Quality has no substitute

'SALADA' DE LUXE BLEND Tea "fresh from the gardens"

THE

TULE MARSH MURDER

STORY OF A MISSING ACTRESS AND THE TAXING OF WITS TO EXPLAIN HER FATE.

BY NANCY BARR MAVITY.

SYNOPSIS.

Don Ellsworth's wife, formerly actress Sheila O'Shay, disappears. Dr. Cavanaugh, criminal psychologist, learns their married life has been unhappy. Identifies a charred body found in the tule marsh as that of Sheila. Barbara, his daughter, faints when she hears this.

Mrs. Kane, Sheila's maid, is arrested, and admits that Ellsworth murdered under threat of breach of promise. A threatening note signed "David Orme" is found. Peter Piper, a Herald reporter, trails Orme and arrests him.

At Orme's trial Mrs. Kane says Sheila was Orme's wife and had never been divorced.

CHAPTER XL—(Cont'd.)

"The court will please come to order," said the judge, emerging from over. "Proceed with your next question, Mr. District Attorney."

"What, if any, evidence have you as to the relations existing between the deceased and the defendant?" The district attorney was decidedly jumpy. He looked as if he were handling a firecracker which might go off unexpectedly.

"If you mean Miss O'Shay and Mr. Orme, Miss O'Shay told me herself. Orme simply disappeared. She was afraid if she started divorce proceedings he might turn up. Besides, she didn't want to wait. She was afraid she might lose her chance of landing Mr. Ellsworth."

"Just a moment. She told you all this?"

"Of course she told it to me!" Mrs. Kane's teeth wobbled dangerously, but clicked into place. "Did you think I made it up?"

"The witness is admonished to confine herself to answering the questions."

"You knew Mr. Orme by sight at the time of this marriage?"

"Yes," snapped Mrs. Kane, glaring balefully at the judge, who had presumed to clip her utterances.

"Can you fix the date of the separation?"

"Will the witness kindly answer the question."

"Your honor, I object. The question is purely rhetorical. The witness cannot be expected to testify as to what it is not unusual."

"Objection sustained."

"Mrs. Kane, can you explain how Mrs. Ellsworth came to confide her marital and other affairs to you?"

"Yes. It was because I loved her." The face with its slipping teeth and its sausage roll of polished black hair was no longer funny. It was grim, and in a strange way majestic. "Miss O'Shay was a foolish, heads-rong woman, but I loved her like my own daughter, and she knew it. I was the one person in the world who never flattered her, to whom she could always turn, in the scrapes she was forever getting into. God knows I did my best to keep her out of trouble. She didn't take my advice, not very often she didn't. She was always wild—always took what she wanted, and never mind the consequences. And that I'd do my best to keep the consequences from hurting her—too much. Always she got what she wanted, and always it hurt her in the end—till the very end of all——" The sunken mouth twisted, the sharp eyes squinted shut, holding back the tears. One of Mrs. Kane's splashed down on the back of her cotton glove, and she wiped it off with the other hand. "She was nothing but a wayward girl, all those years—a wayward girl, spoiled by all the attention she got playing with fire and thinking it wouldn't burn. Why wouldn't I know?—I, who took care of her from the days when I kept a boarding house and she was hardly more than a child, half starved, tramping the agencies hunting a job in the chorus!"

Graham gripped the table before him with both hands.

"Your honor, I ask that the last remark of the witness be stricken from the record as unresponsive. The character of Mrs. Ellsworth as interpreted by Mrs. Kane is beside the point."

"The witness answered your question. She has a right to explain her answer. The remarks may stand."

"Why, if you were so devoted to Mrs. Ellsworth, did you withhold this vital information? Why did you refuse to co-operate with Dr. Cavanaugh in his efforts to identify the body?" Graham pounced.

"Your honor!" The district attorney was pained and reproachful. "I object! The question is complex."

"I will reframe the question." Graham had himself in hand now. He faced the old woman in the chair with an air of solemn triumph. "Mrs. Kane, why did you refuse to give Dr. Cavanaugh a hair of Mrs. Ellsworth to compare with the hair of the body found in the marsh?"

The district attorney leaped to his feet.

"Your honor, I object! Is it the intention of the defence to impeach this witness?"

"It is," Graham said sturdily. "I am laying the foundation for that, your honor."

