

Marshall Field, A Popular Rich Man

An Appreciation.
By the Editor of the New York Post.

MR. MARSHALL FIELD did not have to wait for death to extinguish envy. For many years he had enjoyed the esteem of all sorts and conditions of men. In Chicago, and indeed throughout the great Northwest where his name and fame stood for so much, his reputation was high and his popularity marked. Though one of the richest men of his time, he was never held up as an embodiment of greed; his name was never the signal for hisses or opprobrious cries even in a meeting of Socialists. In a day when so many men of great wealth are made the object of suspicion, dislike, wrath and malice, Mr. Field's immunity is well worth inquiring into.

Without his personal bearing and manner counted for something; though Mr. H. H. Rogers has just proved again that a millionaire cannot disarm all prejudice by suddenly becoming affably jocular. The deeper reason lay behind. Mr. Field had accumulated his immense fortune by methods which the considerable judgment of his fellows pronounced legitimate. It was a regular and honorable business, long pursued, that brought him wealth. No unscrupulous stock manipulation, no ruin-spreading monopoly, could be pointed to as the source of his great riches.

To his money note of the taint attached which comes of building up a fortune upon the deliberately planned wreck of the property of others—a wreck accomplished by methods repugnant at once to morals and the law of the land. Unlike some of the great accumulators who have heaped up hatred with their boards, Mr. Field's first instinct, on seeing money in the hands of another, was not to ask, "How can I get that away from him?" His impulse was, rather, that of the born merchant who believes that commerce is profitable for both buyer and seller, and who delights to open new channels of trade activity because he knows that all reached by them will be gainers. And we are convinced that it is the sort of business he conducted, as much as the nature of the man himself, which accounts for the difference in the general estimate of Marshall Field and, say, the head of the Standard Oil Company.

In public spirit and benevolence Mr. Field was not deficient, though he could not be called extraordinary in either. He gave perhaps as much as could be expected of his time to the civic interests of Chicago. His voice and influence were at any rate on the side of good government, and every municipal advance. The fact that he honestly paid his taxes on a just assessment is possibly the best example he set as a citizen. Some of our wealthy tax-dodgers would do well to ponder it. And though Mr. Field's public gifts were not large in proportion to his means, he at least bestowed them in a way to carry no sting. He gave freely and outright, when he did give. Not for him was the odious plan of "stimulating benevolence in others" by giving grudgingly of his abundance on condition that as much be extracted from the poverty of others. Thus his charities were, if not great relatively, at least not the offensive acts of a man who was not a miser.

Euthanasia Defended

By Dr. Adolph Rupp.

IT seems to me that physicians who arrogate unto themselves the right of just exactly knowing what all right minded physicians may possibly think with reference to the wishes expressed by Professor Norton, and others concerning euthanasia under hopeless conditions of useless suffering have misapprehended the question at issue and also assumed too much in their own favor as right thinking agents.

This question has often been discussed before, both in this country and abroad. It is a grave and momentous one and is too big for any one class of men to settle. It is a social question and will be finally settled by public opinion, as so many questions are and have been, such as blood letting negatively and vaccination positively.

The religious instincts and sentiment of the crowd stand in the way of hastening the end that brings relief, and that too, in cases where operative inference to "save life" has added to the sufferings of the victim of fate.

When physicians began to protest against the utility of blood letting in the treatment of pneumonia, the more "conservative" professors and practitioners called them "not right minded" and something worse. So, too, with this question of euthanasia, ultra-conservative practitioners deny right mindedness to those who have reason to differ from them. But the world moves, and as Professor Norton and many others of all professions, the medical included, have advanced from the platonic idea of conserving life under all circumstances, in time the crowd will follow, conscious all the while of right thinking, some ultra-conservative medical practitioners to the contrary.

The Eyes of Children

By Dr. Andrew Wilson.

THE carelessness with which we treat our eyes does not end here. When the child is grown up, and sent to school, its eyesight should still form the subject of attention on the part of parents. Many a child ruins its eyes at school in the endeavor to keep pace with its better-equipped neighbors. Some weakness of the eye exists, and the poor child has to strain its vision in order to properly exercise its sight in seeing objects placed before it, and in following out the instructions of the teacher.

I need hardly remark that, placed in this position, the child goes from bad to worse. It is often troubled with headaches, for which no ordinary explanation can account, yet there is no more constant cause of childish headaches than eye troubles. An examination of the eyes by a competent eye surgeon shows that by the use of proper glasses this strain can be avoided, the headaches cured and what is very much more to the point, the eyesight preserved.

