stection of Democracy Must ome From Those It Protects

By THEODORE N. VAIL
President of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company

Two thousand years ago a new era, a new religion, dawned upon the world.

Whatever of civilization, of freedom or of liberty we have and enjoy comes from the subordination by man of human passion and selfishness because of the teachings, the incarnation or reincarnation of the ideals and principles of that religion.

Peace and good will on earth to men. Peace on earth to men of good will is the basis of liberty of mankind.

Our democracy is based on liberty, the liberty of all to live and enjoy life, the fullest liberty to each individual consistent with the same right to all other individuals. More is impossible.

Under this civilization has come greater peace throughout the world. Wider intercommunication and more neighborly feeling toward our fellow men have been developed.

Man's self-dependence, or independence of others, has passed, but in its place have come greater possibilities of life. Dependence of man upon man implies service of man to man.

To maintain democracy, civilization and service, convention, regulation and law, an organized government is necessary.

The difference between the organization of the government by democracy and that by autocracy is that democracy is government by the will of the governed, and not the government of a few acting by usurped power or that of an insurgent minority.

Government by democracy must be enforced as vigorously, impartially, unflinchingly as that by any other government.

They who differ may express their difference, may do all possible to convert others, so long as it is not done in open defiance or in active rebellion, and so long as their actions are subordinated to the will and authority of the majority.

If and when a majority of all cannot be trusted to express the will of a people, cannot be trusted to act wisely, and all are not willing to abide by it, any government except government by force will fail.

Our democracy is now threatened from without and the democracy of the whole world is at stake.

The protection of our democracy must come from those it protects. Every individual to its protection owes all life, liberty, substance. To the protection of that democracy he must if necessary devote all.

Let us dedicate to our country, in whatever way, whenever and wherever we may be called, our unhesitating, unflinching service, implicit in its obedience and subordination to duty and authority.

Build Up the Virtues in Children and the Faults Will Disappear

By MRS. ELVIRA HYATT

It pays to have high ideals for our children and to respect their individuality. Much can be accomplished by expecting children to be good, at the Davis farm, where fifteen womand by showing them that we trust them.

We should never call a child "bad," never wound his self-respect. This does not mean that his naughty actions should be "glossed over," but as one wise educator has expressed it, we should realize that every fault is simply the absence of some virtue, and we should try to build up that quality in which the child is deficient, rather than condemn him for

that which he has not. Build up the virtues and the faults will disappear. If a child is selfish we should dwell on unselfishness; if the child is untidy, on neatness; if slow, on quickness; and we should always remember to praise even the for volunteers to organize against the slightest sign of the virtue we are working to cultivate. A child will try savages, and Lincoln, then twentyto live up to the thing for which he is praised. "How quiet and helpful my little Peggy is today" will do more good than a dozen scoldings about noise and mischief.

Stories can be told to arouse and stimulate high ideals. Stories have a wonderful educational value and almost any lesson can be taught in story form. Tell stories about birds, trees, flowers, animals, great and good men, simple stories of home and family life, stories from history and from the Bible. The eager little minds are ready for anything you wish to give them, and if you are a natural story-teller great indeed is your opportunity. Ideals of right conduct, love of family and sympathy with every living thing can all be given through the right use of stories.

Much has been said and written about parental influence, but volumes more are needed on post-natal influences. One of the first things a baby learns is to "smile back" at his mother, and in all his earliest years the child reflects the attitudes of those around him. He imitates the things which he sees and hears, in order to understand them, and "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

To Do Everything Possible to Help Win the War Is Object of Railroads

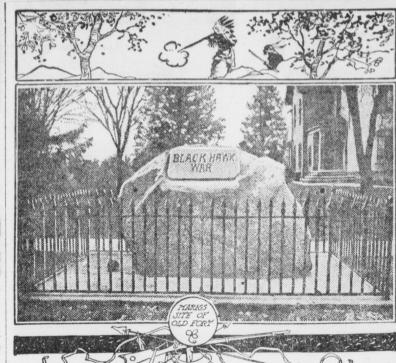
By R. H. AISHTON, President Chicago & North Western Railroad

To do everything possible to help win the war has been the object of the railroads since the war began' and will be their object until the war is won. Everything else must be subordinated to that object. That is why the railroads of this country have eliminated all individual interests and competitive rivalries and have been operated as parts of a single system under the railroads' war board.

With no increase in their facilities, the railroads have transported an enormous volume of government business, including troop movements, in addition to the heaviest commercial freight and passenger traffic ever known. With the continued patriotic co-operation of the public, the railroads will keep on doing what is most necessary to win the war.

They have not broken down and will not break down under the enor-

mous burden imposed on them by war conditions. They look to the future with confidence and hope in view of the assurances contained in the president's proclamation assuming on behalf of the federal service of which they are capable under the new order of



LINCOLN'S ONLY

When He Joined the Black Hawk Expedition.

