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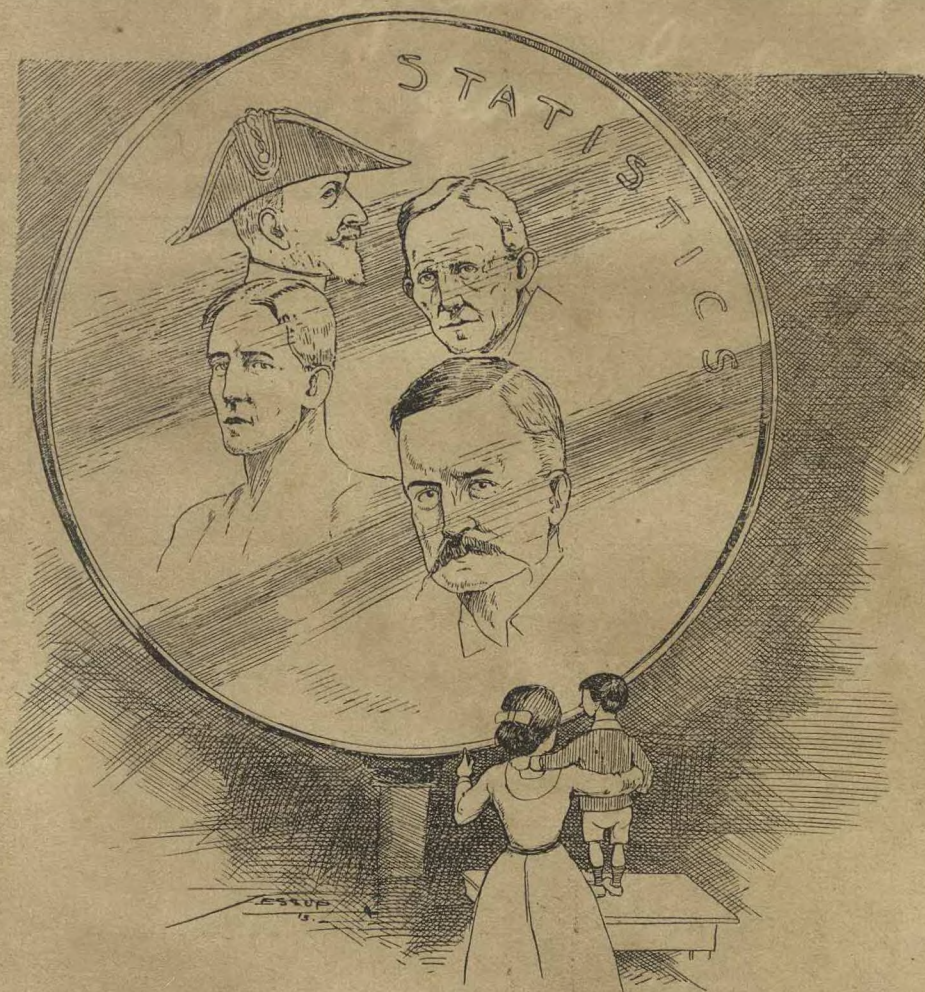
A JOURNAL OF MORAL REFORM AND NO-LICENSE.

VOL. VII. No. 1.

Price One Penny.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1913.

Registered at the G.P.O., Sydney, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.



A WISE MOTHER.

Magnifying Facts.

THE WAY TO WIN THE BOY.

A wise mother will remember that a boy may readily grow tired of "Don't." He may think that a mother's warning arises from over-anxiety, and that dreadful examples are after all but rare exceptions. On the other hand, a boy does not grow tired of the heroic and the big man, the charming personality, and the successful man never lose their attraction for a boy. The best way to prepossess a boy for total abstinence is to awaken his interest in the big and great men of his day, and then quietly to add the one word, "And he is a teetotaller." With men like Admiral Sir G. King-Hall, Andrew Fisher, Professor David, and among athletes "Snowy" Baker and Victor Trumper, it is easy to teach the lesson to one of our boys. There are big men and successful men who take alcohol in quantities they deem very moderate, and they succeed in spite of this self-imposed handicap, but the really big men are "cutting it out." We cannot win a boy too soon to antagonism towards alcohol, and we cannot win him better than by emphasising this trait in the character of those they naturally admire.

YOUR LUNCH SUPPLIED AT

SILVESTER BROS., The Strand.

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Perils of Drink.

WHAT A STUDY OF 700 CASES HAS TAUGHT.

(By A Doctor, on the "Evening News," London).

That chronic alcoholism is nearly always only an exaggerated self-indulgence and not an actual disease, is only one of the interesting theories evolved by Dr. Francis Hare, Medical Superintendent of the Norwood Sanatorium, from the study during the past six years of some seven hundred subjects of alcoholism in that institution.

Dr. Hare has just published his observations on these cases in a book "On Alcoholism: Its Clinical Aspects and Treatment" (J. and A. Churchill, 5s.). The book, as the "British Medical Journal" in a review this week states, is "marked by candour, common sense, and moderation." Moreover, it is well worth the careful study of anyone who has had the misfortune to see any of his intimates or dear ones fall a victim to the terrible scourge of drink.

In accordance with his theory that alcoholism is only "exaggerated self-indulgence," Dr. Hare asserts that to let the victim believe that inebriety is a disease over which he has no control is to destroy at once the greatest incentive to successfully battling with the scourge.

On the much-disputed point whether alcohol is a dangerous drug to use as a stimulant in acute disease on account of the risk of setting up a craving for drink which may persist afterwards, Dr. Hare's experience allows him to speak with some authority.

Briefly, he shows that alcohol taken only during the feverish stage of acute illnesses sets up no after craving. On the other hand, when alcohol is taken during the weakness and depression of convalescence, the danger of establishing the habit is great.

"The patient who consumes medicated wines of high alcoholic percentage during convalescence," Dr. Hare asserts, "incurs grave risk of becoming an inebriate, and the use of such wines has accounted for a number of relapses into inebriety."

PHYSICAL CAUSES.

Chronic alcoholism is by no means always the result of an inborn love of the taste for drink. This is shown in the very interesting and instructive chapter on causes. In all cases the author holds a physical cause for the inability to break off the habit of chronic inebriety should be sought. Such widely different things as high blood pressure in the arteries, defective eyesight, want of accustomed exercise, and a heavy meal too

near bedtime have been found to keep up the habit in those with a tendency to drinking. Dr. Hare divides "alcoholists," as he terms them, into intermittent and chronic drunkards.

The intermittent drinkers he sub-divides into two classes—those in whom there is a periodic craving for the drug, and those who drink at irregular intervals but experience no craving until after the first glass.

Chronic drinkers he also divides into two classes: the chronic drunkards and those who by a tolerance similar to that acquired by the opium eater can consume large doses of alcohol and yet escape drunkenness.

In the last group alcoholism is in truth a drug habit, and the sudden stoppage of the alcohol is as apt to be followed by alarming symptoms as is the abrupt withholding of the opium eater's drug. A number of cases are given showing that where the chronic drinker has accustomed himself to continuous large doses of alcohol and has thereby established a tolerance to the drug, epilepsy and delirium tremens have followed on the abrupt discontinuance of the alcohol. On the other hand, he shows that by "tapering off" the alcohol, gradually reducing the amount day by day, delirium tremens and epilepsy may be avoided.

TWO POISONS IN THE BLOOD.

His theory of the causation of delirium tremens, not from the taking of alcohol, but from the sudden giving up of the drug, is interesting. Dr. Hare believes that a poisonous "anti-alcohol" is formed in the blood, so to speak, to neutralise to a certain extent the effects of the continuous doses of alcohol the chronic drinker is taking into his system.

This "anti-alcohol" is a safeguard automatically prepared by the system. However, since alcohol is a strong poison, this anti-alcohol must also be a strong poison if it is to accomplish its purpose. The result is that if the anti-alcohol is not neutralised by sufficient, though gradually decreasing, doses of alcohol the balance is upset, and the nervous system pays the penalty in the form of an attack of epilepsy or delirium tremens.

PASS "GRIT" ON

Labor Re-elects Prohibition Leaders.

An attempt to overthrow John B. Lennon, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, because of his activity in promoting certain prohibition meetings, was crushed in the national gathering of that body in Rochester, N.Y., last November. The re-election of President Gompers and the re-naming of John Mitchell as a vice-president was also a blow to those who have attempted to oust every temperance man from official connection with organized labor. The Federation enthusiastically endorsed woman's suffrage.

The pretext for the proposed censure of Lennon was found in that officer's participation in prohibition meetings in Michigan. Mr. Lennon has been a fearless enemy of the liquor traffic, a consistent friend of temperance, and has sacrificed greatly to forward the prohibition movement. The attack upon him found scant sympathy, and proved abortive. He was re-elected by an emphatic majority.

Gompers' majority was also overwhelming, and no effective opposition could be mustered against Mr. Mitchell, whose stirring and eloquent declarations against intoxicating beverages have been given such wide publicity.

The efforts of the Socialists to obtain control of the Federation were defeated at every turn.

The animus of the warfare upon Mr. Lennon is disclosed by the following, which appeared in the "Cigarmakers' Journal," of Chicago, which went to the extreme of advocating an amendment of the constitution, forbidding delegates to vote for Mr. Lennon for any office:—

"Is it not true that during the convention time, at Toronto, Mr. Lennon and Mr. Mitchell both spoke on a Sunday in a church, advocating prohibition? No man can serve two masters, and Mr. Lennon cannot draw a salary from the American Federation of Labor while advocating prohibition, which unquestionably hurts a good many trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and draw another salary from the Prohibition Party. Let him give up one or the other, and if he doesn't do it he ought to be made to do it."

Mr. Lennon took the position that he had a right to act according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that his conscience forces him to believe that the sale of liquor is labor's greatest enemy.—"American Advance."

A REST AND CHANGE.

For the week end or a more prolonged holiday you can't surpass CRONULLA. A snug little home, 50 yards from the beach and 100 yards from the tram terminus. Splendid bathing and fishing. Moderate charges. Accommodation for only four. Mrs. A. W. Taylor, "Wiloyna," Ocean Parade, Cronulla

Yes! We Make Good Bread!

If you would like to try the Bread, ring up No. 192 Redfern, or 367 Newtown,
and ask us to send a Cart. YOU WILL CERTAINLY LIKE IT.

WILLIAM WHITE, Redfern and Newtown.

