

Sunday School Lesson

July 28, Lesson IV—The Story of Daniel—Daniel 1: 1-4, 19, 20; 2: 17-24. Golden Text—They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.—Daniel 12: 3.

ANALYSIS.

I. A STEADFAST PURPOSE, ch. 1: 1-2.
II. SECRETS REVEALED, chs. 2: 13-29; 4: 19.
III. VISIONS AND DREAMS, chs. 7: 28; 8: 15-18; 9: 20-23; 10: 1-19; 12: 9.

INTRODUCTION—No book of the Old Testament is of greater interest, and of greater value than the book of Daniel. None has attracted more attention from ordinary readers as well as scholars. Its main ideas will always be the chief concern of religion—steadfast loyalty to an ancient faith, confident assurance of God's protecting care even in the midst of persecution, and the coming of the kingdom of God as the last great era of human history. It, again and again, the times of men are declared to be in the hand of God.

The book is written about Daniel, captive and exile in Babylon through out a long life of integrity and honor. He is the central figure in the stories that are told of Babylon and its kings (chs. 1 to 6), and it is to him there some divine revelations in visions and dreams (chs. 7 to 12). As is well known there are two possible interpretations of the book, the one which takes it as literal history of actual events which occurred in the sixth century, B.C., the other which regards it as a story told in the second century, B.C., to sustain the faith and courage of the people who were suffering bitter persecution under the Greek king of Syria, Antiochus IV, who was called Epiphanes. This Antiochus appears to be directly referred to in the visions as a "little horn" which "made war with the saints" (ch. 7: 8, 10-26), and the historical sketch in ch. 11 seems to reach its end in his reign (the "vile person" of v. 21). The evidence for each of these views will be found in any good recent commentary. In either case the inspiration and high value of the book need not be questioned.

I. A STEADFAST PURPOSE, ch. 1: 1-2.

According to the commonly received chronology, Jehoiakim the son of Josiah, came to the throne of Judah in B.C. 608 after the death of his father Josiah, and the death of his brother Jehoiachaz by the king of Egypt (2 Kings 23: 29-34). His third year was, therefore, B.C. 605. There is an historical difficulty here, for we know that in the fourth year of Jehoiakim the army of Nebuchadnezzar was still a long way from Jerusalem, engaged in conflict with the army of the king of Egypt at Carchemish on the River Euphrates (see map, and compare Jer. 46: 1-12). There is the further difficulty that in the carefully recorded history of this period, in 2 Kings, 2 Chron., and Jeremiah, there is no mention of a siege of Jerusalem in either the third or fourth year of this king, and apparently not until the reign of his successor in B.C. 597. If this story of Daniel was written, according to the second view mentioned above, more than three hundred years later, in the time of the Maccabean uprising, such a difference might be easily explained as due to the imperfect historical records then available to the writer. The value of the story is not thereby impaired.

The carrying off of vessels of the house of God and other plunder and captives by Nebuchadnezzar in B.C. 607, is mentioned in Jer. 27: 19, 20, and 2 Chron. 36: 7. Certain of the best of the young men of the princely and noble families were chosen and carried to Babylon to be trained for service in the king's court, v. 5. Among these was Daniel. The language and the tongue, that is the literature and the language, of the Chaldeans were already very old, going back two to three thousand years, and had reached a high development. Very much of this has been recovered by excavation and research from the ruins of the great ancient cities of Babylonia and Assyria where their records, written on stone and on tablets of baked clay, had lain buried for two thousand years. The Chaldeans were originally a people of south-eastern Babylonia who, in the latter part of the seventh century, became masters of the entire country. In other passages of the book of Daniel, however, the name is applied to "wise men" of Babylon, religious leaders who studied magic, astrology, and divination, ch. 2: 2-6, etc.

Daniel possessed in his heart. He remained steadfastly loyal to the faith

and customs of his fathers. The Jews were very particular in abstaining from food which they regarded as unclean, such as the Jewish law forbade, meat which had not been slaughtered in the Jewish way, or meat and drink which had been offered to idols. For this adherence to principle Daniel is rightly to be honored, even though we do not now share his scruples. In so doing he was able to carry his three friends with him to the same decision. II. SECRETS REVEALED, chs. 2: 13-29; 4: 19.

The king had required a hard thing of his wise men. He demanded that they should tell him the meaning of his dream had been, and then interpret it. Daniel came to the rescue. He and his companions prayed to God, and the secret was revealed to him in a night vision. Both the deeper wisdom of Daniel and his inspired wisdom are displayed in what follows. In his interpretation of the king's dream he shows the wisdom and might of God in the course of human life, in the rise and fall of empires, and in the knowledge which he imparts to the sage and to the prophet, ch. 2: 19-23. The kingdoms seen in the dream are Babylon, Media, Persia and Greece, and the last the kingdom of the Messiah, the promised Saviour, which shall never be destroyed, ch. 2: 44.