"The witness may answer."

"Of course I may answer. Why shouldn't I—now that it can't be helped?" The black eyes were open now, wrathfully fixed upon Graham. "You needn't think you're worrying me a bit, young man. I'd have you know I've talked down a lot smarter men than you are, in my day—or than the judge either, if it comes to that!"

The judge's mouth twitched.

"I must admonish you that if you do not confine yourself to answering the question put to you lay yourself open to contempt of court."

Mrs. Mrs. Kane was not to be intimidated.

"I guess I've been laid open to lots worse things," she muttered. Then, having disposed of the majesty of the law, she faced the court room, patiently ignoring with a bony shoulder the end of the table where the defence attorney sat.

"I wouldn't help them to find her murderer," she said, "because it was the last scandal I could protect her from. All my life I tried to do that for her. Many and many's the time I've failed. But for all the things that got out about her, there were plenty of others that didn't get out. She was a bad, lovely woman, was Miss O'Shay. But I didn't want someone had to be the last thing people remembered about her. She was so terrified of growing old—of losing the power of her beauty that had brought her everything she wanted. She was terrified of that when she married Mr. Ellsworth for his money and committed bigamy to get it. Why should I care what happened to him—to Orme, or Ellsworth, or any of them? Why should I want her name to be hawked about again, a scandal in her very death? Do you think I cared about getting somebody hung for her death? One of her beautiful hairs was worth more than Orme's neck. I didn't want anybody to know that she had ever been afraid. If she wasn't dead, it was her own business and I'd know it soon enough, because she'd tell me without bringing the police into it to bother her. But if she was dead, then—then I wanted people just to remember—to remember that she was lovely."

The tall, spare figure, wrapped in its bizarre draperies, topped by an absurd purple hat, stood erect. The black eyes, glowing with the fire of a fanatical, protecting angel, looked straight before her, beyond the courtroom walls.

Graham sank back in his chair.

"That is all," he said wanly.

"Your honor, the people rest," said the district attorney.

CHAPTER XLII.

"Don't take it so hard," Peter tilted his chair back against the wall at an acute angle which left his long legs dangling in space. "God knows I don't want you to get him off if he's guilty. You're putting on a good show, and that's all that's to be expected."

Graham stabbed the desk blotter before him with the point of an unused pen, as if he found some satisfaction in impaling a series of minute invisible objects.

"The heck of it is," he said, "I don't believe he is guilty."

Dr. Cavanaugh, who had eased his large bulk into a comfortable chair by the window, turned a serene gaze upon the worried lawyer.

(To be continued.)

Snubbed

A young woman went into a bank to have a cheque cashed.

"But, miss," the clerk told her, "you will have to get someone to introduce you before I can pay you the money on this cheque."

She stared at him disdainfully.

"Sir," she said, haughtily, "I wish you to understand that I am here strictly on business. I am not making a social call. I do not care to know you."

We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—H. W. Longfellow.

Prince George Visits Mines

Prince George (left), brother of the Prince of Wales, is just as much as his elder brother. He is shown here in a miner's garb during his recent tour of South Wales coal fields

Birth of Modern Era To Be Shown In England

Celebrated Relics Obtained—King's Robe and Wm. Penn Charters on Exhibit List

London.—A comprehensive survey of the period which is generally regarded as being the beginning of modern England—the latter half of the reign of Charles II.—will be embodied in an exhibition to be held in London from January to March.

It is intended to collect as many exhibits as possible to illustrate the life of the King and his court, the campaign of Worcester, the arts of the period and the beginning of science, together with portraits of and famous characters of the reign.

Famous Relics Loaned.

Loans are being made from private English collections to make the survey a success.

The Hudson Bay Company, which received a charter from Charles II. in 1670, and was inaugurated by James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert, is lending ledgers and journals containing the royal stamp, and these will throw light on some of the customs of the time. For example, the sale of furs by auction was not in those days carried out with the hammer. A length of candle was burnt, and when the last flicker guttered out the fur was sold.

The Duke of Devonshire is lending part of his valuable collection of silver from Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, while the Duke of Portland is temporarily depriving Welbeck Abbey of a silver gilt toilet set and other fine pieces.