The Bravery of Billy Bigelow.

MARY P. SAYERS, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I won't sign your old temperance pledge, Billy Bigelow! Temperance pledges are good for women and goody-goody folks who whine around about the whisky business, but men that have any grit don't have to sign a paper to know how to behave themselves!"

"So that's what you think, is it, Johnny Findlay? Well, I guess there's a good many men in this town that don't know how to behave themselves without signing a paper, anyway! And if you think that no great men ever signed a temperance pledge, just you look at this," replied Billy, handing Johnny a clipping which he had taken from his pocket.

"Huh!" scoffed Johnny, "some temperance guy's buttin' in! How do you know it's true?"

"Temperance folks are pretty careful what they print, I can tell you, Johnny Findlay, and anyhow this was cut from an almanac that printed it for true!"

"Honest?" queried Johnny, soberly.

"Honest Injun!" asserted Billy, who, like most boys, put great faith in almanac lore.

"Well," said Johnny, giving Billy a sly glance, "if such men as James Madison and Andrew Jackson and John Quincy Adams would sign a temperance pledge, why don't you ask your own father to sign it instead of asking kids like me?"

"Why—why?"—stammered Billy, growing red; "oh, I say, Johnny, will you ask your father if I will mine?" Johnny dropped his head and began busily to rake the bright leaves that covered the still green, luxuriant grass. Johnny was a most industrious lad, and every Saturday, to help along the family income, he raked or mowed lawns. Billy well knew that Johnny's mother had a hard time to make ends meet even then. "Is it a go?" asked Billy, as Johnny continued silent. "I mean it! No backing out if I say I'll do a thing! I promised the Loyal Legion that I'd make a big effort to get names on this pledge and I'm going to stick to my bargain. Might's well begin on father as any one else. 'Course, my father isn't a drunkard—"

"Neither's mine," flashed Johnny, "if the old wine parlors that your father gets rent for would let him alone!"

"Johnny," pleaded Billy, all sympathy, "I didn't think! Forgive me!" Billy started down the walk towards home, his head hung in shame that his own dear father should help in such a way to ruin any man's character.

"Hold on, Billy," called Johnny, "I'm

going down in a minute to get some things for mother. If you don't mind, we'll walk along together. Let's go through the park. My! but it's nice out to-day." Suddenly, he stopped and gazed hopelessly at a banner strung across their path between two trees bearing the words: "Come to the wine parlors Friday evening and learn how few really smart men have ever signed the pledge. A glass of wine free to all who come." Johnny's face grew white and set.

"I don't think much of men that rent their buildings to make drunkards, and then send their kids around to get kids to sign the pledge!" he flung out bitterly, with clenched fists. "If my father goes to that, he'll begin worse than ever!"

"Don't, Johnny, don't! I—I know—but, Johnny, I can't—say, Johnny, let's you and I do something!"

"Huh! what can two kids like us do? Tell me that? We're just helpless! And so's mother!" And the poor lad dug his fingers into the banner cloth and tore it from its place.

"I guess you're doing something now!" chuckled Billy mirthlessly, as they started on.

"Much good that'll do!" retorted Johnny. "I s'pose I'll be jerked up for it, but I don't care!"

"Say, Johnny, doesn't it seem kind of queer that their meetin's going to be on the same thing I was talking about to you—you know, about men that were smart signing the pledge?"

"I don't know. I hadn't thought about it. Come to think of it—it does seem kind of funny. Why?"

"If you'll go with me Friday night to that meeting I'll tell you why," replied Billy enthusiastically.

"Tell me now," insisted Johnny. "I don't want to go into anything that'll make things worse for mother." Then Billy told him of what he proposed to do. They talked long and earnestly, but Johnny still demurred. "I'll be there," he at last agreed when they finally separated to go their different ways.

During the coming week Billy was busy scattering temperance literature for his campaign, as he secretly called his plan. There was not a place of business in the whole town, even the much-talked-of wine parlors, but that received its share of temperance literature. And Friday evening found both him and Johnny in their seats at the meeting where they were to learn how few really smart men had thought it wise to

sign a temperance pledge. They sat well back in the room where they could see, without being too conspicuous. The room was crowded. Old men and young men, business men and idlers, bums and toughs, and all classes of residents of the little town were represented. At first the boys looked vainly for their own fathers, and were secretly rejoiced when they did not appear. But before the opening of the meeting both men came in and took seats not far from Billy and Johnny. My! how the boy's hearts throbbed and their hands trembled, yet they stood the test bravely, for they knew their cause was good. Johnny still insisted that the best kind of men needed no pledge to help them to do right, but Billy argued that to many people a promise was something too sacred to be lightly broken. At last the speaker took his place on the platform. Then followed a most emphatic denunciation of the temperance "fanatics," who, he said, were ruining the business of the country. After considerable stamping and ridicule he took some papers from the desk and began hurriedly to look them over. A look of complete astonishment came over his face. At this both Billy and Johnny felt somewhat "weak in the knees." The speaker searched farther in the desk, but seemed to get no satisfaction from his efforts. Finally, with a gesture of disgust, he blurted out:

"Some one has been smart, I suppose they think, and put a lot of fanatical literature in the desk in place of the pamphlets I had ordered brought here for this meeting. However, I'll beat them at their own game. I defy anyone here to-night—and I see a number who I have been led to believe are against us—I defy anyone here to-night to mention a person who is really great in life who has thought it best to sign a pledge!" He paused and cast a contemptuous glance over the room. Johnny nudged Billy. "Now's your time," he whispered. But Billy's legs seemed paralysed. Was he going to fail after all his boasted bravery? Again the speaker yelled: "I defy anyone, I say—" The silence was intense. "Oh, Billy!" Johnny urged insistently. Billy's head buzzed and everything swam before his eyes, but he jumped to his feet. He waved the paper which he pulled from his pocket, and shouted:

"I can, Mr. Speaker! I can tell you of three of the greatest men in the United States!" Billy saw his father rise to his feet, and heard him speak his name. Then he saw some one pull him back, and whisper to him. No matter. He must go on now anyway, for Johnny's sake. Billy's voice choked and his tongue refused to move. The stillness was oppressive. Then Billy heard the speaker remark in a tone

(Continued on Page 10.)

EDWIN LANE,

**WATERLOO CHAMBERS,
460 George Street, Sydney.**

The Reliable Tailor, Draper and Bootman.

LADIES' COSTUMES A SPECIALTY.

New South Wales Alliance.

NOTES AND COMMENTS BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

WITH THE RECHABITES.

On Saturday morning the Rechabite Conference received a deputation from the Alliance, Rev. J. Paterson, M.A., and the General Secretary being the speakers. The representatives gave the delegation a most enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. Marion spoke of the assistance that the I.O.R. could be in organizing for the coming poll. He mentioned how in Victoria the Rechabite Order, which contained many thousands of members, would be a great power in the coming contests there in 1917. He especially commended them for the juvenile work they were doing, and asked their hearty co-operation in the movement for united action in advancing the children's work throughout the State.

The Rev. J. Paterson, M.A., referred to the splendid assistance rendered by the Rechabites in the Broken Hill local option polls. Since the Rechabites were a part of the Alliance, which was the united and representative force of temperance throughout the State, he urged that representatives should take more than ordinary interest in the work of the Alliance, and especially during the present year.

The Alliance deputation was most heartily thanked and invited to lunch with the delegates at the new Masonic Hall.

THE I.O.G.T. GRAND LODGE SESSION.

Good Templars from all over the State will meet in Sydney next week in connection with the Annual Grand Lodge Session. The public reception will be held in the School of Arts on Saturday night next, when Bro. G. Bennett will preside. Rev. J. Tarn, Grand Chaplain, will preach the official sermon at Wesley Church, Regent-street, on Easter Sunday night.

At the session, which will continue on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, some important and far-reaching motions will be dealt with.

PROHIBITION CAMPS.

The success of the non-canteen military camps, which will no doubt be referred to elsewhere, has given extreme pleasure to the members of the Alliance, and the Federal Parliament has been coming in for most complimentary commendation for its splendid action in keeping liquor from the camps. The recognition of prohibition principles in military circles is a great triumph for Temperance, and whilst some little ridicule has been evidenced in certain quarters, it is generally admitted that the reform is a valuable one, and has come to stay.

MRS. LEE-COWIE.

This talented lady, whose judicious handling of the temperance question, and whose intense interest in social reform has endeared her to the hearts of thousands in Australia, will reach Sydney on April 17 and commence a series of temperance meetings in this State.

Mrs. Lee-Cowie's home at present is in Invercargill, where there are no liquor bars, and it will be a distinct advantage to have Mrs. Lee-Cowie here to defend the successful working of no-license in that magnificent town, should any attacks be made upon the same.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Tyas, senr., the mother of Mr. W. Tyas and Mrs. J. Complin, passed away on Monday, March 10. The deceased lady was 78 years of age, and has patiently endured a most painful illness. Messrs. Marion and Bodley represented the Alliance at the funeral on Tuesday afternoon. The service at the graveside was most impressive, being conducted by Dr. Porter, Revs. J. McFarlane and Childs assisting.

Miss Gilman, of Mosman, who acted as an Alliance box agent, has also passed away.

COUNTRY VISITORS.

Amongst the visitors to the Alliance office during the past few days have been Mr. W. H. Wheatley, of Goulburn; Mr. Bridgen, of Gulgong; Mr. G. A. Somerville, of Kiama; Rev. Yates, of Gunning; and Mr. W. Sharp, of Gerringong. These gentlemen from country districts are keenly interested in the campaign. We will be pleased to have a call from our country wellwishers and helpers who are visiting Sydney for the Show.

NO-LICENSE SPEAKING TEAM.

At the invitation of the General Secretary several young temperance enthusiasts met on Tuesday evening and formed themselves into a no-license speaking team. Already 20 have enrolled and will devote their evenings to open-air work. The team is starting a library and will study the temperance question from an economic, industrial and moral standpoint. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

Those who were present and who have already joined the team are Messrs. C. C. Wilson (leader), O. G. Piggott (secretary), C. W. Hetherington (treasurer), O. Batkin, A. C. Bray, F. Wilson, Phillips, C. W. Mitchell, Northy, Bennett, Jones, Slade Mallen, A. E. Bates, T. S. Lang, Graham,

Noedl, W. C. Clegg, L. Gilmour, A. H. Moverley, and G. E. Bodley.