III. VISIONS AND DREAMS, chs. 7: 28; 8: 15; 9: 20-23; 10: 1-19; 12: 9. The Jews in the two centuries preceding the birth of Christ, and after, produced a number of religious books in which prophetic teaching was set forth in the form of visions, some bearing the names of famous ancient men, such as Enoch, the twelve sons of Jacob, Baruch and Ezra. It is possible that the visions of Daniel are of this class. In ch. 7 Daniel himself dreams of kingdoms and kings all of which are to pass away before the coming of the Lord to set up his own kingdom, an everlasting kingdom, ch. 7: 27. Something of the same sort is repeated in ch. 8, in each case the last of the kings, the "little horn" (chs. 7: 8, 20, 24; 8: 9), almost certainly representing the persecuting Greek king of Syria, Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 175-164). In ch. 9 an exceedingly impressive confession and prayer is followed by another vision which seems to refer to the period between the beginning of captivity in Babylon, and the Maccabean revolt. Chapter 10 is introductory to the final vision (chs. 10 to 12) in which again (see ch. 9: 21) an angel appears in answer to Daniel's prayers, and reviews the events leading to the same period of revolt.

Jazz Age of Old

Use of Lipstick in Stone Age Proved by Nile Delta Excavation

Vienna.—That the lipstick is as old as human history was proved by excavations in the Nile delta undertaken by an Austrian professor, Herman Junker, for the Vienna Academy of Science.

Among the important discoveries were relics of the Stone Age, including plectrums for stringed instruments of beautification, some of them made of ivory. Numerous finds of flint and stone, like arrowheads, knives and saws, showed that primeval settlers in these districts belonged to the Neolithic culture.

The forms of jugs and other receptacles and their ornamentation revealed the same forms as those used by the Sudan races. Churchyards were unknown. The dead were buried kneeling or lying next to fireplaces, indicating that there existed no fear of the dead and that the strongly developed rites for the dead must be attributed to other psychological motives.

Results of the excavations prove convincingly that against all contrary assumptions, the Nile delta possessed a well-developed primeval culture and that the traces of foreign elements found in Upper Egypt must be ascribed to these lower Egyptian influences.

FARMER WHEATBEARD MUSES

What a pity the chick-weed don't hatch out a chick.
An' the milkweed ain't good as a cow.
That the ball-throne, tho' runnin' all over the field,
Don't turnish a beefsteak somehow.
With prices as high as the air it's a shame—
I'd be rich as an old Croesus—but what's in a name!

In the search for a new naval yardstick, it might not be amiss to try the golden rule.—Virginia Pilot.

Honors Memory of All Branches of Service



LORD JELlicoe LAYS WREATH ON THE CENOTAPH
Lord Jellicoe as he laid a wreath on the Cenotaph in London when members of the Empire League observed this ceremony recently.

The Boy Scouts And the Jamboree

Sir Robert Baden-Powell Gives Touching Answer to Question "Is Scouting a Military Movement?"

A FORCE FOR PEACE

"The sight of boys of forty-two nationalities, different in language, creed and color, but wearing the same uniform, and obeying the same Scout Promise and the same Law which binds every Scout to be a brother to every other Scout, cannot but open up to the most unimaginative a vision of what may be the ultimate outcome of this movement."

"From this meeting we shall go forward with fresh inspiration and renewed strength of brotherhood to spread our Movement wider and to make it a still greater force for the good of the world and the service of God."—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout.

The Boy Scout Jamboree at Birkbech is responsible for the happy notion on the part of Messrs. Benn to include in their Sixpenny Library "Scouting and Youth Movements," by Sir R. Baden-Powell, who in one of the chapters answers a question often raised by critics and friends. Sir R. Baden-Powell writes:—

"The aim of the Boy Scout Movement is to make good citizens, and for this reason it has been judged unnecessary to introduce military drill. 'Scouting' is a means through which the virtues of the Scout are brought to higher thought and to the elements of faith in God; and coupled with the Scout's obligation to the base of duty to God and to neighbor on which the parent or pastor can build with greater ease the form of belief that is desired."

Things More Important than Drill

"The simple system of drill which is suggested for Boy Scouts is merely given in order to enable Scoutmasters to move their Troops and Patrols in good order for parade purposes, and not as an exercise for frequent practice with the boys when other occupations are possible. When I see a Troop drills well but fails to follow a trail or cook its own food I recognize that the Scoutmaster is not much good as such. The indifferent or unimaginative officer always falls back upon drill as his one resource."