CHOSEN CAPTAIN OF COMPANY

With Him Were Men Destined to Figure Prominently in Country's History-Spot Where Army Erected Fort Now Suitably Marked.

By LILIAN STAIR SCHREINER.



teresting events in the life of the great war president occurred at a time when he was little known to fame. This was in 1832, during the Black Hawk war, a war which, in proportion to the number of lives lost, caused more widespread

fear and consternation than any other in the history of our country.

When the story of the battle at Stillman's Run, where a small band of savages put to flight a whole regiment of soldiers, and also that of the massacre en and children where murdered, was spread through the country there was scarcely a farmhouse all through the middle West that was not deserted. Both of the places mentioned were in northern Illinois and soon stockade forts were thrown up and there the people flocked for protection from the vast horde of savages that they believed to be on their trail.

Governor Reynolds of Illinois on April 16, 1832, issued a proclamation three years of age and living at New Salem, Sangamon county, Illinois, was one of the first to respond. The company was allowed to choose its own captain and much to his joy Lincoln received the largest number of votes. Of this incident he spoke in later years as follows: "Then came the Black Hawk war and I was elected captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than I have had since." In those early days Lincoln showed that same observance to justice and the rights of others which characterized his later years, in evidence of which may be noted the incident of the Indian's coming to General Cass with a letter recommending him for his services to the whites. Some of the men in the company wished him shot as a spy, but Lincoln promptly interfered, saying that this peaceable Indian should not be killed. There is no record to show but what his judgment was correct and his leniency well ad-

est. It is further stated that "a tall, horse was stolen. hat great drama of blood.

In that part of the war that was morial." that great drama of blood.

carried on in Wisconsin, Lincoln was with Early's company of rangers in General Atkinson's command. On June 30, 1832, this company crossed the territorial line into Wisconsin and camped on the bank of the Rock river, about a mile above the Turtle village of the Winnebago Indians, and which is the rumors of Indians ahead, but had no north and on July 1st camped at Storr's lake, a short distance east of where the village of Milton now Striking the main trail of Koshkonong. They reconnoitered here lowed the trail up Rock river to a spot not far from where the city of Fort Atkinson is now situated. The country at that time was a wilderthrough the underbrush, tall trees and clinging vines. He had an army of mained here a part of the month of July, reconnoitering and following up trails of the Indians through the



Lincoln Promptly Interfered.

swamps and woods. Lincoln, a member of Early's company of rangers, took an active part in all the maneuvers, and when word was brought on the 8th of July by some Winnebago Indians that Black Hawk was hiding in the swamp on an island in Lake Koshkonong, five miles down the river, it was Early's company that was sent to reconnoiter. They crossed the river on rafts to the island, Lincoln among them, but the wily Hawk had flown.

This happened on the 9th of July. They returned up the river to the main command, and on the 10th of July Lincoln was mustered out of service. The next day he started out with his companions for his home in Illinois. That night his own horse and that of one of his comrades was stolen, and the rest of the distance was made on foot.

Lincoln was very fond of talking in later life of his experiences in the One of the most interesting facts in Black Hawk war. On one occasion, Lincoln's history at this time, and in the fall of 1859, he was making which shows what queer pranks fate speeches in Wisconsin. After speakcan play, is this: Gen. Winfield Scott, ing at Beloit he was conveyed by carthen in command at Fort Snelling, riage to Janesville. They traversed sent two young lieutenants to muster the same route as that taken by the in the Illinois volunteers. In the language of a memoir of the times, one of these lieutenants was "a very fascinized it and talked freely about the nating young man of easy manners and events of that time, telling in his huaffable disposition, while the other was morous way of the difficulties encounequally pleasant and extremely mod- tered in his journey home after his

homely young man dressed in blue Gradually, however, in the three quarjeans" presented himself to the lieuters of a century and more that have tenants as captain of a company of passed since the time when Lincoln colunteers and was duly sworn in. and his comrades camped in the wil-The one who administered the oath derness, the stockade posts rotted of allegiance to the "young man in away until there was nothing to show blue jeans" was the lieutenant of the where the fort had stood. Then the fascinating manners above mentioned. Daughters of the American Revolution This was Jefferson Davis. The young of Fort Atkinson took the matter in man in blue jeans was Abraham Lin- hand and placed a memorial to mark coln, and the other young lieutenant the spot. It is a massive boulder of of "the extremely modest" demeanor native stone with a tablet of Massawas Robert Anderson, commander of chusetts granite upon which this in-Fort Sumter at the beginning of the scription is engraved: "Near this spot Civil war. And no premonition told in 1832 in the Black Hawk war, Gen. them, as they stood together on that Henry Atkinson erected a stockade pleasant spring morning, of the impor- fort. To mark this historic ground the tant parts they were each to play in Daughters of the American Revolu174 PROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 10 JESUS CHOOSES THE TWELVE.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 3:7-25. GOLDEN TEXT—And he ordained welve, that they should be with him, and hat he might send them forth to preach.

