

THE OLIVE LEAF

A · MONTHLY · JOURNAL · FOR · THE · YOUNG. *1/2*

No. 86. VOL. IV.

JANUARY, 1911.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A Happy New Year	89
To Make Yourself Unhappy	89
The Secret of Happiness	89
Cherish Your Girlhood	90
The Happiest Boy in the Kingdom	90
The Visit of Father Christmas	90
Pigeons in History	91
The Home-School	91
Band of Peace Page	92

A Happy New Year.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS does not last ;
Its boisterous fun is quickly o'er,
And when its jollity is past
The day returneth nevermore.

A happy New Year lingers long ;
The opening hours may quickly die,
But day by day prolongs the song
That greets its birth if, strong and high,

The heart preserve it gladsomeness,
And keep the fleeting hours from taint
Of selfish hate and lonesomeness,
And bitterness that breeds complaint.

For happiness just lies in this—
The losing self and finding it
In some one else ; the soul of bliss
Is joy the holder may transmit.

So be this year a joy throughout
Its primal impulse all the way
Unselfish love, full free from doubt—
And growing from its opening day.

W. O. C.

To make Yourself Unhappy.

HERE is the recipe someone furnishes for making one's self unhappy. It may be added that in the process he will do the same thing for many other persons also :

In the first place, if you wish to make yourself

miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feeling for anyone but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy, but rather, if you see a smiling face, be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself ; think unkindly toward them and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights ; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things, snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own though it may be not worth a pin, for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends lest they should not think enough of you ; and if at any time they should seem to neglect you, put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

Then you will be really unhappy.



The Secret of Happiness.

HAPPINESS, according to the laws of nature and of God, inheres in voluntary and pleasurable activities, and activity increases happiness in proportion as it is diffusive. No man can be so happy as one engaged in a regular business that tasks the greater part of his mind. I had almost said that it was the beau-ideal of happiness for a man to be so busy that he does not know whether he is or is not happy ; who has not time to think about himself at all. The man who rises early in the morning joyful and happy, with an appetite for business as well as for breakfast, who has a love for his work and runs eagerly to it as a child runs to play ; who finds himself refreshed by it in every part of his day and rests after it as from a wholesome and delightful fatigue—has one great and very essential element of happiness.—*Beecher*

Cherish Your Girlhood.

DEAR girls, don't be so often wishing you were grown-up women that you will neglect your girlhood. In the rush and hurry of these fast times, there is danger that you will reach and strain after "young ladyhood" too much.

Be girls awhile yet—tender, joyous, loving, obedient, and industrious. Womanhood, with its privileges and power, its burdens and its trials, will come soon enough. On this point one has said; "Wait patiently, my children, through the whole limit of your girlhood. Go not after womanhood; let it come to you. Cultivate refinement and modesty. The cares and responsibilities of life will come soon enough. When they come, you will meet them, I trust, as a true woman should. But oh, be not so unwise as to throw away your girlhood. Rob not yourself of this beautiful

At length one day a magician came to court. He saw the boy, and said to the king: "I can make your son happy, but you must pay me a great price for telling you the secret."

"Well," said the king, "what you ask I will give."

So the price was paid. Then the magician took the boy into a private room. He wrote something with a white substance on a piece of paper. Next he gave the boy a candle, and told him to light it, and hold it under the paper, and then see what he could read. Then he went away.

The boy did as he had been told, and the white letters turned into a beautiful blue. They formed these words: "Do a kindness to someone every day."

The prince made use of the secret and became the happiest boy in the kingdom.

The Child's Gem.



season which, wisely spent, will brighten all your future life."

**The Happiest Boy in the Kingdom.**

ONCE upon a time, we are told, there lived a king who had a little boy whom he loved very dearly. He gave him a beautiful room to live in, and pictures, and toys, and books. He gave him a pony to ride, and a rowboat on a lake, and servants. He provided teachers who were to give him knowledge that would make him good and great.

But for all this the young prince was not happy. He wore a frown wherever he went, and was always wishing for something he did not have.

The Visit of Father Christmas.

His visit was made in the dead of the night,
The shade with the well filled pack
Of beautiful things all hidden from sight
As long as they lay on his back,
But they glitter'd and glow'd in the morning light,
When old Noel had emptied his sack.

