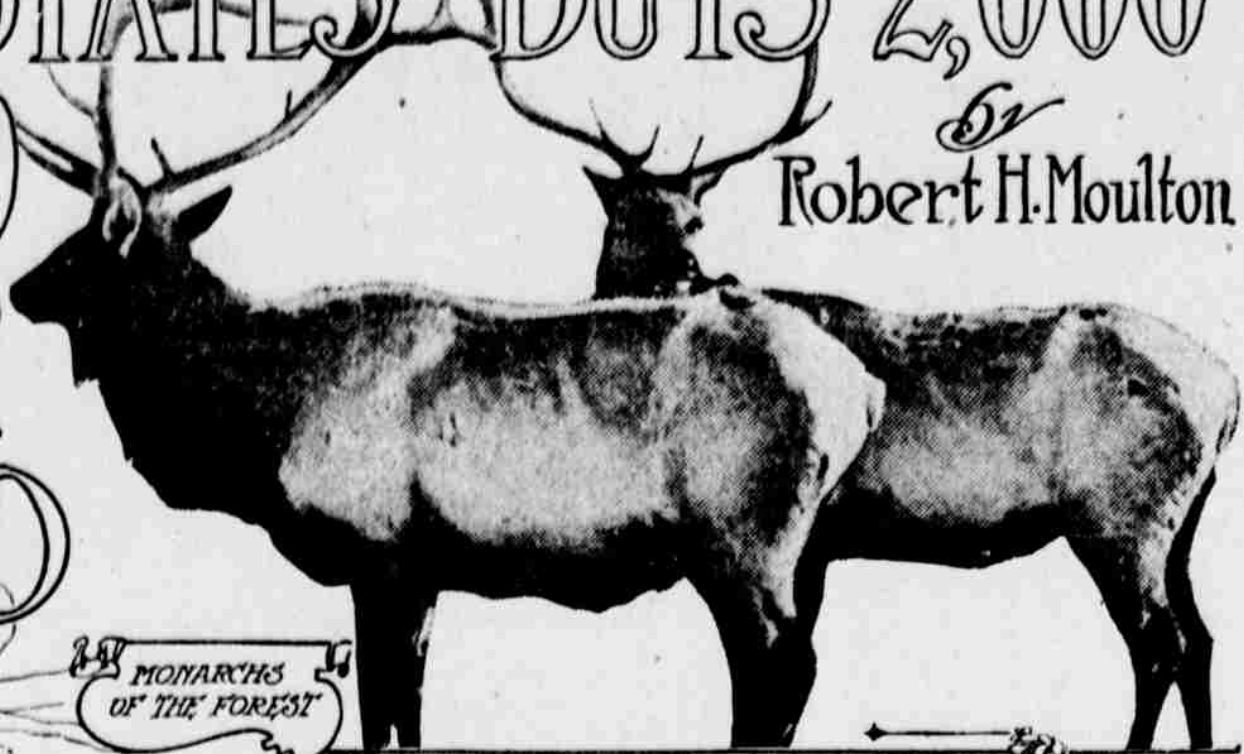


UNITED STATES BUYS 2,000 ACRES TO SHELTER ELK HERD



MONARCHS OF THE FOREST

By Robert H. Moulton

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR MARCH 15

LAWFUL USE OF THE SABBATH.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 13:10-17; 14:1-6. GOLDEN TEXT—"The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath."—Mark 2:27.

These two sections of scripture have been chosen that we might emphasize the truth of the golden text which can correctly be translated, "The Sabbath was brought into being on account of man, and not man on account of the Sabbath."

There are two extremes of thought and action as regards the Christian Sabbath. One is to make it a holiday, the other to make it a holy-day, to worship the day as though it possessed some secret sacredness thereby forgetting the author of the day. A study of what Jesus taught will check laxity on the one hand and correct fanatical error on the other.

Contrast Shown.