-MATR 5:14.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS-Matt. 10:1-4: Luke 6:12-16;
John 15:15-27: Matt. 5:13-16; 16:24-25; John
17:6-26; II Tim. 4:7-8. PRIMARY TOPIC-Jesus chooses twelve

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC-The twelve, and what we know about them.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—What it
means to be a disciple of Jesus.

No man can alone accomplish any

great task. Every great leader has been blessed by one or more equally great helpers. Luther had his Melancthon; Wesley, his brother Charles, Whitfield and others; Moody had Whittle, Bliss, Sankey, Towner and more. These leaders but followed the example of our Lord. Jesus' ministry made him much observed and greatly multiplied his duties and burdens. When, therefore, he chose these disciples, he desired not only to obtain help and to begin to teach those who Future President Twenty-Three site of the present city of Beloit. The were to take his place, but, like every company was often alarmed by the other act, he desired to teach a lesson se who were so carefully observactual engagements. They marched ing him. In verse 14 we are told that he chose twelve, which was a significant number, corresponding to the twelve tribes, and at once confirmed his assumption to the Messiahship and Black Hawk's army they followed it meant that the wondrous prophesies in a northerly direction toward Lake were being fulfilled. It also served to stimulate those upon whom the choice but finding no fresh evidence they fol- fell. Jesus, as we know from other passages, retired to the mountains to The call came from on high (v. 13), and those called "went up" to him for preparation and for qualiess, and this army of General At- fication. The call is a purposekinson's had to fairly cut its way ful one, for it is not enough to go up; we must also go down and out, hence these are "sent" (vv. 14, 15). Only nearly two thousand regulars. He built those who are authorized, however, are a fort on the river bank near its junc- sent. Those whom Jesus sent out were tion with Bark river, and his army re- to found a new kingdom and to do a greater work than merely to judge the people, because they were not only to judge results, but they were to change results by altering causes; hence they had power over demons, even as the Master, for evil has no rights. The source of their power is to be Jesus, for he is to be with them, our own protection as well (Matt. 28:20); and their power is to grow with its usage, for we learn by doing. These men were originally united, not by a creed but by an ideal; not by a doctrine or teaching, but by actions; not by a subscription to a confession. At once they met

with conflict. First of all by a blasphemous unbelief. The Holy Ghost is no more holy than Jesus; but, if we slander him in his veiled condition and before his unfinished work, great shall be the penalty. Those who hate God shut out the light. Secondly, by a conflict with misdirected zeal. There were those about Jesus who watched over him, whereas rather they should have had him watching over them (v. 21). On the other hand, the scribes accused him of being possessed of devils. They attributed to the devil the work that the Holy Spirit and Son were doing. ing to restrain, enemies accusing and relatives interposing, yet nothing can stop the onward march of the kingdom of God. Luke tells us that these twelve were selected from among the rest of the disciples. They were to have a greater nearness and more extended authority and, of course, greater testings than the others who were disci-ples or "learners." These disciples are to be the light of the world. The Christian, "who is the salt of the earth," loses his identity and will lose his saltness and become like the world, if he keeps not near unto Christ. As light is a good thing to preserve, purify and to cleanse, so are the Christians, yet there is a greater thing, when we energize, direct and believe. This is what the apostles were to do. The aggressive Peter and the other "Son of Thunder," the reflective, cautious Thomas, these were the men who were sent forth as public heralds (John 1:36.) Some they are to win by personal solicitation (James 1:41). Others by public proclamation (Acts 2:39-41.) Men are saved through men, and those whom he sends forth are those who have first learned to follow. Their work is made permanent only as "they abide in him." God wants the hearing ear, the believing heart and the confessing mouth (Rom. 10:14). The one who would preach Jesus and have power in his name must first of all "be with him," that is, he must enjoy a deep, abiding, victorious life of fellowship with Jesus. Jesus gave directions to those he sent out, first to preach; second, to heal illness; third, to cast out demons.

Our mission is to both body and soul, but Christ puts the spiritual needs first (vv. 14, 15; see Matt. 10:7, 8.) The difficulty with many healers of today is that they invert this order. Those whom Jesus sends out are to offer his kingdom to men and not command men to receive it. Their work will bring variance upon the earth, even among those in the same family; but those who will not go are not "worthy of me." Jesus saw plainly that the victories of his kingdom were often hindered rather than helped by the presence of great

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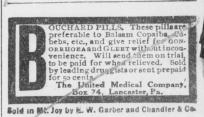
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