Society of Friends Contributes

Many heirlooms are loaned by City Companies and the Middle Temple. The Society of Friends is sending some interesting charters which once were in the possession of the founder, William Penn. These charters have Indian totem marks on them, which are regarded as proof of the early trade with the American Indians.

While few authentic articles of clothing of the Restoration period remain, the robe of Charles II. will be on view. In the jewelry section the diamond and black enamel earrings which were once the property of Nell Gwynne, "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," will be displayed.

Relics of the Battle of Worcester are coming from the Channel Islands, where Charles took refuge after his defeat by Cromwell.

The portrait of Samuel Pepys, one of the most famous characters of the period, will adorn one important spot, and a letter written to his amanuensis by Milton will be shown.

Control of Grasshoppers

Next summer's grasshoppers are being fought this winter by the United States Bureau of Entomology, says the American Association for the Advancement of Science. A survey is now in progress in the pioneer country; this will be completed soon, and it will then be known what steps will be needed to prevent a serious outbreak in the West and Northwest next summer. The normal method of stopping an outbreak of grasshoppers is to distribute balls of arsenic-poisoned bran where the young insects crawl in the thickets before they get their wings and move over a wide territory. The present survey should show where it will be necessary for private owners and State authorities to lay in larger supplies of the munitions of chemical warfare.

Royal Bank of Canada Issues Strong Report

Profits at $5,448,327 fully cover regular dividends and usual appropriations—Total assets stand at over $825,000,000—Liquid position well maintained, quickly available assets totalling $348,630,551.

Further striking evidence of the unusual strength of the Canadian banking system and the rapidity with which it has been possible for leading Canadian banks to meet the changed conditions is afforded by the annual statement of The Royal Bank of Canada. The report, which is now going forward to shareholders, is for the fiscal year ending November 30th.

With the large resources at its disposal, the Bank has been able to readily adjust itself to the new conditions and at the same time maintain its characteristically strong liquid position.

With the less active trade conditions, the general business of the Bank, as represented by commercial loans, was on a smaller scale, but shareholders will be gratified in finding that profits were more than sufficient to permit of payment of the regular dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. and, in addition, to take care of all the usual appropriations, including $600,000 set aside for Dominion Government taxes.

Assets Well Maintained

The general statement of assets and liabilities shows total assets in excess of $825,000,000, a reduction of only about 7 per cent. as compared with the amount reported at the end of the previous year. In the light of lower commodity prices and general slackening of activity, the maintenance of total assets at such a high level should be regarded as a remarkably good showing. In keeping with its policy, the Bank's liquid position, as usual, is a strong one, liquid assets totalling $348,630,551, or over 43 per cent. of liabilities to the public. The principal accounts included among them are cash items of $33,286,881; call money and special Government securities of $85,473,058 and Canadian municipal and British, foreign and colonial public securities of $24,641,816. Call loans total $76,293,389 and naturally represent a substantial reduction for the year, those in Canada being down $18,847,855 or 32 per cent. and those abroad over $7,000,000.

The generally lessened business activity is further reflected in commercial loans, which are $419,345,043, as compared with $444,815,877 a year ago. Letters of credit also show a reduction — nearly $10,000,000 — obviously due to curtailed international trade.

Total deposits stand at $647,303,075, as against $ 25,589,969 at the end of the 1930 year. The decline, as is well known, has been principally in deposits elsewhere than in Canada, those in the Dominion being down only $7,160,000, and now amount to $479,165,064, as against $486,325,264.

Satisfactory Profits

The many shareholders of the Bank will be particularly interested in the profit and loss account, and the showing made should be regarded as very satisfactory. Profits for the year amounted to $5,448,327, and these added to the amount brought forward from the preceding year brought the total available for distribution up to $9,555,105. Payment of the usual 12 per cent. dividend absorbed $4,200,000; a contribution of $200,000 was made to Officers' Pension Fund; the usual amount of $400,000 was appropriated for bank premises and ,000,000 was allotted for Dominion Government taxes. After meeting all these charges the substantial amount of $4,155,105 was carried forward to credit of profit and loss into the next fiscal year.

The report will be submitted to shareholders at the annual meeting to be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Thursday, January 14th.