It is proposed to meet fortnightly at the Alliance room. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, March 27. Those willing to join the team are heartily invited to attend. Friends who have suitable books to donate to the library may send them to the Alliance office.

PLEDGE-SIGNING CRUSADE

In the last nine weeks 448 pledges have been taken, and every week has provided fresh encouragement. The last week's record shows:—

		Men.	Women.	Pledges.
March 7	.....	15	5	7
8	.....	19	9	13
10	.....	35	8	16
11	.....	11	2	6
12	.....	13	4	9
13	.....	11	1	7
		104	29	58

We acknowledge with thankfulness 5s. from M.R. and E.R., Mrs. Vernon 5s., Rev. W. Allen, 20s.

In addition to pledge-signing, a judge in Chicago has had a large mirror put into his court, so that every man brought before him for intoxication may take a good look at himself. He believes that to see themselves as they are will cure half of them.

LOUISIANA.

A statement kindly furnished to "The Pioneer" by Rev. Dr. Smith, Superintendent of the Louisiana Anti-Saloon League, gives a list of thirty-one parishes in the State which are totally dry. There are twenty-nine entirely wet. There are nine which are partly wet and partly dry.

The number of saloons in the whole State is 24,000, three-quarters of them being in the city of New Orleans. The dry area constitutes about 65 per cent. of the whole State, and the population living in it is about 45 per cent. of the whole.

The Case for No-License

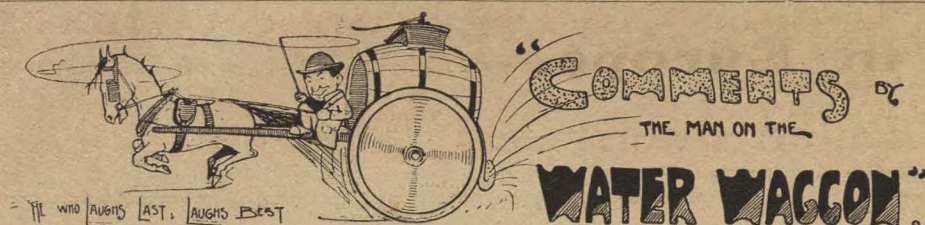
IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

By ARCHDEACON F. B. BOYCE.

Just published by the N.S.W. Alliance, 33 Park Street, Sydney. PRICE, SIXPENCE. Postage, One Penny. A large reduction for quantities.

Twenty pages of the 76 are given to interesting illustrations of the success of No-License in Canada, the United States, and New Zealand. The exaggerations and bogeys put forth by License advocates in the last campaign here are exposed.

It is as a handbook to the No-License controversy in this State, and is right up-to-date. Speakers, writers, and other workers in the great cause will find it invaluable.



A HUMILIATING CONFESSION.

The liquor people all over the world have loudly proclaimed that they oppose the closing of the bar because it will drive drink into the homes of the people. Their concern for the home is a miserable hypocrisy, their desire to protect it is a hollow sham. The annual report of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, as printed in "Fairplay," states:—

"Bottle Wrappers.—During the past year 547,000 bottle wrappers were issued, which makes a total of a little over four million issued since the inception of the scheme."

In less than four years the bar trade of New South Wales has not only sent some four million bottles of alcoholic poison into the homes of the people, but has added insult to injury by wrapping the poison bottle in a paper on which were printed misleading statements encouraging the purchaser to persist in the harmful and evil habit of home-drinking. We wonder if the Shell-harbor publican used these wrappers on the bottle of whisky, the flask of whisky, and the nine bottles of beer that he served the drunken man with who staggered home to threaten every one in the house with murder, and finally bring about his own death under the most sorrowful circumstances. This wrapper record must be kept in memory and everywhere used to answer the liquor assertion that they are concerned about the welfare of the homes.

THE FLOOD GATES OF GENEROSITY.

"Fairplay" from time to time has impressed upon its readers that publicans and their customers were jolly good fellows, and above all generous to a fault; on the other hand, "wowsers" are giving the meanest man on earth a close run for first place. It is interesting to note the practical proof advanced in support of these assertions. A cot in the Children's Hospital costs £30 per annum, and the Licensed Victuallers' have collecting boxes in the Sydney bars to ensnare some of the abounding generosity ever supposed to be found in drinking places. There are some 624 pubs in Sydney; of this number 27 made a contribution to their "own cot." "Fairplay" ought really to crack the whip over the 597 pubs who have done nothing during the year to maintain this the publicans' one ewe lamb. The sum of £5 10s. is still wanted to put the cot on a financial basis, and if the bar and its customers cannot manage that an appeal to the general public would receive a sympathetic response from the Man on the Water Wagon. The following list is taken from "Fairplay," and is interesting reading in the light of the fact that the smallest and poorest church in the city gave more than the sum

mentioned in its charities in Christmas month, let alone for the whole year.

The annual collections from the boxes in the various hotels on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Cot in the Children's Hospital resulted as under:—

Supreme Court Hotel, King-st.	£3 0 0
Theatre Royal Hotel, Castle-reagh-street	2 17 6
Duke of Manchester Hotel, William-street	1 18 6
Oriental Hotel, Springwood	1 13 0
Victoria Hotel, William-street	1 12 7½
Bayview Hotel, Gladesville	1 8 0
Ship Hotel, Circular Quay	1 8 0
Hotel Australia, Castlereagh-st.	1 3 7½
Palisade Hotel, Miller's Point	1 2 2
Metropolitan Hotel, King-street	1 2 0
Commonwealth Hotel, George-st.	0 17 10½
Trautwein's Hotel, King-street	0 15 6½
Langham Hotel, York-street	0 15 5
Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay	0 16 6
Hotel Metropole, Bent-street	0 13 3½
Gosford Club Hotel, Castlereagh-street	0 11 6
Hotel Grand Central, Clarence-st.	0 9 6
Her Majesty's Hotel, Pitt-st.	0 8 3
Hotel Wentworth, Church Hill	0 7 7
Aaron's Exchange Hotel, Gresham-street	0 7 0
Tivoli Hotel, Castlereagh-street	0 5 9½
Frost's Hotel, Dowling-street	0 4 10½
Royal Hotel, George-street	0 4 0½
Angel Hotel, Pitt-street	0 4 0½
Exchange Hotel, Bridge-street	0 1 6
Imperial Hotel, Carrington-st.	0 1 3
Forbes Hotel, King-street	0 0 7½

£24 10 0

PROHIBITION AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

The camp which commenced last week at Liverpool, where the various units of the 6th Brigade will be quartered until the 15th inst., will go down to history as "The Prohibition Camp," for stringent precautions are being taken to see that prohibition is to be rigorously observed. Whether in brigade, battalion, or company orders it is the same; the men are warned against having anything to do with intoxicating or spirituous liquors.

Not only is it an offence for any soldier to consume liquor whilst in camp, but even the possession of liquor is deemed to be a "crime." Further than this, there can be no "winking the eye," for it is laid down clearly that "the neglect of any officer or non-commissioned officer to enforce the prohibition shall be considered as wilful disobedience of orders." Civilians who bring liquor within the military area are liable to a fine of £10, and any member of the force shall be liable to fine or imprisonment.

The "Sun" says:—"Speaking generally, the



A VETERAN TEETOTALER.

Mr. Harris, of "Mellaneau," Beecroft, is a veteran temperance advocate, finding it quite unnecessary to drink intoxicants. He is a splendid testimony to the value of total abstinence. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Harris celebrated their diamond wedding. Mr. Harris is now 84 years of age and still takes the keenest interest in the anti-liquor crusade. He has for some time past given a large amount of clerical assistance to "Grit" weekly, and delights to be able to assist in this way. The little girl in the picture is his granddaughter.

officers and men appear to take the whole matter philosophically, and commend the authorities on the action they have taken. The younger generation are particularly loud in their praises, for many of them are very moderate drinkers or total abstainers, and the loss of liquor does not trouble them to any extent. They consider that it is for the benefit of all concerned that there should be no intoxicants.

"Although the ration of rum was refused on Saturday night the men do not appear to be any the worse for it. It is remarkable the reviving effects the strong, highly-sweetened, hot coffee had upon them, and fully bore out the statement of the principal medical officer that coffee would be more beneficial than rum."

Miss Vocolo: "I'm never happy unless I'm breaking into song."

Bright Young Man: "Why don't you get the key, and you won't have to break in?"

YOUR LINEN

Snowy White and Dressed in First-class Style if sent to

The American Steam Laundry

462 OXFORD STREET, PADDINGTON.
TELEPHONE, 141 EDGECLIFFE.

Arms and Men in Europe.

BURDENS: VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.

By W. M. J. WILLIAMS.

I would endeavor to point to the consciousness of my readers how our warlike policy is burdening the peoples, and particularly how the United Kingdom shares in the discredit of expenditure of that character. Those who take up such a task as the exposure of our expenditure on armaments must be prepared for uphill work, for there are many and powerful interests against them, and there are many of whom much might have been expected by way of aid who get frightened, show the "white feather," and join in the cry for more expenditure on arms. That is the position, pre-eminently, as this is written; and yet the following paragraphs will prove what burdens, grievous and largely visible, the peoples are bearing already, and how, too, there are those who are directly and indirectly interested in maintaining such burdens, in pushing the people to such wasteful and ineffectual spending.

A table such as the following (brought down to the latest available date) should reveal much to busy men which they do not see every day.

TABLE I.—EUROPEAN STATES UNDER ARMS.

(Cost in million £.)

Country.	Population.	Navy. £ millions	Men.
Great Britain ...	45,650,000	45.0	137,500
France	39,400,000	18.1	60,621
German Empire..	65,000,000	22.6	66,789
Austria-Hungary	49,400,000	5.8	17,581
Russia	164,000,000	9.5	46,655
Italy	34,800,000	6.8	33,095
Turkey	25,000,000?	1.5	40,000?
Roumania	7,000,000	?	?
Servia	2,900,000	?	?
Bulgaria	4,329,000	?	?
Greece	2,700,000	0.5	5,000
Spain	19,580,000	2.5	6,000?
Portugal	5,375,000	0.9	6,100
Denmark	2,740,000	0.6	1,000
Sweden	5,521,000	1.3	5,000
Norway	2,392,000	0.3	1,300
Switzerland ...	3,741,000	none	—
Belgium	7,517,000	none	—
Holland	5,945,000	1.6	9,250

Country.	Army. £ millions	Men.	Nat'l Debt. (in £ millions)
Great Britain	28.0	250,000	675.
France	37.5	616,000	1,075.
German Empire ...	45.0	688,000	250.
Austria-Hungary ..	15.0	337,000	700.
Russia	51.0	1,200,000	956.*
Italy	16.0	291,000	523.
Turkey	8.5	350,000	131.
Roumania	2.8	97,600	62.
Servia	1.2	35,000	27.
Bulgaria	1.6	65,000	25.
Greece	1.0	29,000	28.
Spain	7.6	128,000	381.

