The

WILL PLAY BALL IN JAPAN

Ward Gilbert, Balloonist, and Emmons Clay, Who Served as Gob, Off for Tokyo.

Johnny Jap is going to have another look at the great American game as



it is played by the baseball nine of Indiana university. The rickshaw men of Tokyo and the merchants of Nagoya are going to carry and trade with two members of the team who left Senttle, Wash., to the tune of a band and the

cheers of the American Legion. Ward O. Gilbert of Kokomo, Ind., one of the Hoosiers' pitchers, went back to college after 11 months as a balloonist in France, Emmons Clay of the catching staff served 19 months as a gob, When the Legion men in Scattle discovered this they turned out and wished the pair good luck.

From Seattle the Indiana party went straight to where the sun rises. There Japan college teams will be taken on, but they will be the guests of Waseda university of Tokyo. So great has been the interest shown in the visit that the Japan university has guaranteed the American players \$15,000 for expenses. Baseball bas been introduced in Japan before. Two other American college teams have traveled the Pacific and shown their wares.

Tokyo has an American Legion post and its members are planning to show the ex-service men much of the Orient and its attractions during the Indiana team's stay.

TO AID THE EX-SERVICE MEN

Mrs. Madge King Johnston, South Dakota, Gives Up Music for Americanism Work.

After years of study in America and Europe Mrs. Madge King Johnston, Aberdeen, S. D.,

national vicepresident of the American Legion auxiliary has sacrificed a career in music for Americanism work and to aid in relieving the condition of sick and wounded exservice men. Mrs. Johnston is

in charge of stores in eight states where articles made by disabled fighters are sold. She is national chairman of the auxiliary's American committee and has specialized in the formation of citizenship clubs and organizations of children of ex-service men.

Before engaging in auxiliary work, Mrs. Johnston appeared as a concert artist in many western cities. This she relinquished for activity in behalf of ex-service men.

Her husband, Dr. M. C. Johnston, is a big game hunter and has brought down mountain sheep, elk, deer and bear in the Rocky mountains and moose in the Canadian woods. Mrs. Johnston has accompanied him on many hunts.

Y M. C. A. HELPS PRISONERS

Men Confined in "Disciplinary Barracks" at Governor's Island, Appreciate Training.

Thanks to the Y. M. C. A. many of the "disciplinary barracks" maintained by the United States for its soldiers who fracture the rules that govern the buck private and officer alike aren't all dark walls and dark living. Such a one is historic Fort Jay at Governor's island, New York harbor, where between 200 and 300 soldiers are usually confined, most of whom are "in" for minor offenses. A few, however, are being "cared for" only a few days, prior to their taking up a longer residence at Fort Leavenworth, the army prison,

Col. John E. Hunt was commanding flicer of Fort Jay during the World war, and he introduced "Y" activities for its inmates. Since that time the secretaries have kept up their work. The "Y" is housed in the first building of its kind the organization ever built in this country. Every Wednesday the confined men are allowed to attend the "sing-song," and about 175 of the men make the walls resound. The Sunday evening religious service is even better attended, more than 200 teking part.

Another feature of the work is the teaching of volunteer instructors of educational subjects. Spanish and French courses, together with reading, writing and arithmetic, are proving the most popular subjects. The men show a desire to absorb as much knowledge as possible during their period of confinement.

"BILLY SUNDAY OF LEGION"

Dan Hollenga, Lecturer, Former Stretcher Bearer, in Demand in All Parts of Country.

Sixteen months' service as a stretcherbearer in France should be excellent preparation for a

battle in behalf of disabled fighters of the World war. Dan S. Hollenga, special representative of the American Legion's service division at Washington, D. C., is now carrying the sick and wounded over the shell holes of red tape

in an effort to obtain compensation and hospitalization for ex-service men.

Although he was born in Holland, Mr. Hollenga had little difficulty in mastering the "American" language. As a speaker for the Legion in all parts of the country, his oratorical ability has become so well known that he is called "Billy Sunday of the American Legion."

A citizen of the United States for a number of years, Mr. Hollenga volunteered as a private shortly after war was declared. He was soon made a drill sergeant, but found no joy in this "squads right" career because of his desire to get to France. He obtained a transfer to Base Hospital 65 and served with this unit overseas.

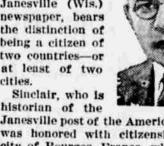
When the war ended Mr. Hollenga spent more than a year organizing chambers of commerce in the South, and then served as a field representative for the Legion. He was later appointed director of organization at Legion national headquarters and served in that position until National Commander Hanford MacNider sent him to Washington as a personal representative to aid disabled ex-service men in obtaining justice from the gov-

CITIZEN OF TWO COUNTRIES

Frank Sinclair, Historian of Janesville (Wis.) Post, Honored by Bourges, France.