Revival of Classics Noted in Britain

Trend of Literature Running to Nineteenth Century Novels

London.—According to statistics of trade amongst the booksellers, the nineteenth century novel is again coming into favor. A small boom is reported in the sale of Waverley novels; perhaps this is prompted by the approaching celebration of the Walter Scott centenary.

The conjecture is offered that this revival of the British classics is due, in part at least, to the fact that young people of to-day are not compelled to read them as school tasks. The Morning Post remarks that by schools going off the classics standard, so to speak, literary metal, like the pound sterling, may be finding its true level.

Present indications are, adds the Morning Post, that Meredith, George Eliot and even Stevenson are still in eclipse, though its own belief is that George Eliot, and certainly Stevenson, are being re-read by their admirers much more frequently than sales of new editions would suggest. As for Thackeray, he has always enjoyed a steady circulation in a rather select circle. Dickens, on the other hand, appears to lose ground in one place only to burst into renewed popularity in another. It would be very interesting to know whether his "Christmas Carol" is read as often at this season of the year as it used to be.

London booksellers agree that amongst authors still happily with us, none has more consistently kept his public for 40 years than Kipling.

Hurt Not the Spirit.

Hurt not the spirit of your friend
By the uncharitable thought;
Though tired in secret it is caught
In air and seeks its journey's end.

Too quieted for mortal mind;
Yet at some hour shall you not find
It peering from your comrade's face?

Round all the world it cries through space

—William Soutar, in the Glasgow Herald.

Silence is a true friend who never betrays.—Confucius.

HEADACHE

Nerves on edge. A head that throbs. You can't stop work, but you *can* stop the pain—in a hurry. Aspirin will do it every time. Take two or three tablets, a swallow of water, and you're soon comfortable. There's nothing half-way about the action of Aspirin. You will always get complete relief when you take these tablets.

These tablets should be in every shop, office, and home. Ready to relieve any sudden ache or pain, from a stumbling toe to rumbago. Don't suffer with that neuralgia, neuritis, rheumatism, etc.; or lose any time because of colds or sore throat. Get some Aspirin and just follow these *proven* directions for instant relief.

Aspirin tablets cost very little, especially if you buy them by the bottle. Any doctor will tell you they are harmless. They don't hurt the heart. They don't upset the stomach. So take them as often as you have the least need of their quick comfort. Take enough for complete results. On sale at drug stores everywhere. Made in Canada.

BAYER ASPIRIN (TRADE-MARK REG.)

For the Woman Reader

by Florence Riddick Boyd

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This New Year

"Here's a health to the future,
A sigh for the past;
We can love and remember,
And hope to the last.
And for all the base lies
That the almanacs hold,
While there's love fin the heart,
We can never grow old."

"A little health, a little wealth,
A little house and freedom,
With some few friends for certain ends,
But little cause to need 'em."

"Ring out the old, ring in the new
Ring happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."

Fresh Air

There is an old saying that when we had houses of reed, we had constitutions of oak; and now that we have houses of oak, we have constitutions of reed. Ventilation is the answer to that problem. Do you open the window in your sleeping room? Do you tramp around outdoors in the winter? There is something glorious about a hike across the snow, or vigorous outdoor play such as northerners enjoy with their snow shoeing, skiing, sledding and skating.

Take a peep into the school room. Is it well ventilated? Points to remember in ventilation are: Cold air is not necessarily pure air. A brisk walk in the out-of-doors will make the blood glow warmly and you will feel warmer when you return to the house. Dry air is irritating to nose, throat and lungs. Have a steaming kettle about, to make the air comfortably humid. There is no harm in drying some of the week's wash indoors. It answers the same purpose.

Are you familiar with the ventilating board which is placed under the lower sash of the window to throw the cold air toward the ceiling rather than to the floor? A cheese cloth tacked over the window will shut out the snow and severe blasts and yet admit fresh air. A removable screen may be covered with it.

Sweets For Children

Sugar is a desirable food and is craved and needed by the growing child and vigorous worker. The objection to candy and sugar for children is that its use satisfies the appetite before a sufficient variety of food has been eaten, and so cultivates bad food habits. The child who pleces on sweets between meals or eats his cake first, will not care for his fruits and vegetables and bread and butter and meat. Before the next meal, he will be hungry again and will reach for the candy or sweet-diet habit usually have bad teeth, bad tempers and a poor digestion, and are undernourished because of unbalanced diet. If they live to grow up they become the bilious adults or those with gall bladder trouble.