Portugal	1.9	33,000	132
Denmark	1.1	10,650?	?
Sweden	3.0	79,000	30
Norway	0.9	18,000	18.
Switzerland	1.8	140,000	5
Belgium	3.0	44,000	153
Holland	2.5	25,000	97

This table requires many annotations, and some must be supplied in this place. It is compiled carefully, but it is by no means strictly comparable, one item with another, as the institutions of various countries differ so much. Yet we have some figures which are quite valid for our purpose. Such, for instance, are those on the men and money drawn to serve in the armies and navies of Europe. Here are about 5,000,000 men with the colors in the armies and navies of Europe! For it must be recollected that the figures given are those of the standing forces; in war time the hosts arrayed would be very much larger, in some cases, as in France, Germany, Austria, and Russia, four and five times as many in their armies, and in other cases two and three times as many; while the navies would require much larger numbers also during war operations. Then, look at the cost of these tremendous forces! The standing armies of Europe cost nearly, and probably quite, £350 millions a year on a peace footing. What the cost of armies on a war footing is we saw during the Balkan War (between Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece, and Montenegro on one side, and Turkey on the other). In such comparatively new States, in a backward state of economic and commercial development, credit fails; and one or two of the Balkan States have been driven to declare a moratorium—a postponement of debt paying. But the burden is present in cases which do not come into sight so unpleasantly as that.

It is my point at present that this burden is invisible—that is to say, "out of sight, out of mind." We take things for granted, and make too few inquiries concerning our armies and navies; many even fail to see this economic and moral aspect of the matter when viewing our forces on parade. But the burden is a fact of the most real kind. It is decidedly impressive to put four or five items of population and the cost of armaments together, as follows:—

TABLE II.

Country.	Population.	Armaments. (£ millions.)	National Debt. (£ millions.)	Interest on Debt. (£ millions.)
Great Britain..	45,650,000	73	675	24.5
France	39,400,000	56	1075	30.5
German Empire	65,000,000	68	250	11.25
Austria- Hungary ..	49,400,000	21	700	29.3

Russia	164,000,000	61	956	43.2
Italy	34,800,000	23	523	7.3
Spain	19,580,000	10	381	16.3

Take our own case. We know it best and should feel it most. If we dare imagine the absence of that 73 million pounds a year from the national burdens, of that sum to be remitted from taxation! That would relieve our people from what is equal to £1 12s. per head for every man, woman and child, or say £7 for every family in the Kingdom. It should be brought home on every possible occasion that the yearly cost of army and navy in this country now burdens us to the equal of £7 for every family. The charge for army and navy in this country is heavier than in any country in Europe as thus measured; even in France the burden is only about 28s. 6d. to our 32s. per head of the population. I repeat if such a sum as that were taken off the people's back, what is now felt, but paid for with an unintelligent grumble, would be realised in relief or benefit, even in both. What had burdened by the diversion of so much of the people's treasure would become visible to people who now never see, apparently.

But that reminds me of the national debts. The current yearly cost of armies and navies is not, by a long way, the total cost, the whole of the burden they impose upon the people. But I must warn the reader again. In reading the debt column of Table I. no strict comparison should be made. Scarcely a country in Europe has a debt which is so near as our own—a pure debt. I have placed a X to the sum given as Russia's debt, but of the £956 millions some £329 millions are nearly all a legacy, a costly legacy of past wars; and, in fact, in any classification of our expenditure the debt should be placed almost wholly, with the army and navy, as the cost of our armaments. At the present moment we employ 24½ million pounds every year in paying interest on the debt and in the sinking fund. When the cost of the debt is added to the cost of army and navy, we find that 97½ million pounds are required every year before we provide for anything else in this United Kingdom, and required for war and war debt. That is a sum equal to about £2 2s. 9d. per head of the population, or £9 12s. for every family on an average!

If we must use the figures of the national debts with circumspection, remembering that in part they represent certain capital sums spent on reproductive works, such as railways, the figures remain as warnings in relation to expenditure on armaments. The figures for Germany are those for the German Empire only, and do not include debts owing by the component States, who own the railways. That makes the growth of the debt of the German Empire all the more remarkable, and two-thirds of it has been incurred since 1891. In 1991 that German Empire debt was 71 million pounds; it is now over 250 million pounds, so that in 21 years the German debt has grown threefold. Since the fateful year 1870, when the Ger-

(Continued on Page 10.)

An Inspiring Fight.

IOWA'S STRUGGLE FOR CLOSED SALOONS.

(By Rev. E. J. BROWNSON, in "Sunday-school Times.")

Six years ago Iowa had 3200 saloons; on October 15, 1912, there were 752. Seventy-two per cent. of her people now live in dry territory. In the rural population, including all cities under 5000, only 10 per cent. live in saloon territory. Over 600 saloons have been closed since July 1, 1911. For years the fight has been continual, aggressive, successful, and with no retrograde action. The story of Iowa's success in dealing with her saloon problem is inspiring and worthy of close study.

POPULATION.

The population of Iowa is rural, and yet 25 per cent. live in cities of over 8000. The early settlers were a thrifty and strongly religious people, intensely hating slavery and intemperance. Large sections to-day are almost solidly German, Swede, Dane, Norwegian, and Bohemian. She has thus the same problems as her sister States. Thirty years ago constitutional prohibition was carried by the people with 30,000 majority, and lost in the Supreme Court.

PROHIBITION.

Statutory prohibition was enacted. Lax enforcement of law and the push of the liquor power led to the passage of the Mullet law. This peculiar product of legislation did not license the saloon, but legally permitted it to exist under certain restrictions. Judge McPherson, of the United States District Court, has held that "the fundamental law of the State is prohibition." But the saloon is immune from punishment if it fulfils certain conditions of the Mullet law. These are the consent of the people, a Mullet tax, no back doors, screens, chairs, etc.

GREAT VANTAGE GROUND.

This, that the fundamental law is prohibition, is the great vantage ground in Iowa's legislation and court decisions. Local option States permit the people to vote the saloon out; in Iowa the saloon is out until the people bring it in. It was the initiative long before initiative legislation was thought of. No city council can grant a saloon petition until the people have acted. This must be by the petition method, another decided advantage to the temperance people. The saloon must take the initiative, and meet the heavy expense of the canvass and appeals to the court, and the petition must be filed within 30 days from its first signature. This petition, filed with the county auditor, is public property. Lists of the signatures are quickly made and distributed to the temperance workers. Ten days are given to secure the withdrawal of names from the original petition. The real fight for the temperance people has begun. It means hot work and quick action. The county board of supervisors passes on the petition, but an

appeal can be taken to the courts for final decision.

FIFTY PER CENT. VOTERS REQUIRED.

In cities of 5000 there must be secured as signers to the petition for the saloon 50 per cent. of the voters of the preceding election; in places of 2500, 80 per cent.; and in the county, apart from the cities of 5000, 65 per cent. of those who voted at the general preceding election. No place under 2500 can have a saloon unless the county is wet. And any place in a wet county can shut out the saloons by 50 per cent. of the voters. This has been Iowa's law for some 17 years. The old legislation was good, but needed mending. Progress for a closed saloon needed new and efficient legislation.

EFFECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Years of hard fighting have secured the most effective legislation of any State for a closed saloon. Nineteen helpful bills have been passed. These laws include greater stringency of druggists' permits, large police power, prohibition of liquor in mines, no drinking on trains, no shipping of liquor in the State into dry territory, the Cosson bills or power of removal of officers, the law limiting the saloons to one to every 1000 of population, and the law limiting the saloon petition to five years.

The last three laws are extremely efficient. The first gives the court the power to remove a mayor, a chief of police, or the like, for drunkenness or neglect of duty. The last two went into effect July 1, 1911, and meant that the saloons in nearly every wet district were closed unless a new petition of consent was secured.

THE FIGHT.

So the struggle was on, and long before July came the battle waxed hot in the saloon cities and counties of the State. The fight began in September of 1910 in Waterloo, and continued until July, 1911. During the winter of 1910 and spring of 1911 the saloon fight was the dominant thing in the States

life. It was discussed at the breakfast table, in the hotels, on trains and at religious gatherings. Creston, after a hard fight, won only to lose in the more determined fight that followed. Winneshiek county won, but had to carry it to the Supreme Court. Other cities won only after a determined contest in the courts. Twenty cities and 23 counties were in the fight.

FORCES IN THE FIGHT.

The churches came together in large mass meetings; great temperance rallies were addressed by the best talent in the country; temperance people united in their local fights; and enthusiasm was kindled to white heat all over the State. The Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and other temperance organizations did splendid service. Not in 30 years had Iowa been so stirred over the temperance question. The church forces led in a united effort to put the saloon out of their communities. Some strong churches did not have a man whose name remained on the saloon petition. In one city a majority of the business men refused to sign a saloon petition. Farmers and business men petitioned for a closed saloon in adjacent cities. A surprise was the attitude of the foreign elements of the State. Many counties strongly foreign have closed their saloons. Not a county with strong Swede, Dane, or Norwegian elements retains the saloons. Several cities, like Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, have appealed to the Supreme Court, and await decisions. Others, like Oskaloosa and Ottumwa, with its 22,000 people, have won in the courts and are saloonless. Marshalltown, a city of 15,000, is dry and prosperous. Fort Dodge won in the Supreme Court, but is in litigation over a new petition.

RESULTS.

Results can be only partially tabulated. The strong public sentiment that has been created against the saloons by wide agitation cannot be estimated. Religious papers outside the State called attention to Iowa's great campaign of temperance education. The Supreme Court decisions have closed all saloons in rural districts outside of incorporated places. For years the Anti-Saloon League has been fighting the battle for law (Continued on Page 13.)

Two Good Books on the Liquor Question.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1913.

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A Personal Chat with my readers

THE BEST MAN.

