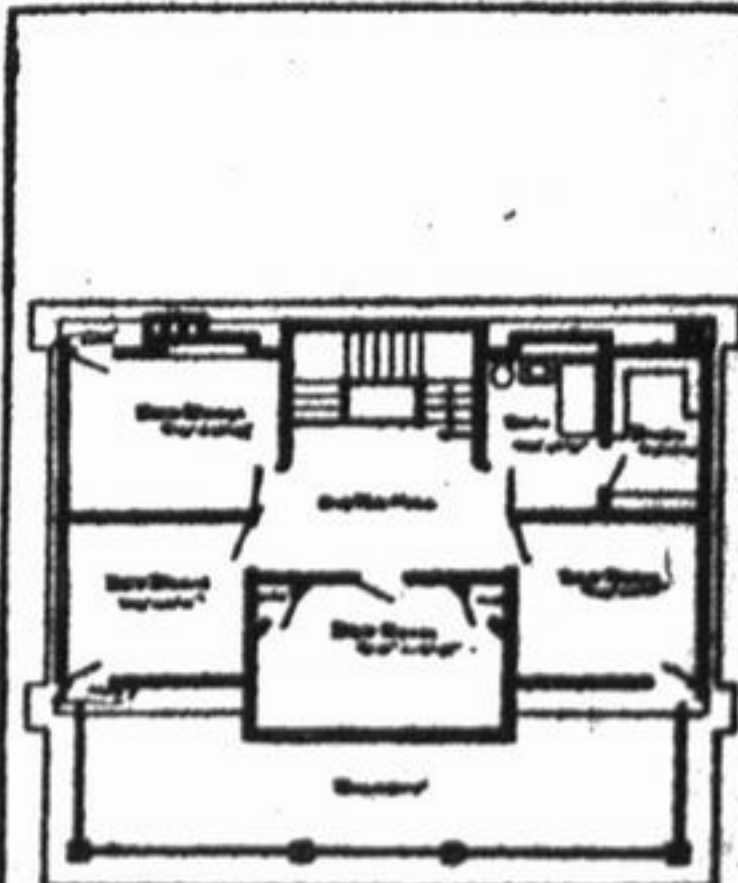
The most noticeable thing in architecture and building at the present time is the popular interest seen on all sides in regard to the planning and design of houses, especially those in suburban and country neighborhoods. The American "home" has always been more than a tradition, and this home we always think of as being located in the country or in the outskirts of the old home village. At the present time we are just in the midst of a revival of domestic architecture, especially in regard to suburban building. The dwelling house that is at once comely and convenient seems likely to become the typical house of rural America, and even in the towns the heaven has begun to work.

It is apt to be in the country rather than the town that this worthy type of domestic architecture flourishes. The town house is apt to be cramped by the narrowness of its site, by the limitations of its outlook, by the building line and by the character of the neighboring houses. It may in itself be an excellent piece of work, but the surroundings are not favorable to it.

In the country conditions favor the architect, not by making his task an easy one, but by investing it with interest. On a narrow rectangular plot wedged in between existing houses and gardens on three sides and a roadway on the fourth an architect may indeed exhibit skill in minimizing the inherent defect of the site, but it is not surprising that he should feel little enthusiasm for such a task. As a matter of fact, he is seldom called upon to undertake it; still, the owners and builders commonly consider that there is little call for the special skill

of sunshine in the living rooms, or by the presence of trees that are to be retained in the garden. The material of which the house is to be built will also influence the design, and this will be governed in great measure by the building material that is most easily obtained in the neighborhood.