The amount of gross apathy and carelessness which parents exhibit in respect of this particular subject is almost beyond belief. I know of a case in which a school board (as is the case in many places), on the advice of its medical officer, issued some 200 circulars to parents, informing them that their children exhibited eye defects, for the correction of which proper glasses were necessary. Only five or six of the parents thus notified paid any attention to the matter at all. We can little wonder, therefore, at the growing increase of defects of eyesight in our midst.

The number of young people who are compelled at one age or other to use spectacles is undoubtedly growing, and many such cases would be prevented in respect of defects of sight if only a moderate amount of care and attention were paid upon them by those responsible for their welfare at an early stage of the development of their troubles.

Money is Not Success

By the Rev. M. C. Peters.

I AM a huge admirer of success itself. At a recent funeral in New York city of a multi-millionaire the body was followed to the grave by only six carriers, including the detectives and all the mourners, beneficiaries of the will, with hardly a tear of genuine sorrow shed—not even by the family.

Who would call such a life a success? Who would quote that career as an example to young men? A long life with no generosity while living, a life of no love of God, no love to man while living, a life with no goodness—twenty millions for heirs to fight about; twenty millions rich, yet not one moment after the man has gone, how poor inwardly!

The man who has nothing but money, or, rather, the man whom money has, is the poorest thing in all the world.

Who would stand for all their money in the shoes of the insurance men who have robbed widows and orphans, but who does them honor? Would they not gladly begin life over again and live for a good name rather than great riches? Money-making is not success. Character is success, and there is no other.

Not Mistaken. The story is told of a college professor who was noted for his concentration of mind.

The professor was returning home one night from a scientific meeting still pondering over the subject. He had reached his room in safety, when he heard a noise.

"Is some one there?" he asked.

"No, professor," answered the intruder under the bed, who knew of the professor's peculiarities.

"That's strange," I was positive some one was under my bed," commented the learned man.

Plants That Throw Off Heat. It appears that many plants throw off heat. A remarkable instance is offered by the Alpine Soldanella. Its flowers actually bore, or rather melt, their way through the hard snow. Sometimes, indeed, the flower opens before it reaches the surface, so that it actually blooms in a little hole in the snow. Usually, however, it reaches the surface and hangs out its pretty violet bells above the snow, looking as if stuck into it. Growing through the snow is due to the heat developed by the vegetative process.

Court Frees the Packers. Chicago, Special.—All the meat packers who were indicted by a Federal grand jury last summer on charges of conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade and commerce were granted immunity from criminal prosecution under indictment. While the individuals are to go free, the indictments found against the corporations of which some of the indicted packers are members and others are employed are to stand.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT

M. J. B. Gaylor Shot and Instantly Killed by M. Grove Mathis.

Bishopville, Special.—Friday night at the home of Mr. W. F. Outlaw of the Herriott section, Lee county, Mr. Grove Mathis shot and instantly killed Mr. J. B. Gaylor, both young men of that section.

From information received it seems that there was a party at the house of Mr. Outlaw. Mr. J. B. Gaylor escorted Miss Alma Coughman to the party. While the pleasures of the evening were in progress and everybody was apparently happy, Mr. Grove Mathis was taking a promenade with Miss Coughman. When out of doors Mathis attempted to take liberties with the young lady. She resisted this attempt and quietly rebuked him. He persisted and again annoyed her. She then left him and went back into the house crying. Mr. Gaylor, her escort, and to whom it is said she was engaged to be married, begged the young lady to tell him the cause of her trouble. At first she declined to tell him, but finally informed her sweetheart that Mathis had persistently tried to take liberties with her.

At an opportune time Gaylor took Mathis out into the hall for an interview. After asking Mathis why he had treated the young lady so ungentlemanly, hot words brought on an altercation. There are several reports as to how the fight started and how the shooting was done, none of which are positive, as this correspondent has not been able to interview any eye-witnesses. From reports, it seems that Gaylor had a knife and Mathis had a pistol. When the fight was over Gaylor was mortally wounded and lived but a few minutes, and Mathis had one or two stabs in his shoulder. Mathis claimed to have acted in self defense. The reports are conflicting on this point, however, some claiming that there was no necessity or excuse for the killing, these opinions being based on what they have gathered from the reports.

Sheriff Muldrow was notified about 1 o'clock and took Deputy Sheriff Mooneyham and went to the scene of the homicide. He was informed that Mathis had come to Bishopville to surrender. When the sheriff returned he found Mathis here and the prisoner is now in jail.