The best man is not always the man who knows most. He is rather the man who can make the best use of what he knows. Many a man who has done a brilliant course at the University turns out a failure; he could win degrees, but he could not impart knowledge to others or make a practical use of all he knew. We often hear a man referred to as a self-made man; he will always be found to have a practical way of making up for what he did not know by making a unique use of all he did know. Men who have been successful have invariably arrived at such a position without money, education, or the help of relations. Every walk in life provides illustrations to back this assertion. This seems to me to emphasise the fact that the most important thing is not what you get into a child, but what you get out. A child remembers more readily what it says than what the teacher says; therefore, whatever will stimulate thought, whatever will call out the practical, whatever will provoke the child to question or to express opinions, is of value, and will help to success. Nothing can be worse than what is generally known as "cramming," i.e., filling the head with much ill-digested information. Nothing can be better for the child than a little judicious responsibility. This calls out the best in a child and will often be found to steady the boisterous as nothing else can. Surely the child has a right to expect that we grown-ups will think such things out and patiently apply the methods that will enable it to make the most of whatever it may have of gift or opportunity?

SMILE AND 'SPLAIN.

I noticed an incident in an American paper that set me thinking, and so I am passing it on to my readers. I feel a little guilty, on looking back on many an occasion when a little "'splain'" might have made all the difference.

"How in the world do you get your children to act so quickly?" inquired a friend who had just dropped in, as she watched the busy bustling youngsters of her neighbor as they were setting the table for their mother. "My children just 'dream' over everything I give them to do; it makes me fairly tear my hair with desperation sometimes."

"Yes, isn't it terrible the way a child can dawdle? Mine used to be fairly maddening." The mother smiled reminiscently. "I think I made them numb with my continual 'Hurry!' 'Now, hurry up!' 'Oh, don't be

so slow!' One morning that littlest one looked up plaintively from her shoe-buttoning said, 'Mother, when I get a little girl I am not going to tell her "Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!" all the time.'

"Of course I laughed, and, still laughing, asked, 'When you get two little girls and two little boys, and have to get them all up and dressed in the morning, and put up their school luncheons, and get their breakfasts ready so they will be in time for school, and then wash the dishes and get to the dressmaker's at 10 o'clock, what will you do if those boys and girls just won't help a bit?'

"To my surprise she began to button as if her life depended on it. 'Why, mother,' she answered, 'I would just smile and 'splain.'

"That gave me an idea. Instead of telling them to hurry until my words were absolutely meaningless, I have 'smiled and 'splain,' and given them the feeling of being busy and having lots to do. It works pretty well and we are all much happier. 'Smile and 'splain' would be a good motto in any home."

A PROTEST THAT COUNTS.

Frances E. Willard used to say:—"It is a great thing for the voter to make his protest against the liquor traffic in prayer-meeting or by his manner of life, but if he would really tell the Government, as well as the Lord and the people, that he wants the saloon closed, there is but one method by which he can be recognised; but just one law under which his opinion can declare itself, and his conviction make itself felt, and that law and method are fulfilled when he drops into a box a ballot that calls for prohibition."

Will you cut this out and put it up so that you will not forget that 1913 is the year of your opportunity, the year when you have your chance of making your opinion on the liquor traffic felt? Nothing ought to stir us so deeply as the remembrance that a three-fifths majority is necessary to make effective a no-license vote. This is an outrageous handicap, for it means that we must get a majority of 1001 out of every 5000 votes cast. We can't afford to lose a single vote, so we demand yours and demand from you some personal effort to persuade someone else to defeat the liquor trade.

The Editor

Economic Aspects of the Liquor Traffic.

(By Charles Stelzle.)

The question which I should like to consider is whether the abolition of the liquor traffic will create a labor panic. It has been repeatedly stated that if the breweries and the saloons are closed the men who grow the grain out of which the beer is made will suffer grievously; that the glass bottle blowers, cigar-makers, horse-shoers, harness-makers, machinists, carpenters, engineers, and many other groups of workers will lose their jobs if the saloon is put out of business. This is why hundreds of thousands of sober, non-saloon-patronizing men vote to retain the saloon in every part of the United States.

The United States Government is not in the anti-saloon business. We can therefore safely depend upon the figures furnished by the Bureau of Census. In the "Bulletin of Statistics on Manufactures, 1910," table 1, we find that in the United States there were engaged at that time in all industries 6,616,046 workers. The wages paid these workers amounted to 3,427,038,000dols.; the cost of materials amounted to 12,141,791,000dols.; the capital invested was 18,428,270,000dols. But in the manufacture of distilled liquors, beer and wine, there were only 62,920 workers. The annual wages paid these workers amounted to 45,252,000dols.; the cost of raw materials was 139,199,000dols.; the capital invested was 771,516,000dols.

The Bureau of the Census in its bulletin, page 8, makes the following comment upon the relative importance of the brewing and distilling industries: "The figures . . . are, therefore, misleading as an indication of the relative importance of these industries from a purely manufacturing standpoint. That importance is best shown by their ranking in number of wage-earners; in this respect the brewing industry ranks twenty-fifth among the industries of the country, and the distillery industry forty-third." The tonnage on the railroads of the country derived from the liquor industry amounts to only .003 of its total business. There isn't much in it for the railroad man. Of the total crop of grain for 1911 only 3 per cent. was used in the liquor business. There isn't much in it for the farmer. Invariably when compared with other industries the liquor business is at a disadvantage.

Following are five great groups of industries: Textile and its finished products; iron and steel and their products; lumber and its manufactures; leather and its finished products; paper and printing. Comparing the number of wage earners to each 1,000,000dols. invested in each of these industries, we find the following: Liquor, 77; textiles, 578; iron, 284; lumber, 579; leather, 469; paper, 367. These figures prove that the liquor business employs only one-fifth as many workers for the same amount invested as is the case in the average number employed in the other five groups of industries.

What about the value of the product of each individual worker and the percentage

of that product which goes directly to them? Here are the United States census figures: Liquor, 7.3; textiles, 19.7; iron, 19.8; lumber, 26.8; leather, 15.8; paper, 20.5. This shows that in the liquor industry the worker receives only one-third as much as is received on the average by the workers in the other five groups. It is undoubtedly true that the liquor industry pays a higher rate per worker than is paid in most other industries; but it must be remembered that the liquor industry employs very few women and children, so that the rate would naturally be higher than in most of the industries with which it is being compared.

However, the brewer and his family are paying dearly for the slightly higher rate of wages which he receives. From Thomas Oliver's "Dangerous Trades" we quote the following figures with regard to the annual mortality of males engaged in different occupations at successive periods of age: The death rate of all occupied males between 15 and 20 years of age is 2.6 per thousand, while for brewers it is 2.7 per thousand; between the ages of 25 and 35 it is 7.3 for all occupied males, and 10.8 for brewers; between 45 and 55 it is 20.7 for all occupied males and 30.8 for brewers; between the ages of 55 and 65 it is 36.7 for all occupied males and 54.4 for brewers. This excessive death rate among brewers destroys the value of the argument which the brewery owners are making with so much self-complacency with reference to the high rate of wages paid in their industry.

Upon a conservative basis we may safely say that the annual drink bill in America is 1,800,000,000dols.; that is to say, this is the amount which is spent at the retail price for intoxicating liquor. The amount spent per annum by the consumer for bread and clothing is about the same. Suppose that the money now spent for liquor should be spent for bread and clothing. What would be the effect upon labor? The "Statistics of Manufacture" for 1911 gives the following figures with reference to each of these groups of industries as they are related to the number of workers employed, wages paid, and the cost of raw material used: Wage earners employed—in the liquor industry, 62,820; bread and clothing, 493,655; wages paid—intoxicating liquor, 45,252,000dols.; bread and clothing, 244,196,000dols.; cost of raw material—intoxicating liquor, 139,199,000dols.; bread and clothing, 774,337,000dols.

It is at once apparent that if the 1,800,000,000dols. now spent for liquor were to be spent for bread and clothing, it would give employment to nearly eight times as many workers, who would collectively receive five and a-half times as much wages, or nearly 200,000,000dols. more. But this is not all. The cost of the raw material necessary to produce 1,800,000,000dols. worth of bread and clothing (retail price) instead of liquor, would be over 600,000,000dols. more than the liquor industry now uses. This means the employment of a tremendously

large number of workers in addition to those considered in our calculation.

The advocate of the liquor business will insist that we must include the army of saloonkeepers, bartenders and salesmen, and all others engaged in the manufacture of the articles used in the preparation and sale of liquor, but this factor has been eliminated from the entire process, because whatever may be said with reference to the liquor business upon this point may also be claimed for the bread and clothing business, only in a larger measure. It requires many more people to sell 1,800,000,000dols. worth of bread and clothing than it does to sell liquor of the same value. This is one of the principal reasons why the item of wages is so much larger in the bread and clothing business than it is in the liquor business. It could easily be demonstrated that if the money now spent for liquor should be spent for bread and clothing, not only would all the salesmen, saloonkeepers and bartenders find work in legitimate business enterprises, but the men who make glass bottles, furniture, harness, delivery waggons, and every other thing used in connection with the liquor business, would be more steadily employed, for there would be a still greater demand for their products.

Practically, then, we have come to the consideration of the sixty odd thousand who are engaged in the manufacture of liquor; but this includes large numbers of engineers, machinists, carpenters, drivers, bottlers and other craftsmen who are employed in breweries and distilleries. The census figures state that in 1900 there were only 20,962 brewers and malsters, and 3144 distillers and rectifiers in the United States. The number had increased very slightly since 1890, and it is not likely that the census of 1910 will show a material change in this number. If their trade should be destroyed, what would become of them? It is of interest in this connection that the "Statistics of Manufactures, 1910," table 1, shows a group of industries which from 1904 to 1909 lost just about 60,000 workers. There was no labor panic during these years. Those who lost their employment no doubt suffered some inconvenience on account of the transition from one trade to another, but the adjustment was made without a shock to the labor market, even though it involved more than twice as many as would be seriously affected through the abolition of the brewery and the distillery. A similar instance occurred when the typesetting machine was introduced in the printing business. Many thousands of highly skilled workmen were practically compelled to learn a new trade, but these printers are better off to-day than they ever were. There is no doubt that those employed in breweries and distilleries would soon adjust themselves to the new situation were these industries abolished.