Now tiny tots lay on the pillow asleep,
When Silent-foot entered the room;
So old Father Christmas had no need to creep,
And the corners were hidden in gloom;
The morrow, moreover, forbade them to weep—
His presents had gladdened the home.

W. O. C.

Pigeons in History.

DOUBTLESS you admire the pretty, graceful creatures that perch upon the eaves of your house, or daintily trip across your yard; but did you ever think what a factor they have been in the history of the world?

Pigeons, as commonplace as they appear, are characters of antiquity. We hear of them when the waters of the Deluge covered the face of the earth, when the faithful dove flew from the hand of Noah and returned to her master, bearing the significant olive branch. Dove is the Anglo-Saxon name; pigeon, the Norman name.

During the fifth Egyptian dynasty, thousands of years before Christ, it was the fashion to domesticate pigeons, and to train them as carriers and messengers. The promptness with which Cæsar was informed of the rebellions in Gaul, and thereby enabled to cross the Alps before those uprisings could possess the entire province, was due to the use of carrier pigeons. In the Crusades these birds were skilful and faithful messengers.

The price of a handsome pair of pigeons in ancient Rome was not a trifle, for Axius, a Roman knight, once sold a pair of pigeons for forty denarii—about thirteen pounds in English money, and about sixty-five dollars in American currency. At that time, too, they were by far the swiftest conveyors of news, and were much in demand at the celebration of the Olympic games.

Among the many pathetic incidents connected with the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, was that she begged earnestly for a pigeon, and wrote in a letter: "I beg you to procure for me some pigeons. I wish to rear them in cages; it will be such a pastime for a prisoner."

The Household.



The Home-School.

LESSONS IN ESPERANTO.

NEW SERIES. XII.

THOSE readers who have followed the previous lessons will now be able to read a story in Esperanto with the aid of a vocabulary,* but for the sake of new readers we will just repeat some of the points already dealt with.

First, as to pronunciation:—Every letter is sounded, and every word pronounced exactly as it is written, each letter having one sound.

With the exception of the following, the letters have the same sounds as in English:—

c is sounded like *ts* in *its*,—**ĉ** like *ch* in *church*.

* NOTE.—An "Esperanto Key" containing a vocabulary can be obtained by sending a postcard to the Editor, OLIVE LEAF.

g as in *go*,—**ĝ** like *g* in *gentle*.

h as in *horse*,—**ĥ** like *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*.

j like *y* in *yes*.—**ĵ** like *s* in *pleasure*.

s like *ss* in *ass*,—**ŝ** like *sh* in *she*.

a as in *ah*!—**e** as in *there*.

i like *ee* in *meet*,—**o** as in *for*.

u like *oo* in *boot*,—**ŭ** like *w* in *we*.

In the following the two sounds are run together, so as to form one sound:—

aj almost like *i* in *nice*.

ej almost like *ei* in *vein*.

oj almost like *oy* in *boy*.

uj almost like *uj* in *hallelujah*.

au almost like *ow* in *cow*.

eu almost like *ayw* in *wayward*.

Words which end in **o** are all *names* (nouns); **j** is added to indicate *more than one*.

Words which end in **a** are all *describing words* (adjectives); they take **j** when the noun to which they belong takes *j*.

Words which end in **as**, **is**, **os**, **us**, **u** express *doing* or *being*, that is, they are *verbs*; **as** expresses *present time*, **is** *past time*, **os** *future time*, **us** *condition*, **u** *desire* or *will*.

(To be continued.)

RAKONTO PRI KAKATUO.

Patro kondukis sian sesjaran filineton al la Kristala Palaco. Ili vizitis la ejon, kie estis la papagoj. La knabineto vidis en unu kaĝo belan ruĝan plumon, kiu falis el la vosto de papago, kaj ŝi deziris havi ĝin. Sed la plumo estis tro malproksime, kaj nek la knabineto nek la patro povis atingi ĝin. Ili ĵus intencis forlasi ĝin, kiam maljuna blanka kakatuo kun flava kresto marŝis al la plumo, levis ĝin per la beko, kaj proponis ĝin al la infano. Si ricevis ĝin kun pezuro, kaj rekompencis la ĝentilan kakatuo per pecoj da pomo kaj kuko.