Simple sweets appropriate for children are lump sugar, maple sugar, syrups, honey, plain candy and those foods in which sugar is combined with fruit juices; as lemonade, water ice or ice cream, jelly, jams, and marmalade. Plain cakes and cookies and candy are not bad if given at the proper time—as a dessert, after a wholesome meal.

Fashions, Fads, Foibles

Many of the new coats are brown; and brown fur trim predominates this season, rather taking the place of the usual black coat and formerly popular black furs. Coats are of rough, warm, woolly goods, and wrap-around patterns prevail. The wide open collar is a prominent feature of the new coats. A new accessory to be worn with furless coats is the fur scarf, made much like the silk scarf, and tucked inside the coat about the throat.

Most of the trimming of to-day's dresses is about the neck, shoulders and sleeves. Sleeves are wider and flare or puff and end in elaborate bandings or cuffs. Skirts are slim and plain and flare softly from hip to hemline, though falling in straight, slender lines.

Navy and black continue to be popular, not crowded entirely off the walk by the raging browns. And speaking of raging, flame-colored red, and brilliant orange and other startling colors are in vogue for occasional dresses. Wide patent leather belts are being much worn. Large ties at neck or waist give soft feminine touches. Skirts are more scant, with straight front and sides and the fulness at the back.

Hints

Bacon will slice more thinly if very cold. Chill it in the refrigerator before slicing it.

For steam puddings use baking powder cans, covered, and set in a kettle of boiling water. Do not fill the cans as the batter will rise.

Silk and wool dresses come in contact with the skin and gradually absorb a fine body dandruff and odors. They should be dry-cleaned frequently. After each wearing, hang them on a hanger, outdoors if possible, if not, in a window where a strong draught of air will help to cleanse them. A screened in porch is ideal for this.

Upside-Down Cake

Cream one-fourth cup of fat with a half cup of sugar; add a well-beaten egg and a teaspoon of vanilla. Sift a cup and a half of soft-wheat flour with two tea-spoons of baking powder and a quarter teaspoon of salt. To the creamed fat, add alternately the flour mixture a a half cup of milk, to form a thick batter. For the top of the cake, one may use apples, peaches, pineapple or almost any fruit which is not too runny. Spread a layer of the well seasoned fruit on the bottom of a baking dish or heavy pan and pour the batter over this. It may be necessary to smooth the top of it with a knife. Bake in a moderate oven for forty-five minutes. Loosen the sides of the cake and turn it out carefully, upside-down. The top will be covered with a neat layer of fruit. Serve hot, with hard sauce or whipped cream. If apples are used, season them with cinnamon and sugar before adding the batter. Other fruits must be sweetened.

Indian Pudding

Mix a half cup of chopped dates, two tablespoons corn meal, one tablespoon minue tapioca, two tablespoons cocoanut, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup sugar, two teaspoons melted butter, a half cup of molasses and two cups milk. Bake in a greased casserole for two hours, stirring every fifteen minutes for the first hour and a half.

Careful Measurements

Failures in cooking are usually the result of inaccurate measurements. A "pinch" of this or that is not a sufficient rule to go by. One should use a standard measuring cup, measuring spoon or weight and not cook "by guess" and then trust to luck.

Mrs. Solomon Says:

For the new year, the Wise Woman will make her home a world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in.

Male Population Increasing Faster Than Female

105 Boys Born For Every 100 Girls, is Claim of Professor

New Orleans.—The male population of the earth is increasing faster than the female, and at the present time 105 boy babies are born to every 100 girl babies, Professor Sanford Winston of Notre Dame, Illinois, declared recently at the 89th annual convention of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Winston presented figures not only showing this percentage, but indicating that the male predominance would be still further increased were it not for the heavy mortality of males between the time of conception and birth.

Of 570,000 still-births recorded in the United States, Dr. Winston said, there are 136 males to 100 females.

One of the most startling announcements to members of the association came from Professor William Patten of Dartmouth College, who asserted that his discovery of a fish-like skeleton, "the highest form of life a billion years ago," would provide the so-called "missing link" in the theory of man's evolution.