I. Jesus losing the woman, 13:10-17. This incident is a strong contrast between God's mercy and man's lack of mercy. Satan was to blame for the woman's illness (v. 16) and at the same time for the hardness of the hearts of these men. The incident occurred in a synagogue and displeased the leaders. As if to rebuke them Jesus not only spoke the word of relief but also touched her, causing an instantaneous and a complete cure. Her response was to glorify God. The sight of this satanic captive acted in contrast upon Jesus and the ruled of the synagogue. Compassion and an utter lack of sympathy. More care for legalism than for the relief of one created in God's image. Jesus seems to have acted speedily and is today calling the unfortunate to him to be healed and comforted, Matt. 11:28-30. Jesus could have healed by a word only, John 6:40-43, but there is power also in the loving touch, which in this case quickened her faith (v. 13). The record does not suggest that her cure was in response to her faith as was the case in other cures, Matt. 8:10; 15:28. If the ruler had had a heart of compassion he too would have rejoiced at the cure, but he cared more for ceremonial ecclesiasticism than for the good of the worshipers and his emotion was that of indignation rather than that of joy. A religion that is more concerned with bondage to the beggary elements, the observance of days (Gal. 4:9-11) is here denounced as hypocrisy (vv. 15, 16). It is to have more interest in property than in human souls. Ofttimes hatred for those who do not agree with us is covered up by a false fanatical pretended jealousy for the law of God.

Love's Attributes.

II. Jesus healing the man, 4:1-6. In this incident the question of the Sabbath is raised by Jesus himself, evidently in answer to their mental attitude, for "they watched him" (v. 1). Receiving no reply, Jesus first healed the man and then again reminded them of the care they gave their cattle. Jesus plainly implies that if they give care to an ox or an ass on the Sabbath, how can it possibly be wrong to relieve humanity on the Sabbath? Mercy and love are superior to ceremonies though these be of divine appointment. The reasoning is clear. Love is an attribute of God's character, I. John 4:8, and therefore his own ceremonies must give way before the activities and energies of his being. Thus to act upon the principles that concern the value of an "ox or an ass" is to allow the lower to control the higher, for a man is of more value than the ox. These Pharisees were exceedingly religious, great for the "letter of the law," but they were dried up at heart, and consequently far worse off than the man with the dropsy. It is small wonder then that the master's reply should silence them so "they could not answer him."

The Teaching.—It is true that fundamentally the Sabbath idea is one of worship and rest, but the reason for its existence is because of man's need of that rest. That true rest can be found only in a true and intelligent spiritual fellowship with God. Anything, therefore, that interferes with or hinders rest breaks the Sabbath and should be removed in order that the Sabbath intention may be observed. These men were justified in leading an ox or an ass to water on the Sabbath or to rescue one in peril. On the same principle any work which enables men to enter into a Sabbath rest is not only justifiable but necessary in the interest of the Sabbath itself. They cared for cattle only as cattle, their property; we must care for men for their own sakes and in his interest and behalf.

The Sabbath must never be decried by being made an instrument of harm to man. It is always decried when, in the presence of human need, we decline to render service on the plea of the sanctity of the day. A false ceremonial sanctity of any particular day must never be permitted to destroy the underlying, the truly essential, sanction and authority for a Sabbath rest. Physically we do not each night fully regain our lost energy and need the seventh day to balance the account. Spiritually we need the strength that comes from the Sabbath day's rest, Isa. 30:15.

MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs"

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is restless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

Grundy on Shaw.

Sydney Grundy has written a little pamphlet in which he has gone for Mr. Bernard Shaw with a hatchet. He says: "Mr. Shaw is a spent force—a closed chapter—a tale that is told—a back number—a lost chord—a fired rocket—an exploded mine—an extinct volcano, vomiting only ashes and dust. Mr. Shaw is done. His star is on the wane; his candle only gutters in its socket; his beauty is passe, his wheezes are chestnuts, his sleights of hand transparent, his humors rheum. He is running a race with time, and gave himself twenty years' start, and time is beating him to a frazzle."

THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify Your Hair! Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance; an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

And There You Have the Tango. This illustration of the tango is credited to an Arkansas City negro: "Dat tango, boss, am sort of a easy motion. Ye Ms go a stealing along easy like ye didn't have any knee joints and wuz walkin' on eggs that cost fozty cents a dozen."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Medium. "How can you drink to anybody with your eyes, as the poet says?" "I suppose, in an eyelash."

Any man can score a big hit with a woman; all he has to do is sit still and listen.