"There is no military aim or meaning in Scouting for Boys. It is true that the Movement has an old General at the head of it, and a goodly number of ex-officers in its ranks. The reason of this is not very far to seek. Men retire from the Navy,

to await the results they may produce before recommending them for consideration and support to public opinion and the various governmental organizations. Founded before the 1914 war, the Movement had, even at that date, a very considerable number of adherents throughout the world. To-day it includes more than two and a half million young people of both sexes in every continent and in every land—and it continues to prosper.

"The Fifth Committee was of the Assembly to invite the various governments to grant the assistance requested, it would not be asking for support for some feeble undertaking which is destined to disappear. The Assembly is being asked to take under its protection a movement which is full of life and which is inspired by ideals, the noble and lofty character of which is not contested and whose usefulness is undeniable from the point of view which is of special importance to all of us here, the point of view of world peace."

"Therefore, it is not only necessary, but actually indispensable that this Movement should receive every support and assistance."

"It should not be forgotten that the thoughts and feelings of the younger generation are an important element in forming the conscience of humanity; a pure and healthy element freed from all prejudice, rancor, and memories poisoned by hatred; an element of enthusiasm and generous sentiment."

"For that reason we should assist the international movement on behalf of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, a movement which, by the constant exchange of visits, by camp life, by games played, and by happy days spent together, during which the young people get to understand one another, increases from day to day their feelings of comprehension, respect, and love for their neighbors, whatever may be their language, race, or continent."

The Explanation

"Is it true that your engagement to Miss Smart is at an end?" queried the inquisitive visitor.

"The young man addressed shook his head mournfully."

"No," he said, "I didn't break it off."

"Oh, she broke it off, then?"

"To this there was no answer, but the curious one was not easily discouraged and tried again."

"But it is broken off, isn't it?"

"Oh, yes!" explained the moody one with delicacy. "She told me what her milliner's bill was, and I told her how much a week I got. Then our engagement just sagged in the middle and gently dissolved."

I hate to be a kicker, I always long for peace.

But the wheel that does the squeaking is the one that gets the grease.

"But it is broken off, isn't it?"

But the dog that's always scratching is the one that has the fleas.

"I hate to be a kicker" means nothing in a show.

For the kickers in the chorus are the ones that get the dough.

The art of soft soap spreading is a thing that palls and stales.

But the guy that wields the hammer is the guy who drives the nails.

Let us not put any notions that are harmful in your head.

But the baby that keeps yelling is the baby that gets fed!

Call Your Doctor Early

BY DR. GORDON BATES.
(Gen. Sec. Can. Social Hygiene Coun.)

A little boy sat beside a window, with his head on his hands.

It seemed quite indifferent to the shouts of the other youngsters at play in the street. He looked very miserable.

Now usually, when a little boy doesn't want to go out and play, his mother knows that something's the matter. If she is a rather careless mother she may just do nothing, and let him sit there feeling miserable. Or she may give him a dose of castor oil, or send him to bed, or both.

But if she is an intelligent mother she will send for the doctor at once, before her child has a chance to get very sick. By doing that, she may save his life.

Little Jim's mother was intelligent, and she loved her child. So he lay long a car stopped at the house and a big man came in with a little satchel. Several minutes passed, then:

"Now I don't think you have anything to worry about," the doctor said. "It's diphtheria all right, but he'll come around, thanks to your promptness in sending for a doctor. If you'd waited for another twelve hours before securing medical attention for him, it might have been a different story. As it is, his recovery will be much faster, thanks to your alertness."

Now this story, which happens to be absolutely true, about real people, has a moral.

And the moral is, don't guess about disease. Don't take a chance. Think Safety First about disease just as you think it about accidents. How can you tell what a sudden "queer feeling" may mean. Little Jim's mother didn't know he had diphtheria when she called the doctor. How could she tell? But she didn't take a chance. She called upon the one man in the community who could tell what was the matter with her child—her doctor.

And by her promptness she possibly saved the child's life.

When you get sick, get a doctor before you get very sick. Over a lifetime such a policy will save you money as well as misery—and it will be a longer lifetime.

Of course Jimmy's mother might have done still better than she did. She might have absolutely prevented him from getting diphtheria by taking him to a doctor months before, when he was perfectly well, and having a toxoid administered to him, just as she had him vaccinated against smallpox. But failing to do that, she did do the next best thing. She called a doctor early and saved a life.

This article is not written to frighten anyone. On the contrary, it is hoped that of those who read it, some at least will find new security, new protection against disease by cultivating the habit of calling upon their physicians when slight physical trouble begins to bother them, just as a sensible motorist takes his car to the garage when the engine develops a little knock, instead of waiting until the bearings are burned out.