VORTARETO.—Rakonto *story*, kakatuo *cockatoo*, papago *parrot*, ruĝa *red*, vosto *tail*, atingi *to reach*, proksime *near*, nek *neither, nor*, intenci *to intend*, forlasi *to leave, forsake*, flava *yellow*, proponi *to propose, offer*, ĝentila *polite*, peco *piece*, kuko *cake*.



JOHN WESLEY'S mother wrote him while he was at college: "Would you judge of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of pleasure, take this rule: "Whatsoever impairs the tenderness of your conscience, takes off the relish for spiritual things, or increases the authority of your body over your mind, that to you is sin, however innocent it may be in itself."

BAND OF PEACE PAGE.

BAND OF PEACE DEMONSTRATION.

IN connection with the Peace Society Autumnal Meetings a very successful Band of Peace Demonstration was held on the evening of Tuesday, November 22nd, in Rutherford U.F. Church, Glasgow. The area of the church was filled with enthusiastic young people, their monitors, and a number of adult friends, while a large junior choir surrounded the organ and led the praise. The proceedings were varied and hearty.

The minister of the church, Rev. George Galbraith, M.A., who presided, explained that they were met that evening as a BAND OF PEACE to have their minds directed against war, one of the greatest evils of the world. He was proud to have so many workers in the great cause of Peace on the platform with him:—Dr. Darby, Secretary of the Peace Society; Miss Eckstein all the way from America; and Mr. Aitken, Peace Agent in Scotland.

Dr. Darby told the young people about the rise and progress of three Societies: the Peace Society, the Band of Peace, and the Crusaders of Peace. He told of the children's crusades in the Middle Ages and called upon the young people present to join in this more noble and holy crusade of Peace.

A BAND OF PEACE hymn, which the junior choir had learnt for the occasion, was then sung:

Not with the flashing steel,
Not with the cannon's peal,
Or stir of drum;
But in the bonds of love,
Our white flag floats above,
Her emblem is the dove,
'Tis thus we come.

Miss Eckstein told how the establishment of universal Peace would benefit the children in their homes and schools, and invited the senior boys and girls to assist her in collecting signatures to the World-Petition against war.

Band of Peace pictures were then shown by an electric lantern and explained by Mr. Aitken who also offered a number of Band of Peace Union book prizes for the best essays submitted by boys and girls present.

Mr. Mackay and Mr. Niven having said a few encouraging words, copies of THE OLIVE LEAF were given to each boy and girl, and hearty votes of thanks closed the meeting.

THREE DEPARTED VETERANS.

There have recently passed away three persons whose names and fame were known the world over by those who labour for the lessening of the sad causes and consequences of war.

Florence Nightingale was an Englishwoman, and the pioneer of woman's ministries of mercy in war. She beheld its horrors in the Crimean War of 1854. Henri Dunant was a Swiss. He was present at the terrible battle of Solferino, and afterwards he was the means of founding the International Red Cross Society. Leo Tolstoi was a Russian. He also had personal experiences of war indelibly imprinted on his memory. Ever after he held before mankind in his numerous writings the fact that Christianity, of which the Cross is the symbol, requires its disciples to abandon the practice of war altogether.

COMPETITION CORNER.

NEW YEAR COMPETITIONS.

No. 28.

WHAT IS THE PEACE MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS?

Christmas! Time of feasts, holidays, and gifts! But did you ever reflect that it is also, and especially, the annual festival of our BAND OF PEACE? Why is it that Christian nations associate words and tokens of love, kindness, and goodwill with Christmastide?

Book prizes are this month offered for the best little letters from our boy and girl readers on the subject:—

WHAT IS THE PEACE MESSAGE OF CHRISTMAS?

RULES.

Send in your full name, age, and address along with your letter, as soon as possible, to the Editor of THE OLIVE LEAF, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

PEACE SUNDAY.

The Sunday before Christmas, i.e., December 18th, was observed as Peace Sunday in this country and in the colonies. What did you do to observe it and to bring its sweet message before others?

Friends desirous of starting Bands of Peace, or of holding a Band of Peace evening among their children, may obtain LITERATURE giving full information about the movement by applying to the Secretary of the BAND OF PEACE UNION, 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.



[Photo Pictorial Agency.]