The average American newspaper sporting editor considers himself

lucky to preserve a mere semblance of citizenship, but Frank Sinclair, who holds that position on a Janesville (Wis.) newspaper, bears the distinction of being a citizen of two countries-or at least of two



Janesville post of the American Legion, was honored with citizenship in the city of Bourges, France, while a regimental sergeant major with the Central Records office, G. H. Q., stationed in the French town. The honor, usually conferred only

upon high governmental representatives, was given to Sinclair for promoting closer relations between the Yanks and citizens of Bourges through the medium of "The Cro," largest post newspaper in the A. E. F., of which Sinclair was managing editor and coorganizer. The common council of Bourges awarded the honor, Lawrence J. Weidman, Boston, and William F. Wragg, Brooklyn, were also made citizens for co-operating in Sinclair's diplomatic work. Singlair and Weidman also won renown as the authors of "The Battle of Bourges," which a Paris English language newspaper said should be in every American home.

For Pity's Sake.

The U. S. S. -- -no matter, it was the U. S. S. something-was on its way to France. It was a rough night, and the only persons visible on that part of the deck were Gubbins, the worst gob in the navy, who was doing deck guard, and Lieutenant Commander Giblet, the gruffest and most generally unpopular commander in any navy. Suddenly there was a splash, as the ship gave a lurch, and no more lieutenant commander was to be seen.

Gubbins wrestled with his conscience for a moment, then gave up the struggle, dove in, and grabbed his superior by the neck as he was going down for the third time.

"Gubbins," gasped the latter, "I thank you. If we are rescued I shall do anything I possibly can for you." "Sir," answered Gubbins, "if it isn't

asking too much, would you mind not telling the gang who it was that saved you? They'd half kill me."-American Legion Weekly.

, ****************************** Carrying On With the American Legion

Tombstones, and even war memorials, are being bought from Germany by English and American cities, because Germany is able to underbid other markets.

Breezy letters from home-town buddies are being sent wounded Kansas soldiers in a hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M. The barrage was set up by Kansas posts of the Legion.

A pilotless plane is becoming the sensation of the Villacoublay airdome, France. Controlled by wireless from the ground, the plane circles far and wide over the countryside.



View of Calro.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.) It is difficult to shake the dust of the ages from the land of the Nile and to realize that there is an Egypt

of the vibrant present. The recent announcement of the withdrawal of the British protectorate from the country, however, and the setting up of its first king in more than 1,900 years turns the spotlight squarely on the modern aspect of this long civilized region.

The map lacks much of giving one the true picture of Egypt. The country is shown covering a large area of northeastern Africa. This is the nominal Egypt. The real Egypt is a narrow, tortuous strip on either side of the Nile and the fan-shaped delta surrounding its mouth. Save for a few cases outside the river valley, the rest of Egypt is but a sea of sand practically uninhabited. Figures confirm this, for of the more than 350,000 square miles of Egyptian territory only about 12,000 can ever be cultivated; and a considerable part of this tillable area has not yet been reclaimed.

Looking only at the surface of Egypt's institutions, one is likely to decide that the changes since the days of the Pharaohs have been great, but when certain fundamentals are considered the wonder may well be at the lack of change. To be sure, the Egyptian of today speaks Arabic instead of his old tongue; and Osiris, Isis and Horus have been long forgotten for Allah and Mohammed. But in spite of numerous invasions, the blood of the great majority of the population has been altered hardly at

Egypt's resources are almost wholly agricultural, and in the agricultural scheme the millions of fellaheen are the ultimate units. They work long hours scratching the soil with crude implements, or tediously raising water in skin buckets attached to pivoted poles that the thin stream may save their plants from parching. Taxes are heavy, and it is the lowly fellaheen who keeps the treasury supplied. Living conditions are very poor; mud huts house most of Egypt's thirteen millions. In the fields they wear little more than a loin cloth, and the younger children of the villages go naked. When the fellah is "dressed up" he wears a rough shirt and loose

Cairo the Wonder City.

The stamp of the outside world and of the Twentieth century on Egypt is to be seen chiefly in Cairo, that wonderland which has superseded Ragdad as "the city of Arabian Nights." Cairo is a living kaleidoscope, with its gleaming and drab human fragments tumbling into a changing pattern not merely from East and West, but from North and South as well.

White-robed Bedouin, ill-clad fellah, skiny-black Soudanese and central African negro, swarthy Turk, Persian, Hindu, Mongolian, dusky Moor, Italian, Greek, Jew, Armenian, and the whiter folk from Europe, America and the antipodes-all are jumbled together in Calro, their various tongues making a babel that can hardly be duplicated at any other spot on earth.