The fossil was found in rocks near the Baltic Sea. Dr. Patten has spent 40 years in research, attempting to bridge the gap between insect and vertebrate life. Until now he said, the "spider" theory has been unable to account for the development of man and insects from a common origin.

"Pals Abroad" Declared "Truly Delightful Booklet"

One of the most delightful little books of travel to appear recently comes from the pens of Mr. J. M. Denholm, editor of the News-Tribune, Blenheim, and Rev. W. H. Roberts, rector of Trinity Church in the same place. "Pals Abroad" is the title of this interesting volume, and well indicates the nature of the contents. These two enthusiastic Rotarians were on the way to attend that organization's convention in Vienna, and being keen observers, made the most of their opportunities. There are bright and witty stories of travel by land and water, descriptions of places and individuals, and comments on the infinite historic charms owned by the Old World. A truly delightful booklet.—Toronto Globe.

Good Company

That is good company where wisdom, and truth, and love prevail.—E. Davies.

Champion Track Runner

Mlle. Renee Amardon is champion of the recent cross country race in the Bois de Saint Cloud Paris. She ran away from about fifty others.

Prehistoric Village in Shetland Islands

London.—A prehistoric village revealing the habitations of residents in Shetland in a very remote age has just com. to light during excavations under the direction of Alexander O. Curle, O., F.S.A., at the ruins of Jarlshof, near Sumburgh Head, in the Isle of Shetland.

The discoveries promise to be of the greatest importance and already they have been unearthed an ancient Broch—dry-built circular towers—of which there are some 400 or 500, in northern Scotland. They were originally built during the first three centuries of the Christian era as places of refuge. The particular Broch that has been found is so old that only half remains, the other half having suffered through sea erosion.

The average diameter at the base is 6 feet. The walls are hollow and at the bottom are 15 feet thick, while th y vary in length from 28 to 34 feet. Some of the best preserved specimens are to be found in the Island of Mousa, Shetland.

That is a good book, it seems to me, which is opened with expectation and closed with profit.—Alcott.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and force yourself one.—J. A. Froude.

Self-respect is the corner-stone of all virtue.—Sir John Herchel.

Adventure of To-day

By Pescho, in Das Leben, Berlin.

The typical scholar of to-day has the courage of the explorer, the energy of a world champion, and the vision of the adventurer combined with the solidity and pedantry of the student. The acquirement of knowledge has deserted the study and the auditorium, and has gone on a search for wisdom in the great open spaces of nature.

If is true that there have been educated men in the past who have dared many things in their quest for knowledge. We have only to call to mind such men as Nachtigall and Livingstone or the great Dr. Petterkofer, who at the age of 75 years inoculated himself with a living cholera-germ; or Vesalius, who stole the bodies from the gallows to get material to carry on his forbidden wor in dissection; or Niebuhr, who continued his exploration into Arabia alone after all his companions had died. But these men were not in any sense of the word sportsmen as we understand the term. To-day sport and learning go hand in hand.

The science of geography has made by far the greatest gain during the past few years. For instance, there was the journey of Sven Hedin. In 1893, he explored the Pamir Plateau, a land that was practically unknown to the white man. He lived for months among the hostile tribes, and at one time almost lost his life in a great sandstorm, during which he lived for eight days without either food or drink. As a result, the world gained maps totalling more than 110 yards in length. From 1899 to 1902, he crossed the great desert of Gobi with practically no water and entered Tibet. In 1905, he disobeyed the combined orders of the Chinese, Indian and Tibet. an governments and again entered Tibet. He pierced himself on friendly terms with the high priest of the country, and was the first white man to see the sources of the Indus and the Brahmaputra rivers. During this journey he is credited with crossing the Himalayas eight times. In his last great journey he went to the desert with 250 camels, and established a depot where he left a meteorologist and his Chinese assistant. Both committed suicide some time later, overcome by the loneliness. Meanwhil, Sven Hedin went on over wild unknown country, discovered several desert cities in which thousands of manuscripts have been found, explored the wanderin Lake Lopnor—and all under the most terrible difficulties, and knew not the meaning of fail.

August Filchner was another of the great Asian explorers. He set out from Russia into Tibet, spent a year in a monastery there, fell ill, and, when he had been unearthed an ancient Broch—dry-built circular towers—of which there are some 400 or 500, in northern Scotland. They were originally built during the first three centuries of the Christian era as places of refuge. The particular Broch that has been found is so old that only half remains, the other half having suffered through sea erosion.