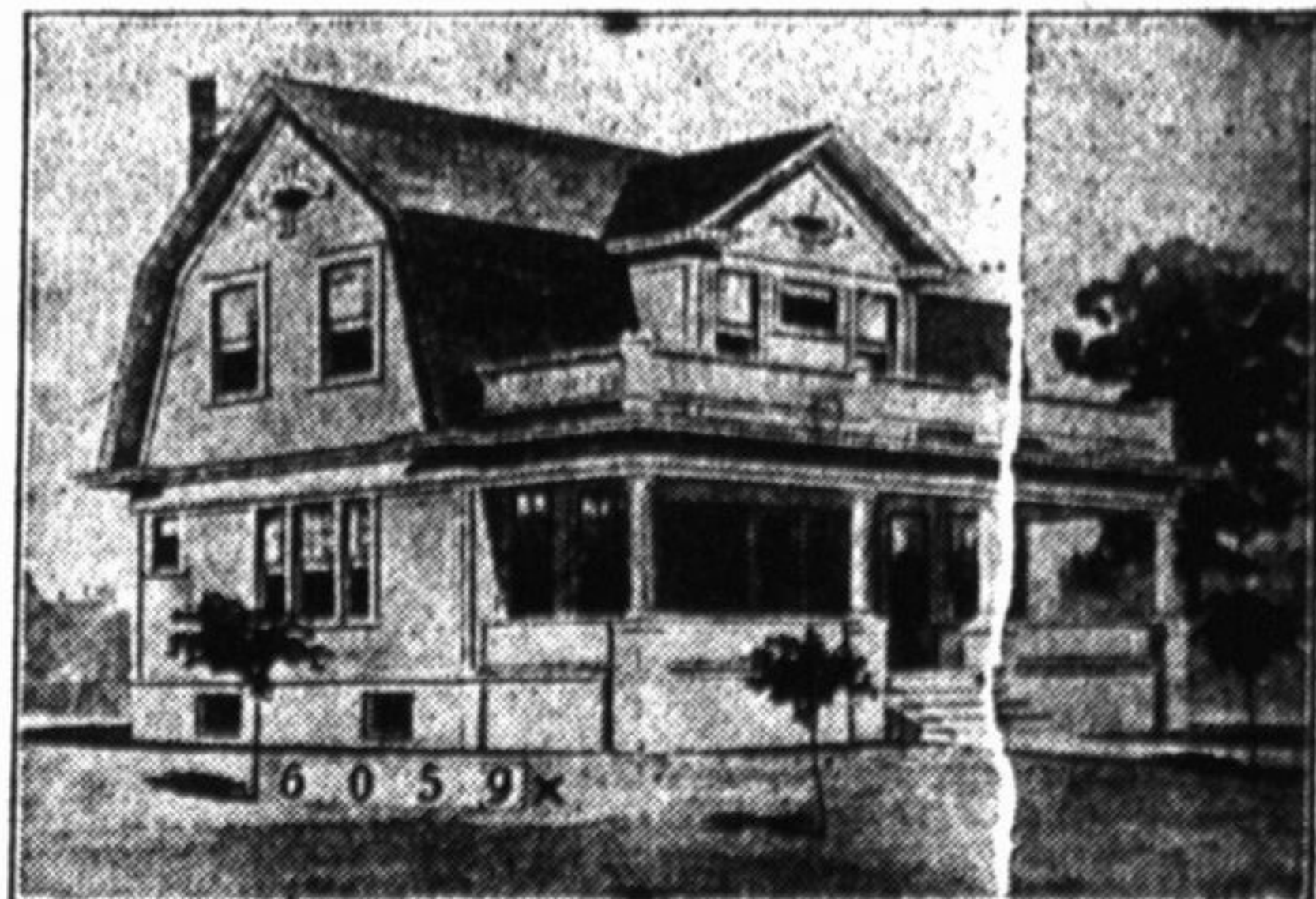
He who builds in the country is not restrained by the convention which rules in the towns as to placing the best rooms in the front of the house. If the house faces the north he will probably place the principal living rooms at the back, so they may get as much sunshine as possible. There