Remember, a so-called "simple" sore throat may be the beginning of scarlet fever or diphtheria. A plain, ordinary little cough, or a high temperature may herald pneumonia, tuberculosis, or typhoid fever. A pain in the stomach may mean acute appendicitis tomorrow. Any one of a number of "simple" little discomforts may be signs of the beginnings of any one of a dozen diseases.

Truce

They who in life had long ceased to be friends,
Through force of circumstance and foolish pride,
In that green hostel where all bickering ends
Lie side by side.

But though between their graves a thick hedge grows,
Its little openings pushing calmly through,
Each June with petals white, a pitying rose
Covers the two!

—Mazie V. Caruthers in the New York Times.

It is no good being the tight of your wife's life if you are not allowed to go out!

Planting Perennials in July

Copemish, Mich.—During the latter part of July, in the northern part of the United States, is one of the best periods of the year to start new perennial plants. The gardener is not rushed at this time of year as he is during the spring months, and still the plants have time to get established before winter. This affords him an opportunity to give the plants more care while they are young and, as a consequence, better results are obtained than when the work is done earlier.

More worth-while perennials would be used if gardeners would grow a part of their plants rather than try to buy all they need. Good plants cost money, quite often 50 cents or more for each plant. Before we know it, our garden appropriation is gone and we have just about a third of the plants wanted. Seeds of most of the worth-while species cost 10 or 15 cents a packet and a packet will usually produce all the plants of a variety that will be needed. This gives a garden of perennials at very little cost.

An old cold-frame is a good place to start perennials in midsummer. The soil in such a place will undoubtedly be sufficiently fertile to give the plants a good start, and, if it has been used recently, weed growth should not be very dry in midsummer, so it should be thoroughly soaked before any seeds are planted. Do not merely moisten the surface but take plenty of time and water and see that the soil is saturated to a depth of 8 or 10 inches. This amount of water in the ground will do away with heavy sprinkling until the plants get established. It should be remembered that the lack of moisture in the ground during mid-summer gardening and that every precaution should be taken to conserve every bit we have.

Pulverize the surface of the soil and level so water will not stand in pools, leaving other parts to suffer from lack of moisture. Sow the seed in rows because it is easier to keep weed growth subdued if the flowers are in rows. Gardeners have a rule for planting seeds that may be followed to advantage when you sow your perennial seeds this summer. Cover the seeds twice the depth of their diameter. Very small seeds, such as some of the campanulas, should not be covered at all, but simply pressed into the soil lightly. Cover the surface with a cloth and water thoroughly after planting. It might be well to shade the frame with boards for a few days if the weather is very hot. Keep a careful watch for germinating plants and remove the covering from the rows as the plants show up.

Never allow the seedlings to become overcrowded in the seedbed. This causes spindly growth or a setback that takes weeks of care to overcome. When three or four true leaves have formed, transplant to another frame, placing the plants four or five inches apart, or they may be planted directly in the border and given a protection of leaves or litter during the first winter.

The number of good perennials is almost limitless. Some are easy to grow and others are quite difficult. If you have had little experience in the work, it would be well to confine your efforts to the easy subjects at first, and, as skill comes, the more difficult ones may be taken up. You should be able to handle the following along the lines recommended and without undue trouble: achillea, alyssum, anchusa, arabis, aquilegia, English daisies, campanula, Shasta daisy, delphinium, dianthus, foxglove, gaillardia, gypsophila, helianthus, hollyhock, hardy poppy, pyrethrum, scabiosa, viola and wallflower.

Real Help

Lad Becomes An Expert Electrician By Getting a Friendly Start

Some years ago, writes J. J. Kello, I was in a home where the young man of the family was an expert electrician, earning a considerable salary. I asked the mother how he came to take up that line of business, and she said it all came about in a very simple way.

When he was a boy of thirteen, there was a house being built in their neighborhood, and he stopped, out of curiosity, to watch the men at work. There was an electrician just starting to put in the wires, and, noticing the boy's interest he asked him if he would like to learn how it was done. The boy said he would, and the workman invited him to stop with him and he would explain it all as they went along. In a week or ten days he had learned a great deal, and triumphantly informed his mother that if she wanted an electric light anywhere, he would do the work for her without charge. He got two or three books on electrical work, and later he was able to obtain employment in an electrical supply concern, owing to his knowledge of the whole subject.

It struck me what a splendid service the electrician did and how often there are other workmen who could awaken the interest of a lad by showing him how things were done.

Five year old: My daddy is only thirty but he is very old. Every time he crosses the street he asks me to take his hand.

MUTT AND JEFF— Jeff Had Better Read Up On The Lion Tamers' House Rules.