Keep Your Digestion Normal

and you will have the secret of continued good health—allow it to become impaired and you weaken the entire system. For any disturbance of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels try

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

You will find it beneficial in every way



PERMANENT winter refuge of 2,000 acres of land on the east side of Jackson's Hole, in Wyoming, to care for a herd of 25,000 elk has just been arranged by the department of agriculture. It is expected that enough hay will be raised on this tract to feed the entire herd. The price of the land ranged from \$50 to \$52 an acre. The government was forced to adopt this plan to prevent the elk in the west from going the way of the buffalo to extinction.

It is estimated that fully 50,000 elk winter in the Jackson's Hole country, a large area south of the Yellowstone National park. The elk scatter during the summer months, many of them grazing in the park, but as winter approaches they converge toward their old winter quarters. These quarters were ample before the homesteader came to fence the lands. The elk would feed on the rich grass of the valleys in the fall, work up on the sheltered hillside in the winter, and when necessity urged descend to the creeks and browse among the young willows and other foliage until the spring grass came.

The homesteader's fence has made this impossible now, and each year lessens the amount of open range. The result is that despite the large amount of feed that has been furnished them by the state of Wyoming, each winter has seen an enormous death loss of this fast-disappearing game animal.

Driven to desperation from hunger, the elk would break down the strongest barbed wire fence surrounding a haystack, and during a portion of the winter the settlers were forced to guard their hay night and day. The elk have been known to mount upon the fallen bodies of their companions, and thus climb to the top of a thatched roof shed, where they would voraciously devour the rotten hay or straw used as a roof covering.

The scenes in the elk region of Wyoming during the last two years are described as heart-rending. The starving elk, driven to the lowlands by the high snows in the mountains, found most of the range fenced in by ranchers. In many cases they broke down fences and demolished the haystacks of the ranchers. They ate the willows along the streams, and gradually grew weaker and weaker, and finally sunk down to die in the snow. Immediately they were pounced upon by magpies



ELK IN A RANCHMAN'S YARD WAITING TO BE FED



STARVING TO DEATH WITH FOOD IN SIGHT. THE ELK ON LEFT GROUND BENEATH ALREADY DEAD

HERD OF ELK ON THE WINTER RANGE, JACKSON'S HOLE WYOMING

and other birds, and their eyes were picked out in many cases before the elk were dead. The conditions which led up to the government's recent action have existed for more than ten years, but the state of Wyoming seemed unable, single handed, to cope with the situation. The tender-hearted ranchmen of the Jackson Hole country have helped to the full extent of their ability, feeding to the starving elk as much as they could spare from their private stores of hay and fodder without putting their own stock on extremely short allowance. But with all this, it is estimated that fully 5,000 elk died of starvation each year.

According to Mr. S. N. Leck, a prominent ranchman of the Jackson Hole district and former state senator, who has made a special study of the conditions surrounding the elk in that part of the country, since 1903 about 75 per cent. of the adult elk have perished of starvation each winter. He states that he has counted as many as 1,000 dead elk within a radius of half a mile, and that on several occasions when driving through the country he has been forced to turn out of his way

because of the bodies of dead elk obstructing the roads. The elk would first eat the range clear of all food, then turn to the coarse sticks and barks, and in many places they would actually gnaw the bark from the fence rails. When all these sources of food—if such it may be called—were exhausted, they would gradually begin to lose their vitality, spirit and endurance. Then, reduced by hunger until too weak to follow the herd, they would drop down by some rock or brush, to either become a prey to carnivorous animals or die a miserable death by starvation.

It is estimated that the value of elk to the region of Jackson Hole is equal to the revenue derived from stock raising in that district. The amount of money which the animals bring into the country is very large. Many hunting parties are attracted thither every year, being allowed to kill a limited number of elk under certain restrictions. Hunters are obliged to hire guides, packers, cooks and pack animals and to buy considerable quantities of food supplies. The average daily expense of a person hunting in that region is at least \$14. Thus a thirty days' trip would cost each non-resident \$420, all of which is spent in the vicinity of the hunting grounds.