In view of these statements one can see the fallacy of the argument that the saloon as an institution is a necessity in order to give employment to those who are at present engaged in the liquor business either directly or indirectly.

Arms and Men in Europe

(Continued from Page 6.)

man debt was only 24 million pounds, the German Empire has contracted a debt of 230 million pounds additional, though the Empire has not been at war (except in the Chinese expedition in 1905) since 1870. That is a very remarkable fact, serving to illustrate the way in which the German people are burdened to supply armaments. However great the industrial development within the Empire during the past 40 years, the growth of armaments has been so rapid as to plunge the Empire into a big debt, and as has just been shown that debt is still increasing at a very rapid rate. It is impossible to emphasise this fact too strongly as an example of the burdens thrown by a policy of armaments upon a people. In the list of national debts there may not be so striking a case as the German, and that chiefly because the German debt has been contracted during the life of many thousands now living. But let the reader scan the figures, and not how France is burdened. Let him mark Austria-Hungary with 700 million pounds—a burden much heavier for her 49 millions of people than the 675 million pounds for the 45 millions of British people. Or let him turn to Italy, which was at war with Turkey so recently, with a debt of 523 million pounds before she fired a shot last year, and now larger as a consequence of war, probably.

Those who are familiar with these things know that a comparatively new force has entered into the life of nations. There are producers of guns, armour plate, ammunition, and so forth, who look to Governments to supply them with orders, which depend in large part, in some cases, upon the orders from public departments for war material. If that is so, it does not require any divining power to sum up that the tendency to order arms, to spend public money on arms, will be encouraged, and even forced. This is one of the invisible forces working for armaments to-day—invisible, but perfectly well known.

We can perceive some things at a distance better than what is near to us. A great firm like Schneider and Co., employing 16,000 at Creusot, in France, is a "power within a power," fabricating great cannons and other engines of war, not only for the French, but for other nations. In the German Empire the firm of Krupp, at Essen, is pre-eminent as makers of weapons of war. We hear even of the "armour-plate press" which is subsidised by these firms, whose profits come so largely from munitions of war. But it is time to recognise that in this country also there are five or six large industrial concerns much in the same position as Schneider or Krupp; they exist largely

to produce war materials, and some of them make large profits, ranging from 7½ to 10 and 15 per cent. dividends. Nor must it be blinked that in Sheffield, in Newcastle, in Coventry, in Barrow, in Glasgow, and in other centres there are thousands of workmen to whom an election is a temptation to vote, not for the country's welfare, but for the maintenance of an industry which exists to produce weapons of war. That is one of the invisible burdens of the people, and a very dangerous and menacing one.

Bravery of Billy Bigelow

(Continued from Page 3.)

of scorn: "We're not dealing with kids!" Then, oh, what was it going on? The whole house seemed cheering. Mercy! It was deafening. When at last some one had brought the house to order, a little old man, with snow white hair, mounted the platform.

"Gentlemen," he said, while everything was so quiet that it almost seemed one might have heard the proverbial pin drop, "if there's a boy in these United States to-day who has the bravery to get up and say what this boy has said to-night before a crowd of whisky men, I move he be heard. Who seconds the motion?"

"Hear! hear!" and "Hear! hear!" came from all over the house. Then the old gentleman put the motion, and Billy was bidden to come forward and read his pledge. Suddenly his courage was great and he marched up to the platform amid tumultuous cheers. Billy went on to say that the pledge was taken from an almanac of 1837, and was as follows:—

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits and drink are not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of them would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the people of the United States, and especially the young men, discountenance entirely the use of such drinks, they would not only promote their personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.—(Signed) James Madison, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams."

When Billy had finished reading, the speaker proclaimed it a fake, but the boy drew forth a written pledge asking all who would to come forward and sign it. Cheer upon cheer was the answer he received, and while many, even the speaker himself, slunk out of the house, his pledge was signed by at least fifty men, and among them were the fathers of both Billy and Johnny.

"How about the rent, father?" asked Billy, as he gave him the paper to sign.

"My boy," replied Mr. Bigelow, while the tears filled his eyes, "the lease runs out to-night, and that was why the saloonkeeper arranged this meeting, to create sentiment in his favor. Rest assured, the lease will not be renewed."—"Union Signal."

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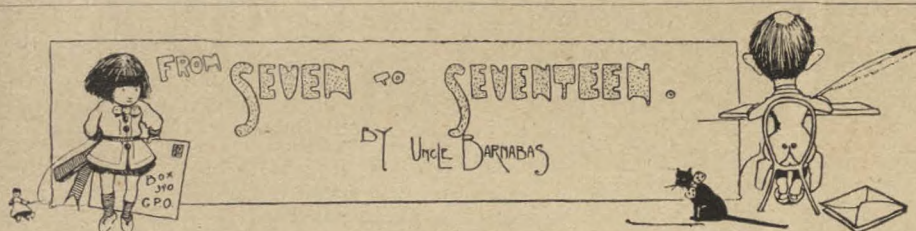
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(Continued on Page 15.)

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METROPOLITAN AGENT

Australian Mutual Provident Society.
90 PITT STREET.
Call, Write, or 'Phone.



"I HAVE ORDERS NOT TO GO."

"I have orders—positive orders—not to go there; orders that I dare not disobey," said a young man who was being tempted to enter a gambling and drinking place.

"What special orders have you? Show us your orders!"

The young man took out a neat pocket-book, and drew out a carefully folded paper, and read: "Enter not into the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of the evil man. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and pass away." (Prov. 4:14-15.) "Now," said he, "you see my orders forbid me going there with you. They are God's orders, and with His help I do not mean to break them."

It is a grand thing when a boy or girl looks upon the Bible as their "order book," and turn to it each day for a word to guide or cheer. Has God ever given you an order to do a thing or not to do a thing? When you open your Bible each day—and I hope all my Ne's and Ni's read each day—say a little prayer: "Please God, speak to me and give me an order; help me to remember it and to do it, so that I can be a real Christian, a true child of Thine and help to someone else." It is a good thing to write your "order" down as the young man did of whom I have just told you—it will help you to remember it, and it will be handy to show anyone who wishes to persuade you to do wrong.

UNCLE B.

FOR SUNDAY.

What order has God given about your earnings or pocket money? See chapter 16 of First Corinthians.

What are God's orders about paying people out? See Romans, chapter 12.

FOR MONDAY.

TRY IT, BUT QUICKLY.

Betty Botter bought some butter.

"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;

If I put it in my batter,

It will make my batter bitter.

But a bit of better butter

Will but make my batter better."

So she bought a bit o' butter

Better than the bitter butter,

And made her bitter batter better.

So 'twas better Betty Botter

Bought a bit of better butter.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

Kathleen Rankin, March 5; Clarice Clout, 18th; Edna Willard, 21st; Arthur Day, 23rd; Grace Hawkins, 27th; Queenie S., 30th. May you all enjoy a very happy birthday. Will you make a good start by reading Phil. iv., 8, before you read anything else. I will be

glad if all of you will write and tell me the nicest thing about your birthday.

UNCLE B.

Holiday Competition.

FORGIVENESS.

The young man was reading the 23rd chapter of Luke. At the 34th verse he paused and looked out through the window at the stars. "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," he said, a strange feeling in his throat. "And yet I have dared to say I cannot forgive. But oh! God help me! I will. . . . What is my hurt compared with His? Surely the man who lied for his own gain and my loss among men is more to be pitied than I." Presently he knelt there at the window, and prayed for the man who had wronged him. He finished with the Lord's Prayer. "Our Father," and on to "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," thus to the end.

FRIENDSHIP.

Marion could hear the rain pouring on the roof, although, in the long ward where she lay, she could not see it. How lonely she felt! Would Lorna come to-day? She had come on each of the other days, but they were all fine. Was to-day too wet?

Someone came in, and—why, 'twas Lorna! Bright, dry, warm! She came straight to Marion, and, bending, kissed her.

"Lorna, in spite of the rain."

"The only way to have a friend is to be one," said Lorna. Then: "Yes, in spite of rain I came to my friend."

RECIPROCITY.

The poor man's son had saved the rich man's son from death at his own risk. To show his gratitude the rich man's son gave him a start in a good business, which thrived under the poor man's son's management.

Years after, when the rich man's son was ruined by drink, the poor man's son saw that "there is lifting up," and helped him to stand straight again—not alone, but helped by God. Then those men were always friends. When one was in need the other helped—always.

GRATITUDE.

"Oh, my Father, I thank thee." The girl was looking straight out across the paddocks over which the rain was pouring steadily. Yesterday dust was raised at every step, but now— Still the rain poured down. "Oh, my dear Lord, I thank thee!"

That night that family knelt together to thank God for the rain. "For," the father said, "we should tell God of our gratitude when we feel it. We prayed for rain, so now let us tell Him that we are thankful."



AMY LINN.

LOYALTY.

Clara's mother was dead. Now, Clara lived on an old place in the country with only her father and brother. Her father loved the place, having lived on it ever since his marriage. Before she died Clara's mother had asked the girl never to persuade him to leave, and she had promised. Once a girl from the city had tried to persuade Clara to ask him to sell and live in town, but Clara remembered her promise. "It would hurt him to sell, he loves it so." She could not help thinking of the pleasures of town as depicted by her friend, but, "I will be loyal, mother, dear," whispered Clara, looking up at her mother's photo on the wall.

EMMA RANKIN.

* * *

GRATITUDE.

Gratitude expresses our thanks to those who have helped us in many ways. It is shown by going to a great deal of trouble, and by being ever ready to do for others the same as they have done for us. Everyone who does good for others expect just a little gratitude in return. It may be shown by a little kindness and by doing a favor of some kind.

RECIPROCITY.

Reciprocity is acting in return, and should be written deeply upon the mind in the form of the golden rule, "One good turn deserves another." It is also action and reaction, duty and thankfulness, so that when we have returned all we are not indebted to others. It should not be returned for the sake of being able to say that they have been paid back for all they have ever done, but because they have deemed it their duty and a way of showing their thankfulness.

FORGIVENESS.

Forgiveness is like a gift, because its power does not exist in everyone. To be able to forgive is one of the best things in life. To forgive an injury, a hard word, words of scorn, one who has been the cause of trouble, and many other things, is sometimes very hard, but if we remember that if we seek forgiveness we must forgive others. There should be no injury too great for us to forgive. At times, perhaps, we are asked to forgive a mere trifle, such as to forgive an unkind word or a cruel deed, and perhaps a mistake which has led to a quarrel, and then we ask ourselves, "Why should I forgive them? Would they forgive me for such a fault?" Often we say, "No, their fault is beyond forgiveness," and at the mention of that little word a chance of forgiveness has passed us, and the more often we say "No" we find that it last we are past being able to forgive.