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back in civilization, weak with illness, coatless, almost dead, he brought with him his precious records of 157 magnetic stations.

Not all men were as fortunate as the above-mentioned two. There was, for instance, Colonel P. H. Fawcett, one of our most noted heroes, who, with his son and another young man as his companions, undertook at the age of 56 to penetrate its the upper reaches of the Amazon River. He died, a sacrifice to his thirst for knowledge.

Similar was the case of the unlucky Professor Wegener, who set out on his illfated expedition to Greenland with the best equipment modern technique could furnish. In June, 1931, his body was found sewn in the pelt of an Arctic bear, and with him the records of his almost completed work.

How many noble lives have been sacrificed to the god of ice and snow! Perhaps the most tragic story is that of Scott. He made one unfortunate attack on the Pole between 1901 and 1904, in which he almost lost his life from the dread scurvy. In 1910-1911, he set out for the South Pole with the most complete outfit possible to secure. He went by boat on the "Terra Nova" as far as he could, and then, landing his 33 dogs, horses, motor-driven sleighs, and toboggans, he made a dash across the great southern icecap. In February, he heard that Roald Amundsen, the great Scandinavian explorer, was also on his way. Scott pressed on, hoping against hope that when he reached the Pole, he would not find that Roald had won in the race. He was bitterly disappointed when he found the Norwegian flag planted on the southern tip of the world, and heart-sick, he turned for home. His last words written with stiffening fingers were: "It is terrible, but I do not think I can write any more. For God's sake, take care of our people." Only a little over two miles from the depot the bodies were found.

But the same great white enemy that had conquered Scott lay in wait for Amundsen. On June 18, 1928, he set out with the pilot Latham to rescue the ill-fated Nobile expedition. Nothing but the propellers of the plane was ever found to tell the story of the death of a great hero and learned man.

The aeroplane has its own great heroes, and perhaps the greatest of these is Charles Lindbergh. It was not that he added so much of knowledge. His gift was psychological. He proved that the ocean was conquerable by a single man with an outfit less than one might take for a summer's walk. A landplane, without radio or sextant, two flashlights, a roll of rope, another of thread, a knife, four torches, a needle, a deflated rubber boat, two air-cushions, and a hatchet—not to mention his great straw hat.

Another who combined the plane with the conquests of the Poles is Richard Evelyn Byrd, whose successful flight over the North Pole was largely planned by Edsel Ford. His flight over the South Pole in 1927 was financed by the billionaire, Wanamaker. Byrd has been followed by his Chinese assistant. Both committed suicide some time later, overcome by the loneliness. Meanwhil, Sven Hedin went on over wild unknown country, discovered several desert cities in which thousands of manuscripts have been found, explored the wanderin Lake Lopnor—and all under the most terrible difficulties, and knew not the meaning of fail.

The Discoveries promise to be of the greatest importance and already they have been unearthed an ancient Broch—dry-built circular towers—of which there are some 400 or 500, in northern Scotland. They were originally built during the first three centuries of the Christian era as places of refuge. The particular Broch that has been found is so old that only half remains, the other half having suffered through sea erosion.

The average diameter at the base is 6 feet. The wnils are hollow and at the bottom are 15 feet thick, while th y vary in length from 28 to 34 feet. Some of the best preserved specimens are to be found in the Island of Mousa, Shetland.

That is a good book, it seems to me, which is opened with expectation and closed with profit.—Alcott.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and force yourself one.—J. A. Froude.

Self-respect is the corner-stone of all virtue.—Sir John Herchel.

Sunday School Lesson

January 17. Lesson III—Jesus and Nicodemus—John 3: 1-16. Golden Text—God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3: 16.

ANALYSIS

I. A SATISFIED SEEKER, 3: 1, 2.
II. AN UNHEARD-OF CONDITION, 3: 3-12.
III. GOD'S GIFT FOR ALL, 3: 13-17.
IV. HOW CHRIST JUDGES MEN, 3: 18-21.

INTRODUCTION—Jesus' first visit to Jerusalem created something of a sensation. Many "believed" on his name (2: 23), that is, believed that he was the Messiah, without any moral change. Jesus placed little confidence in them. 2: 24. In the case of one of them, however, he made an exception.