About 2,000 elk are killed each year by hunters. There is considerable poaching, i. e., illegal killing of the animals, by men who frequent and even reside in the Jackson Hole region for the sake of making their living wholly or in part from game. The law-breakers regard the elk as their natural prey. But the lowest in the scale of all the enemies of the elk is the tooth hunter—the human brute who for the sake of gaining a dollar or two kills the noble creatures, and, taking only their tusks, leaves the carcasses to rot. Under cover of the mail he forwards his booty undetected to dealers in the cities, who dispose of it to thoughtless purchasers.

The government's present work of elk preservation is unique. Had similar measures been undertaken in behalf of the buffalo, the nation would not now be mourning the almost total loss of those animals, which at one time were much more numerous in the west than are the elk today.

HEADLINER.

"My blase son has managed to get up some enthusiasm over the opening of the Panama canal." "Yes; he admits he never saw anything bigger than that in vaudeville."

CHANGING SOCIAL HABITS

In comparing the habits and manners of the present day with those of the past it seems to me that the most striking thing is the great change that has taken place in our economic and financial conditions. The poor of today are a different race from the poor of 50 or even 30 years ago. They earn a great deal more money and, though they get less for it in solid comfort and well being, they spend it in a much greater variety of ways. Numbers are the rich of today the same as the rich of 50 years ago. Large numbers of the latter—the landed gentry, for instance—have taken a back seat, if they have not actually disappeared. The new rich who have pushed them out are introducing ideas, habits and manners of their own. Consequently the luxury of today has little in common with the luxury of 50 years ago. It spends its money in more selfish and ostentatious ways.

Instead of the manor house, with its crowd of hereditary retainers, we have now the fashionable hotel, with its army of liveried waiters and chauffeurs, W. K. Lawson writes in the London Morning Post. In 14 of these establishments there was spent last year £2,682,000—nearly two and three-quarter millions sterling. This is the essence of present day luxury, and those who consider it extravagant may console themselves with the thought that foreigners contributed much more to it than British born prodigals. Our American visitors boast very truly that we have them to thank for these sybaritic caravansaries. They called for them and have all along been their chief supporters, paying without question most extravagant charges.

In other ways the Americans have been the pioneers of modern luxury. An inquiry which is now going on in the United States as to the annual expenditure of American tourists in Europe indicates that it is little, if any, short of \$200,000,000, or £40,000,000. Our Canadian, Australian, French, German and other foreign visitors are also free spenders, so much so that ministering to their luxurious tastes has become one of the most profitable of London's industries. On the other hand, the corresponding class of our own people are probably spending less rather than more on themselves than they used to do. They

are being taught thrift in a hard school—that the chancellor of the exchequer. If we deduct from their apparently large incomes the number of prior claims on them that have to be met before the free margin is reached, it will be found in many cases that comparatively little remains either for riotous living or vulgar show. Besides, it must be remembered that the modern Croesus is often a business man who can reinvest his annual profits to much better advantage than in 20-guinea banquets at the Hotel Cecil.

The champion spendthrifts of today are not the owners of motor cars and motor yachts; they are the railway and the shipping companies. A single train de luxe, with its crew of chefs, barbers and ladies' maids, wastes more money in the course of a year than the most extravagant millionaire. There is tenfold more luxury on the latest Atlantic liners than will be found in any half dozen palaces in the country.

From a careful comparison of the proportions of available income spent on superfluities, the workman will sometimes come out higher than many dukes. His glass of beer, his tobacco, his little bets, his evening paper, his picture shows, his football matches, his seaside trips and his other extras eat up a large percentage of the weekly wage, even of a well-to-do artisan. No one grudges him either his comforts or his recreations, but at the same time it cannot be ignored that they form a large item in the sum total of our national outlay on superfluities.

Another significant feature of modern luxury is to be found in the fact that the leading millionaires of the day are the reverse of extravagant. Neither have they made their millions by pandering to the luxurious tastes of the rich. Nearly all of them cater specially for the working and the middle classes. They are purveyors of beer, cocoa, soap, patent medicines and very classes. They are purveyors of the multitude. If ours be an extravagant age, its extravagance has at least the redeeming quality of being democratic. Free living was never more widespread than it is today. From cabinet ministers to socialist lecturers there are all degrees and shades of it.