LOYALTY.

A person who is loyal is always firm to the truth, and should be known by all around for his honesty and fidelity. Everyone should have loyalty for their God, their king, their church, and their friends. It should be shown by being helpful in as many ways as possible, both at home and in the street, as well as in other places, and being faithful and loyal at all times and at all places.

FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship has many meanings, and it exists between two or more persons, who, if they are true friends, confide, sympathise, and help each other as much as possible. If one has faults their friends will, if they are able, help them to overcome their faults, and try and place them in the right path, and will often go to a great deal of trouble that will help to show how great the friendship is between them. Friends should help one another as much as possible, and if one has a friend younger than themselves they should live only in the right, thereby setting an example for their younger friend, and showing the meaning of friendship.

AMY LINN.

TOO HOT FOR ANYTHING.

Laura Hassall, "Marchmont," Cootamundra, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—It is quite time, I expect, that I wrote to "Grit" again. There is not very much news, except that it is so hot that nearly everyone is roasted. There are a

great number of cases of typhoid fever in town. There was a poor little child taken to the hospital with it, and she was not expected to live. I sleep right out on the lawn at night now; it is too hot to bear inside.

Mother would be very pleased if you would come up and spend Easter with us.

Uncle is home again, and is feeling much better. I felt very sorry when I read the account of Alan Seward's death, and I feel sorry for the poor mother and father. I must close now, with love to all my ne's and ni's. I remain, your loving niece.

(Dear Laura,—So glad that in spite of the heat you managed to write a little letter. I cannot come to Coota at Easter, but I will be there before long. This is the year of our opportunity, and I and many others will need to go out lecturing and organizing to close some bars this year.—Uncle B.)

A NE MORE ENERGETIC THAN A NI.

Mervyn Edwards, "Beaufort," Avalon, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—I hope I am not a "scallawag." I did not go anywhere in the Christmas holidays; Eccott was home from Wingham all the time. I had a good time on Christmas day. Santa Claus brought me a lovely big book, "Green Book for Boys" is the name of it; a top, and other nice things, and plenty of lollies and nuts. We had a lot of visitors on Christmas Day, and so we had good fun. We went fishing a good many times, but didn't catch any fish. We have had lovely rain, and the grass is growing green again. We have a lot of new books in the school library; I like "Timothy in Bushland," and "Joey and Louie," and "The raft in the Bush" best. I don't like reading very much, and I haven't read very many. Bonny was going to write, but says now she is too tired, and will write next time. Too lazy, she should say, I think, don't you? We have had some lovely melons, but no grapes. I must close now with love from your loving nephew.

(Dear Mervyn,—So glad to hear from you, and quite between ourselves I agree with you as to the reason of Bonny's not writing—it seems years since she wrote. I fear I must have hurt her feelings. Will you tell her I am always ready to be forgiven. I am sorry to have missed those melons.—Uncle B.)

AGAINST THE SHRIEKING SISTERHOOD

"Sophy Traddles," Somewhere in New Zealand, writes:—

Dear Uncle B.,—The arrival of "Grit" reminded us that this year's subscription had

not been sent. Mother will send it this week to Mr. Dawson. She hopes you will forgive her for keeping you so long.

I wrote once before in November, I think, asking you to continue to send "Grit." But my letter was not printed. I expect it was miscarried.

Now, I will tell you all about myself. I am fourteen years of age. My birthday is in October. I attend the Technical School here, and am in Form II. Next year I hope to go to college for a year or two, and then I will begin my career as a teacher. Of course I will have to work hard before I am a full teacher, but I am fond of study. I love reading, but I can't tell you my favorite books, as I have read and like so many. My favorite authors are Ralph Connor, Dickens, Emma Jane Worboise, Ethel Turner, and E. Everett Green.

Louisa Alcott, Miss Cumming, and the Bronte family write very nice books, too. I bought "Shirley" and "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall" for Christmas this year, and mother gave me "Great Expectation." As soon as I can I shall get Ralph Connor's latest book, "Corporal Cameron." I think that "The Sky Pilot" and "Black Rock" are his best books, though when I was away for the holidays I read "The Man from Glen-garry." Oh, dear! when I get books on the brain I can't stop talking about them. My girl friend and I read nearly all Dickens' books together, and we compared notes afterwards. It makes it more interesting when we know someone else likes them, too.

But I talk to Eileen now, for she is very ill, and can see no one. She and I were playing tennis last Tuesday and she was quite well. On Wednesday she didn't come to school and I went round to see if anything was wrong. It was thought she had strained herself. But no, next day she was worse. I was allowed to see her for a few minutes. On the following day she was much worse. Her mother, who in Wellington at the conference, was sent for, and poor Eileen is still very ill, and likely to be so for a good many weeks. I wonder if your know her father, the Rev. G. Frost? I fancy you have met him in Waipawa, and my mother, too, but I mustn't say too much, or someone will guess who I am.

Wick's Jewellery Catalogue

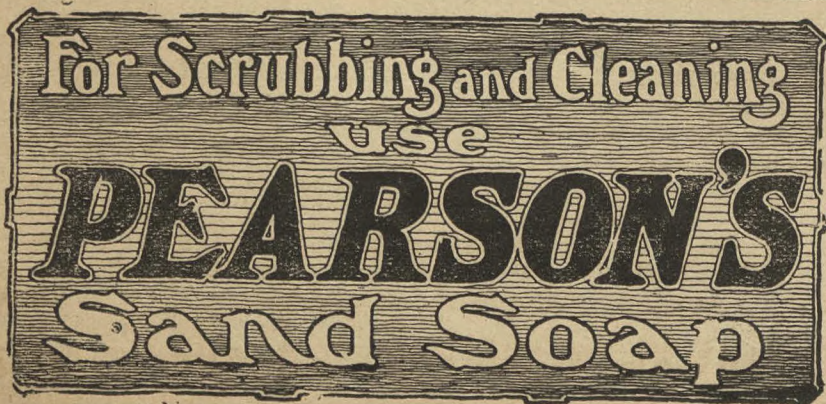


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I do hope this will be a successful year for No-License. I almost wish I could vote, but I won't join the Shrieking Sisterhood. I am sure you wouldn't advise me too.

Now, I think I have written enough for the first time, so I will close.—I am, yours sincerely.

How do you like my nom-de-plume? That is what mother called me when I was a baby.

(Dear "Sophy Traddles,"—Hope you realize when I call you that that you are back in your baby days? When is your birthday in October. I hope long ere this that Eileen is quite well again. I agree with you, it is not desirable to have a shrieking sisterhood, but it is most desirable to have a band of brave, quiet, thoughtful, earnest women who will pray and work to remove temptation from the path of those they love.—Uncle B.)

A GREAT SYSTEM.

Beryl, "Karlsruhe," Bexley, writes:—

Dear Uncle Barnabas,—I fully intended writing sooner, but, as usual, I was too slow to catch time till now. Just to think of this being my first this year, but since you received Mother's letter you will forgive me a little.

I have been reading some great books lately. Have just finished to-day "The Grand Chaco," by George Fenn. It was intensely interesting, particularly the last half. It is about a pleasure trip taken up one of the great American rivers, hundreds of miles away from civilisation. Talk about adventure! It's great. Another one was, "The Twentieth Door," by Charles Sheldon. Have you read it? It would make a great prize, particularly for a boy. It is chiefly about boys, and deals with gambling and drink in the present time, and points out our opportunities in the opening twentieth century (the 20th Door). Yet another of Ballantyne's—"The Madman and the Pirate." It sounds rather hair-raising, but in interesting from first to last—religious, educational, and very humorous.

Did I ever tell you about the Childermote system at our Church? Our former superintendent (now the Rev. H. K. Gordon) started it here. It was to encourage the little ones to morning church. Everyone willing in the Sunday school was given a small album with

the following text on first page. "Thou shalt be missed because thy seat was empty."—(I. Sam. 20, 18.) Each Sunday after service all those who had been present were given a neat little stamp with text and picture on suitable to the season. I think it was a splendid idea, and beside this there was always a special "Child's Hymn." Some time ago our "Girl's Institute" gave a social in honor of the Congregational Girls' Guild here. It was held in the form of a Violet Evening. All our "girls" wore a bouquet of violets, and presented the visitors with the same individually. We had a great time, about 70 present, and the competition with music, games, and supper, ended the happy event all too quickly. There were two nice prizes won by a visitor and one of our girls. Am enclosing the competition, which might prove interesting to "our" page. Fondest love to all, from the sinner.

(Dear Beryl,—Your interesting letter gains you already forgiveness. Yes, I have read the "Twentieth Door," it is fine. That plan for getting the children to church is great. How I wish many others could adopt it. Fancy, I had never noticed that text in I. Samuel. I will soon make a good use of it. The violet evening was good. I expect many of your cousins will be glad to hear of it, and turn it to good account.—Uncle B.)

A NOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Seaward writes:—

Dear Uncle Barnabas,—Alan's mother and father want you to thank yourself and the sympathising nieces and nephews. How sweet is the sympathy of the children. No wonder Jesus said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me." Methinks they understood him better than their elders. At least their trust was perfect, their faith simple. I wonder if any of your nephews like my Alan knew these lines. He was fond of them, and made them his own—

"God wants the boys, God wants the boys,
The little boys, the noisy boys;
The funny boys, the thoughtless boys.
God wants the boys with all their joys,
That he as gold may make them pure,
And teach them trials to endure.
His heroes brave he would have them be,
Fighting for truth and purity.
God wants the boys."

Are you willing to be God's boy? If so,

sign your name to this covenant, and daily ask God to help you keep it—"I receive Jesus as my Saviour, and will try hard to do what I think he would have me do."—Regards, yours gratefully.

AN UNFINISHED LETTER.

Glen Innes, Church-st., March 5th, 1913:—
Dear Uncle B.—Will you have me for a niece? I was eight on August 18.

(I will be so glad if my little would-be Ni' will soon finish this letter. I love my Ne's and Ni's to begin as soon after seven as possible; then I can look forward to many letters from them.—Uncle B.)