The life that flows along the streets of Cairo could not be duplicated anywhere else in the world. At times the Western observer is likely to be reminded forcibly of circus parades on Main street back home. Swaying camels move along with brightly dressed riders perched upon them or with suspended cars in which are veiled darssels, while drummers thunder their rhythm and fife blowers emit their shrill notes. Snake-charmers pass along with their bags of snakes; magicians perform in some nook; bullock-carts and laden donkeys compete for space with shining limousines.

Cafes in the Streets.

The al fresco cafe is one of the most characteristic marks of Calro. It is not the more or less well-ordered affair of the boulevards of Paris. Sidewalks and streets overflow with seemingly innumerable chairs and tables until often a single file of pedestrians can hardly force its way through. One gets the impression that few people need to work in Cairo. Even in the mornings the chairs are men sipping coffee or sweetened wa- pendent kingdom.

ter, puffing cigarettes and talking. Toward noon they disappear for their siestas, but again at four or five o'clock they are out in force and remain far into the night. Among them circulates a stream of peddlers offering for sale almost every conceivable ware from sweetmeats to mousetraps and underwear.

The dweller in Cairo who has not his servant or his group of servants is low indeed in the economic scale. These serving men carry tiny bundles for their employers or masters. They run ahead of carriages to clear the way; they fan away the flies; and one after another they come in troops into the presence of the prosperous to bring smoking materials or to offer a bewildering succession of drinks and foods. Life is hard and a few cents a day satisfies them. Even the porters who carry heavy bundles and the boatmen who laboriously pole the Nile craft against the current work 12 or 15 hours for little more than as many cents.

In Cairo is the Oxford of the Mohammedan world, the University of El-Azhar. It seems a queer "university" to those familiar with the higher institutions of learning of the West, Its classrooms are the halls and niches of a mosque. Its professors receive no salaries but are primarily religious officials, government employees, lawyers and the like who teach in addition to performing their regular duties. The pupils, who at times number more than 5,000, squat on mats while their instructors lec-Moslem world has been in existence for 950 years and hundreds of thousands of students have passed through its doors. It has been the center of the nationalist propaganda which has sought entire freedom for Egypt. More, it is the hotbed of Pan-Islamism, which, like its companion movement in the past-Pan-Germanism-would combine its own culture with militarism to dominate the world. But Pan-Islamism would go further, and would bring the world, as well, under the religion of Mohammed.

Glimpse at Egypt's Past.

The Egypt that emerges now again as a kingdom has had a checkered history, but that is reasonable enough when one recalls that it had one of the earliest of starts. Here is one of the first places in which man lived an ordered life and left records of his activities. Some anthropologists, in fact, look upon central Africa as the place of origin of man, and upon Egypt as one of the first way-stations in his diffusion over the other continents.

After the long reign of the Pharaohs Egypt had its Grecian and Roman regimes which brought but few changes. Then in 641 A. D. came the invasion of the Saraceus, from which time began Egypt's Mohammedan history. For a time the country was a province of the Arabian caliphs; later it was independent, though still Mohammedan, under the Mamelukes: and finally, in 1516, it became a province of Turkey, which controlled it first through a governor and later through a sort of hereditary viceroy or khedive.

For the third time Europe took a hand in the affairs of Egypt in 1798 when Napoleon won his battle of the Pyramids. The British drove the French out in 1801 and turned the country back to Turkey. In 1860 came the building of the Suez canal by De Lesseps, which has given Europe an ever-growing interest in Egyptian affairs. To protect European bondholders France and Great Britain made a joint intervention in 1879 and for a while controlled finances. The uprising in 1882 against the khedive was suppressed by the British alone, and after that they controlled finances without assistance. The government was in effect Egyptian with British assistance and with the nominal suzerainty of Turkey acknowledged.

When the World war began Great Britain established a protectorate, abolished Turkey's suzerainty, deposed the Germanophile khedive, and appointed another prince of the family to be sultan. The British protectorate is now being withdrawn, but instead of the former Turkish interest being filled with apparently prosperous restored, Egypt is set up as an indeIMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Lesson

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LESSON FOR MAY 21

HILKIAH'S GREAT DISCOVERY

LESSON TEXT -11 Chron. 34:14-33. GOLDEN TEXT.-Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path. REFERENCE MATERIAL - Deut. 6

9; Josh 1.8; Col. 3.16; H Tim. 2.15; 3.14-16. PRIMARY TOPIC.—How the Lost Bible JUNIOR TOPIC -Hilkiah Discovers the

INTERMEDIATEAND SENIOR TOPIC YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC The Authority and Influence of the

About a hundred years elapsed beween the reformation under Hezekiah and that of Josiah. Some time during this time the book of God's law had been lost. Two wicked kings had reigned in this interval. The Lord had given Hezekiah much wealth. His son Manasseh, coming into possession of his father's property, and being ungodly, would naturally neglect the Bible, if not purposely try to put It from sight. Those who do not obey the law of God, are usually interested In putting it out of sight.