I. A SATISFIED SEEKER, 3: 1, 2.

Nicodemus, a member of the Sanhedrin, is taken as an example of that imperfect faith. He knew about Jesus. The tremendous influence and the personality of the young preacher had appealed to him. He may have had hopes of persuading him to give up his revolutionary theories and associate himself with the regularly organized channels of religion. He was a Pharisee, the strictest sect of Jewish Catholics thought about Francis of Assisi. Nicodemus was not the "anxious enquirer." He came to discover whether he could come to some understanding with this popular young preacher which would keep the Pharisees still in their loved position of religious leadership.

He came to Jesus by night (v. 2) perhaps because he did not wish to compromise either himself or his brother Pharisees until he was sure of this new movement. He began with a diplomatic, if somewhat patronizing, speech. He has been accused of cowardice, but surely, unfairly. If it was by night that he came, at least he came—to learn for himself. It is true that he defended Jesus without expressing any personal interest in him, but he defended him. He was satisfied with his own religion, but he was open-minded enough to seek further knowledge.

II. AN UNHEARD-OF CONDITION, 3: 3-12.

Jesus never wasted his time on sham. With Nicodemus he went at once to the heart of things. Nicodemus and his associates were concerned about the new prophet's possible connection with the Messianic kingdom. Their own fitness for that kingdom was taken for granted. Were they not the spiritual children of Abraham? They connected Jesus with the kingdom because they saw external "signs" in his work, but he had grasped and had not gripped them.

Jesus shattered this complacency with one sentence: "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God," v. 3. As mere physical birth does not make one a real Canadian, it has to be the high ideals of Canadian citizenship, neither did his Jewish birth make Nicodemus a true Israelite. The kingdom is a spiritual as well as a physical qualification was necessary. To be a member of the kingdom of God, and brotherhood, one had to be loving and brotherly. The Pharisees' religion was not love, but law. Jesus, in speaking of a new birth, borrowed his figure from the kingdom of love and brotherhood, one had to be loving and brotherly. The Pharisees' religion was not love, but law. Jesus, in speaking of a new birth, borrowed his figure from the religious and political language of his day. A pagan, upon embracing the Jewish religion, was said to be "reborn" in the new faith. The same term was used in the mystery religions which flourished in Ephesus where John was writing his Gospel. To be "born again" is not to experience some magical change; it is to commit ourselves so unreservedly to the Jesus way of living that the spirit that was in him will be in us also, changing our characters and our attitudes. We shall become so different from our old self-considering selves—actually living a new life—that we can be spoken of as having been "re-born," "born from above."

Verse 3 refers to the Pharisees' refusal to submit to John's baptism of repentance. Unrepentant, they are not fit for the Christian brotherhood. Just as the wind is known only by its effects, said Jesus (v. 8), so the presence of the Spirit is recognized by the changed character of a man. The persistent incredulity of Nicodemus (v. 12) convinced Jesus that nothing was to be gained by continuing the conversation. John has now finished with Nicodemus, and dismisses him. He goes on with his discourse on God's Gift.

III. GOD'S GIFT FOR ALL, 3: 13-17.

Verses 14-17 are probably reflections of the author rather than the words of Jesus. They discuss the very truths which Jesus suggested Nicodemus could not understand. Not for the select few—the Jews—but for all who accept it, is God's gift of salvation provided. The Son of Man, rejected by the Jews, will bring salvation through his sacrifice, vs. 4, 15. For this express purpose did God send his "only begotten"—literally one who is like no other son, v. 6. Eternal life is for "whosoever believeth." "Believeth" here is not an intellectual assent to a creed. It is a personal loyalty and devotion to a person. To be "saved," to "have eternal life," and "to be like Jesus" means the same thing.

IV. HOW CHRIST JUDGES MEN, 3: 18-21.

The Jews thought Messiah was coming to punish the unbelievers. But if judgment is not the motive of the Christ's coming, it is the inevitable consequence. His coming compels men to take sides. The change of sides shows them up in their true colors.

Walter Hagen Celebrates 39th Birthday

Walter Hagen (left), golf pro, was presented with a three-decker cake on his 39th birthday anniversary at Pasadena. Max H. Turner and Helen Robinson are shown with him.