AN INSPIRING FIGHT

(Continued from Page 7.)

enforcement, and has closed many places. Court decisions have been favorable to the temperance interests, and the victories are largely due to the result of their decisions.

BLACK FRIDAY FOR SALOONS.

June 30, 1911, was Black Friday to the waning saloon influences in the State. That night, when the doors were closed at 10 p.m. over 300 saloons were out of a job, and 300 more were in legal doubt, and have since been closed by decision of the Supreme Court. It was the climax of a long fight, but the victory was decisive and marked. Five years' hard fighting had closed hundreds of saloons, and the last struggle reduced the saloons from 3200 to 752. Two hundred more are in litigation in the Supreme Court, and are likely to go; 75 of the 99 counties are without a saloon, and only 12 counties are entirely wet. Out of 830 cities and towns in the State, 707 are saloonless; 104 cities and towns were made dry in eighteen months. Cedar Rapids reduced its saloons from 60 to 32, Burlington from 72 to 24, and business has not suffered. South of Des Moines, from river to river, the interior is dry except for one city, Creston.

FORWARD THE CRY.

Iowa's cry to-day is for no backward movements, no legislation that will wrench from her the splendid trophies of victory. As a help in her present struggle she awaits the action of congress in "prohibiting the shipping of liquor into the State from outside the State for illegal purposes," a bill introduced and championed by one of her sons, the United States senator from Iowa, the Hon. William S. Kenyon. Eagerly and hopefully she scans the horizon and looks for the dawn of a new day when there shall not be a saloon along her rivers or on her broad and fertile plains.

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THERE'S A REASON.

Mr. Smith came home very late for supper one evening. He called to his wife and told her to cook up everything there was in the house.

"Why, John," she said, "what makes you so terribly hungry?"

"I'm not hungry," he growled. "I'm going to pawn the stove."

A BOY'S OPINION.

In Sunday-school a teacher of small boys told them that the earth is God's footstool. A little doubting fellow went home and asked his mother if it were true. When his mother replied, "Yes," the little fellow said, "My! but God must have awful long legs."

Mrs. O'Hara: "It's the illigant job me man has now, Mrs. McClune. 'Tis a night watchman he is."

"An' why do ye like that better than the other, Mrs. O'Hara?"

"Why, sure, he sleeps all day, and that saves his board; and he works all night, and that saves his lodging."

JUST LIKE CHESS.

Hubby: "It becomes very trying, my dear. You're always saying check, check! I feel as if life were a long game of chess."

Wife: "Well, Edward, if you don't give me something I will have to pawn, pawn, pawn, and it would still seem like a game of chess, wouldn't it?"

ANOTHER HABIT.

Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, knows a Toledo banker who has already begun to retrench. His daughter said to him the other day: "Father, dear, I want a new winter riding habit." "Can't afford it," the banker growled. "But, father, what am I to do without a riding habit?" "Get the walking habit."

THE TWIN CITIES.

Champ Clark, the politician, tells a story of the extraordinary feeling between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Once, when speaking at St. Paul, he called attention to the reckless driving of motor-cars in the rival city.

"Why," he declared, "I have even heard that ten inhabitants are killed in Minneapolis on the streets every twenty-four hours."

"Waal," came the loud voice of an interrupter, "it ain't enough."

Said an eminent actor, who at the age of 59 looks no more than 35:—"I try to keep my hair on and my stomach off—that is the true secret of perennial youth." Then he told one of his famous stories illustrative of the horrors of corpulence. "A fat man," he said, "could not help laughing one day at the ludicrous appearance of a very bow-legged chap—one of those arch-looking chaps, you know. Though a total stranger to him, the fat man slapped the bow-legged chap on the back and sa'd, 'By jingo, brother, you look as if you'd been riding a barrel.' The bow-legged man smiled and poked his forefinger deep into the fat man's soft, loose stomach, 'And you look as if you'd swallowed one,' he said."

If the boss wants a certain line of goods pushed, push them even if it is a little more trouble. Your chief value to the house lies in your ability to help it make money.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

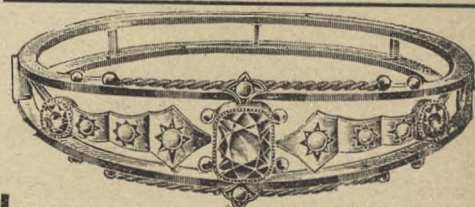
The old lady from the country and her small son were driving to town, when a huge motor-car bore down upon them. The horse was badly frightened, and began to prance, whereupon the old lady leaped down and waved wildly to the chauffeur, screaming at the top of her voice.

The chauffeur stopped the car and offered to help to get the horse quiet again.

"That's all right," said the boy, who remained composedly in the carriage. "I can manage the horse. You just lead mother past."

"And did he impugn your veracity?" ponderously inquired the pin feathery young attorney. "Sah," replied the frazzled and tattered Brother Bogus. "Nuun-no, sah! No, sah, he didn't do nuth'n' like dat, sah. He dess 'nounced dat I was a contaminated black liah dat he could whup on less ground dan a two-dollar bill kivered." "Then what?" "Also, he done it, sah."

"Your hair wants cutting, badly, sir," said a barber to a customer. "No, it doesn't," replied the man in the chair; "it wants cutting nicely. You cut it badly last time."



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What the Parson Says.

SOMETHING FOR THE INNER MAN.

There is nothing that so concerns us in the matter of religion as faith. It plays the most important part in our approach to God. "He that cometh to God must believe that He is." "Without faith it is impossible to please God." The question of our forgiveness turns on faith. This is emphasised in the incident recorded in Luke, chapter vii., which concludes with the words—"Thy faith hath saved thee." Our prayers are also dependent on our faith, and we are bidden "to ask believing." Our reception of God's gifts depends on our faith. One might further illustrate the importance of our faith by other references, but it is not necessary. We are all painfully conscious of our lack of faith, and prepared to cry out with the man in the New Testament who in his distress exclaimed: "Lord, I believe, help Thou my unbelief." Many of us are like the soldier in whose hand the flag was flying, but in whose heart it was drooping.

THE REASONABLENESS OF FAITH.

There are times when we grow impatient with those who try to impress upon us the necessity of faith. It seems unreasonable, and men of attainments have sought to exalt reason to the place that religion has reserved for faith. My plea is that faith is supremely reasonable. In the affairs of nations, faith is indispensable. The moment a nation becomes suspicious of another nation relations are strained, and if faith is further weakened war will follow. Since then, in the affairs of nations faith is essential, we must not consider it strange if it holds a like position in the matters of the soul. In business faith is supreme. The moment the people cease to have faith in a bank or an institution there will follow a panic and disaster. Every shipload of goods from one country to the other is an evidence of faith, and commerce would be impossible except on the basis of faith. In the most intimate and beautiful relationship of life, called friendship, faith is the one indispensable factor. It is the foundation of the home, and without it family life is quite impossible. Now, as we think over these things, we see how reasonable it is that faith should play a similar part in the spiritual world that it does in the material world.

THE FOUNDATION OF FAITH.

The foundation of our faith is the character of God born witness to by countless peoples of every place and time. It is most impressive to listen to the testimony of men

uttered in 500 different languages, each expressing the one thought that they know God is not a man that He should lie, or the Son of man that He should repent." Hath He said and will He not do it? Hath He spoken and will He not make it good?" It is equally impressive to listen to the old saints who for 50, 60, or even 70 years have leaned upon God and bear witness that He has never failed them nor forsaken them. No one has ever had such unique or unanimous recommendations as God. No wonder our Saviour bid us "have faith in God." When people say, "I can't believe," it is well to ask them, "Who can't you believe?" Doctrines and people may be hard to believe in, but God, as we know Him in the person of the Lord Christ, is one in whom it is easy to believe. There are times when something we hear startles us, and it seems incredible until we find that someone we know and trust has said it, and that makes a world of difference, and we allow at once that "it must be so," even though we do not understand how.

THE STRENGTH OF FAITH.

Many a man has had a strong faith and failed, and many a one has had a weak faith and succeeded. Take as an illustration the man who has been self-confident—he was so sure he could do the thing; he never had a doubt; his faith in himself was unbounded, and yet he failed. His faith could not and did not save him, because the strength of faith depends entirely on the person or thing believed in. Take, on the other hand, trembling fearful persons compelled to trust themselves with every possible misgiving to some method or medium, and in spite of their wavering faith they succeeded, the object of their faith proving more worthy than they realised. It is not a question, then, of my faith so much as the object of my faith. A big faith in myself and I will be lost; a little faith in my Saviour and I will be saved. We may well ask ourselves, "In whom is it that I place my faith?" And as we realise who God is our faith will grow. The old lady who said if she was not saved God would be the loser, may have startled the clergyman to whom she said it, but she justified her assertion when she added, "I would lose my soul, but He would lose His character." She was right, God had promised, and that is the unshakable foundations upon which all our hopes rest. Have faith in God.

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Heart that dare not flinch or falter,
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Eager, proud to face a danger,
Does the cry appeal to you?

Sea winds bellow: "Loyal-hearted
Wanted on my heaving main."
Ocean wilds unfettered, harbor—
Still the cry—Again! Again!
Heart to stare into the tempest,
Glaring all its fury through
Then prepared to face another—
Do the sea winds call for you?

God is calling, Loyal-hearted,
His the voice thro' rain or shine,
Wilderness or city—icefield:
"Loyal-hearted, ye are mine!"
Then the battle and the tempest—
And the great heart-hungers, too—
Are forgotten in the grandeur
Of the Work He has for you.
GEORGE HERBERT WILSON.

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(Continued from Page 10.)

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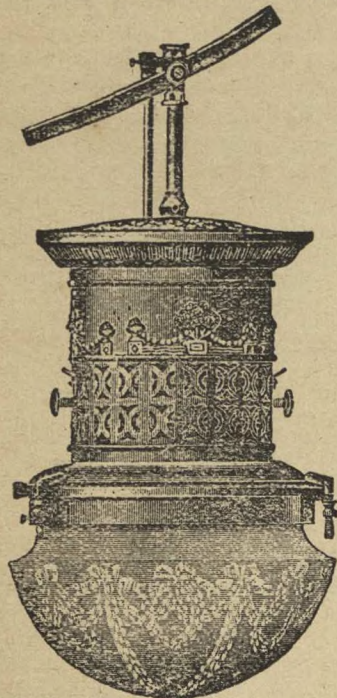
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