D. G. Zeigler Shot.

Sumter, Special.—Eugene Hogan, Jr., shot D. G. Zeigler Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The weapon used was a .32-calibre pistol. He fired five times, the first ball entered directly under the left shoulder blade and took a downward course toward the right side. The second ball entered just about two inches above the first one and took an opposite course. The third ball went between the body and the elbow, grazing the flesh on the arm. The fourth and fifth shots went wild. The tragedy was enacted on the stairway of the Winn building, 13 North Main street. Mr. Zeigler was coming down the stairway. When about half way down Mr. Hogan began firing from the top of the stairway. When the first ball struck Zeigler he turned, he says, half way around and begged Hogan to stop. This accounts for the two balls crossing each other in the body, presumably. Zeigler ran on down the stairway into the street, then turned and went into Durant's pharmacy where he was made comfortable until he could be taken to the Sumter hospital. The physicians have made an examination with the Roentgen X-ray, but have failed to discover the bullets.

New Enterprises.

The Bank of Inman has asked to be incorporated. Capitalization to be \$10,000. Incorporators are: J. H. Ballenger, J. H. Gosnell, J. R. Gibson, J. A. Brock, J. D. Humphries and Arch B. Calvert.

The Becker-Thomas-Bishop Company of Spartanburg asks for a commission. This is a retail drug company to be capitalized at \$9,000.

A charter was issued to the Bank of Mt. Carmel, capitalization \$25,000. F. F. Mauldin of Anderson is president and J. W. Boyd is cashier. Directors are: B. F. Mauldin, B. A. Boyd, John W. Morrall and T. M. Knox.

The Reedy River Power Company, which was chartered by act of the legislature, has paid the secretary of state the regular amount of charter fees—\$50,000 being the capitalization. The charter could not be granted by the secretary of state as certain rights were asked which the legislature alone can grant.

Charleston is to have a big fertilizer plant. It is believed that the purpose of this organization is to buck the so-called "trust." The secretary of state issued a commission to the Planters' Fertilizer and Phosphate company of that city to be capitalized at \$50,000. The incorporators are: F. W. Wagner, W. H. Welsh, Otto Tiedmann, John A. Hertz, J. R. Hanahan, R. P. Raveanel, A. C. Tobias and E. H. Janz.

Found Dead in Field.

Columbia, Special.—Henry R. Thomas, former railroad commissioner, was found dead in a field on his farm near Wedgetfield Thursday evening. He had been absent from the house since morning and a searching party found his body. He had been dead several hours. The cause of death was heart disease, from which he suffered for some time. No inquest was held.

Attorney General Asked to Investigate.

Columbia, Special.—The State board of dispensary directors has decided to ask J. E. McDonald of Winkinsboro to act as its attorney in looking into the legality of the purchase made by the old State board. Mr. McDonald will be notified by the clerk of the board and will be asked to accept the assignment which, according to Chairman Rawlinson, requires several weeks' work.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston firm	11-18
New Orleans steady	10-15-16
Mobile firm	10-7-8
Savannah steady	10-13-16
Charleston firm	10-7-8
Wilmington steady	10-5-8
Norfolk firm	10-11-16
Baltimore nominal	11-3-8
New York quiet	11-5-8
Boston quiet	11-5-8
Philadelphia steady	11-13-8
Houston steady	11-13-8
Augusta, firm	11-13-8
Memphis steady	11-13-8
St. Louis firm	11-13-8
Louisville firm	11-5-8

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Good middling	11
Strict middling	11
Middling	10-7-8
Good middling tinged	10-7-8
Stains	9 to 10-1-4

Board of Assessors.

Comptroller General Jones last November issued instructions to county auditors giving directions as to the manner in which property should be returned for taxation. In only one county, Greenville, have his instructions been disregarded.

Here the township boards raised the points as to whether or not they should be requested to sign the oath of office. Gov. Heyward has been appealed to by Mr. Jones to withhold his signature from the commissioners of these township boards unless they subscribe to the oath. Last week Mr. Jones gave out the following statement:

Permit me to say that the country government act was amended in 1899 abolishing boards of commissioners as assessors and devolved the duties upon township and special boards of assessors and required the governor to appoint on the recommendation of the legislative delegation. Certain counties named therein were exempt.

The act of 1899 fixed the term of office of the township boards of assessors as co-terminal with that of the governor.