Second Floor Plan

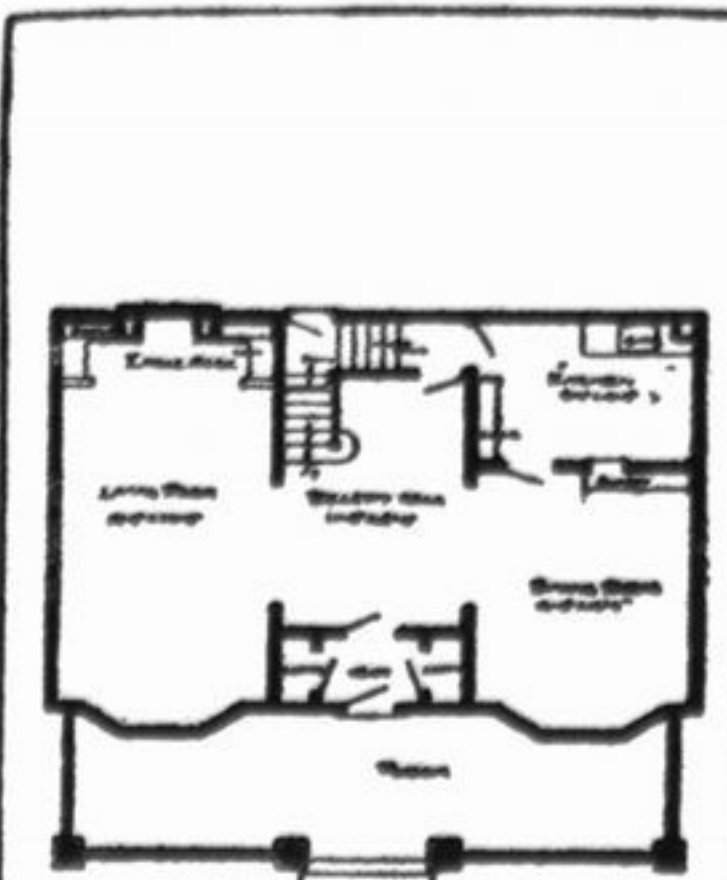
is no reason why the back elevation of a country or suburban dwelling should not be just as attractive as the front elevation. The style of building which gave rise to the "Queen Ann fronts and Mary Ann backs" is absolutely without excuse in the country.

The typical country house tends to breadth rather than height. The broad and low house seems to fit down more comfortably on its site and helps that



of the architect in dealing with these commonplace city conditions.

In the country, on the other hand, the problems of building even small houses are so varied, so complex and so interesting that architectural skill is essential if the buildings are to be anything like a success. To put up houses in a beautiful country district from plans prepared by an architect who has not made a special study of the planning and design of medium-sized country houses would be something approaching a social crime. The



First Floor Plan

sense of restfulness which is so much to be desired. The accompanying design illustrates such a residence at its best. It is broad, comfortable and inviting in appearance outwardly, and the interior arrangement is just what we would expect from the hospitable exterior. From the broad porch, extending clear across the front of the house, one enters a large central reception hall. The entire space to the left is given over to a living room, 12 by 23 feet in size, with an open fireplace and built-in book shelves at the far end. The homelike comfort and cheer of a room of this kind, with the entire family drawn about a crackling fire on the hearth of a winter's night, cannot be overestimated.

Opening to the right from the central hall is the dining room. Wide-cased openings connect both living room and dining room with the central hall, giving an effect of spaciousness unusual in a house of this size. The kitchen is well placed for convenient housekeeping. On the second floor four good-sized bedrooms are provided, besides a bathroom and linen room and an abundance of clothes closets.

This is a gambrel-roof house, slightly colonial in design. It presents a dignified and attractive appearance and at the same time is economical to build. The estimated cost of this house is \$3500.

Ape Attacks Woman.

There was an exciting scene recently on busy Oxford street, London, England. A fashionably dressed woman ascended the steps of an omnibus, accompanied by a large ape, which was dressed in a blue coat and trousers. They occupied an outside seat, the ape sitting on the woman's knee.

Suddenly the ape attacked another woman passenger and bit her on the arm. Her cries brought the conductor, who dragged the ape away, and the animal and the woman were then placed in the omnibus. The woman was attacked by the animal on a busy street, and the conductor was obliged to obtain the maximum amount

awakened and increasing good sense of the building public should not allow this to occur.

The designing of a suitable home residence, for a rural location is always an interesting problem, since each site presents difficulties and advantages of its own. The design of a house should be governed by the nature of its site, whether on a hilltop, on a hillside, on the open tableland or in a valley; by the views of the surrounding country it is thought to obtain from the principal rooms, by the desire to obtain the maximum amount