I. The Book of the Law Found (vv.

1. The Occasion (v. 14). It was while repairing the temple during Josiah's reformation that the law was discovered.

2. The Book Delivered to the King (vv. 15-17). Upon making a report to the king of work done, the king was told of the finding of the book of the law by Hilkiah, and the book delivered

II. The Effect of the Reading of the Law (vv. 18-28).

Shaphan the Scribe read the law before the king.

1. The King Rent His Clothes (v. 19). As the law was read before him he was led to realize more seriously the awful extent of the nation's departure from God. He knew that sin merited punishment. The function of the law is to reveal sin. The man who will honestly hear the demands of God's law will fall upon his knees before God and cry for mercy. The rending of the royal robes indicated that the king was penitently sorrowful.

2. The King Sent a Deputation to Make Inquiry of the Lord (vv. 20, 21). The king included himself in the guilt before God. "Go inquire for me and for them that are left, for great is the wrath of the Lord that is poured out upon us." His sense of sin was ture. This premier college of the so keen that he sent them to inquire as to whether there was any means of averting the judgments of the Lord. Instinctively the human heart turns from God's threatening judgments to a means of escape. The soul that sorrows for sin inquires for a way of escape. The law prepares for the gospel. The law is our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. The soul under condemnation inquires, "What must I do to be saved?" 3, The Message of Huldah, the

Prophetess (vv. 22-28). (10 Confirmation of what the law said (vv. 22-25). She said that all the curses written in the law must fall, for the sins had been so flagrant that God's wrath could not be restrained. Destruction was hanging over Jerusalem and it was too late to avert it. It was not too late to repent to obtain mercy from God, but the outward consequence of sin must be realized. This finds fulfillment on every hand today. The murderer must hang. His soul may go directly to heaven, provided he has accepted Jesus Christ. (2) Acceptance of Josiah's repentance (vv. 26-28). Because of his tenderness of heart and deep penitence, the Lord said he should be gathered to his grave in peace, and should not see all the evil to be brought on Jerusalem and its people, What Huldah said was true even though Josiah died in battle (35: 23-25). When God accepts a man and forgives him, his death is a peaceful one even though it may be on the battlefield. God's presence is with him and he thus will go straight to the heavenly home,

III. The Law Obeyed (vv. 29-33). 1. The King Rend the Law (vv. 29, 30). He gathered together the inhabitants of Jerusalem, including the priests, Levites and elders, and read unto them the law.

2. The King Made a Covenant Before the Lord to Keep His Commandments and Testimonies (vv. 31, 32). This was done sincerely-with all his heart and soul. He caused all that were present to stand to it.

3. The king took away all the abominations out of all the countries that pertained to Israel (v. 33). All the days of the king they departed not from following after the Lord. He Will Save You.

When you feel as if things were dragging you down into the depths will you remember that the Lord Jesus Christ is at your side? All human help may seem very far away: but He is not far away. Even through the noise of the storm He can hear the faintest cry, "Lord save me, I per-Ish," and He will save you to the uttermost.

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Not Sufficiently Versatile.

The Jaxons, line every other set of parents with a four-year-old, bave a four-year-old prodigy, who, despite his remarkable advancement for one of his immature years, has to wrestle with the language of the Immortal Declaration much as Jaxon had to wrestle with the Sunday roast fowl.

It was an unmitigatedly tough fowl and a piece of the doughty bird had stuck in the youngster's throat. Retrieving it deftly with his tingers het registered this plaint:

"Mother, this won't swallow down. my neck. It'll just chew."

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Would be a small amount to pay for saving a man's life. If you could save your life for a dollar bill would hesitate to spend it? You risk your life everytime you drive your car in the rain because you can't see through your windshield. A dollar bill sent to the Baltimore See-Thru Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland, will ensure you having a clear windshield for the next three years, as their preparation is guaranteed to keep your glass as clear as a summer's day. Nothing like it on the market. One application will last as long as a rain storm even if it lasts a month. It is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Send for it today and be prepared for the next rain storm .- Advertisement.

Expansive Love.

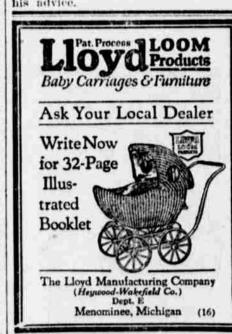
Ethel-Oh, Richard, when we are married I don't think I could live in a little flat.

Fiance-You don't love me when you say that, Ethel. Ethel-Oh, yes, I do; but not on such

a small scale.

The best example of cause and effect is that a careful spender maker a good saver.

You can flatter any man by asking his advice.





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