The constitution, article 4, section 17, requires the governor to commission all officers of this State. An appointee of the governor cannot assume or discharge the duties of an office except by virtue of a commission issued by the governor, conferring such authority.

It is not my duty nor have I notified anyone in Greenville or anywhere else relative to appointments of township assessors. His excellency, the governor, was apprised of the fact that only one assessor had been commissioned in Greenville county since the act of 1899.

Code of laws 1902, Secs. 370 and 267, requires the comptroller general from time to time to transmit to the county auditors such forms and instructions as he may deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the tax laws. The instructions thus given shall be obeyed by and shall be binding upon all county, town and municipal officers.

Hurt by a Train.

Greenville, Special.—Westley Hummey, a 14-year-old boy employed by the Poe Mills, fell from a passing freight train which was trying to swing at the Buncombe street crossing late Thursday afternoon and as a result lies seriously injured. The boy's left foot was horribly mangled by being crushed under the trucks.

Pharmaceutical Board.

Columbia, Special.—The State board of pharmaceutical examiners met here to examine several applicants for permission to become licensed embalmers. There were four applicants and two passed successfully.

The members of the board present were Dr. E. S. Burnham of Charleston, Dr. Myron H. Sandifer of Rock Hill, Dr. Matthews of Bennettsville, Dr. DeLorme of Sumter, Dr. Frank M. Smith of Charleston and Dr. O. Y. Owings of Columbia.

Georgia Fruit Little Hurt.

Atlanta, Special.—Prominent fruit men in this immediate section say that while the promised frost came they do not believe the fruit crop was injured materially, the weather being dry. Reports from southern Georgia say no damage was done the crop in that section. No danger is apprehended, as rain is falling over a large portion of the peach belt.

For the Tri-County Fair.

Batesburg, Special.—A fairly large mass meeting was held in Kaminer hall on Friday afternoon in the interest of the Tri-County fair. The only thing of importance done was the appointment of a committee of citizens of the counties to canvass their respective sections for subscriptions to the capital stock and to collect funds necessary to go ahead with the buildings necessary to the enterprise.

BIG DISPENSARY STOCK

Law Limits Assets to \$400,000, But Stock on Hand Exceeds This by Over \$600,000.

Columbia State. A recent visit to the State dispensary showed barrels piled on top of each other in such a manner that the speculation was indulged in at the time that this must be the largest stock that the dispensary has ever carried. The floor space was inadequate to hold the barrels and they were piled upon each other.

On the first floor the case goods were stacked to the ceiling everywhere, leaving narrow passage ways through the tiers or cases of wines, cocktails and bottled whiskies.

Now comes the surprising statement that the dispensary has on hand about 3,000 barrels of whiskey whereas it usually carries but 1,500. The committee appointed by the legislature to check up the invoices at the dispensary every quarter has found the assets of the State dispensary to be \$730,421.50, although a law was passed three years ago requiring the assets of the dispensary to be reduced to \$400,000.

In addition to this \$730,000 there is in the hands of local dispensers whiskey which increases the value of all assets to \$1,057,149.93, notwithstanding the fact that the dispensary has been voted out of over a third of the counties which had dispensaries at this time last year.

The stock on hand at the State dispensary is \$603,362.18; contra-band, \$1,026.20; supplies (labels, etc.) \$62-520.50. The value of the real estate is \$36,360.56 and machinery and office fixtures, \$6,491.50.

Will Meet at Winthrop.

Columbia, Special.—A meeting of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association was held on Friday evening at the Hotel Jerome. The following members were present: L. T. Baker, of Winkinsboro, chairman; Prof. A. G. Rembert of Wolf College, Supt. E. S. Dreher, superintendent of Columbia city schools; A. H. Gasque, superintendent of education of Florence county; Superintendent of Education O. B. Martin sat with the committee and assisted in arranging the programme and place of meeting for the annual session of the State Teachers' Association. An interesting programme which will be published in a few days was agreed upon for the coming meeting which will probably be the most important in the history of the association. It was decided to hold the meeting at Winthrop College, July 4th-6th. Some of the most prominent educators of this and other States will take part and several of the most vital educational questions will be discussed. The State Summer school will be in session at Winthrop during the meeting of the State Teachers' association. This school will begin June 20th and close July 15th. An unusually strong faculty with several new departments is now being organized and full arrangements will be issued from the department of education about April 1st.

Tax Payers to Meet.

Spartanburg, Special.—A mass meeting of the city taxpayers is called to be held in the court house to adopt measures looking towards a fair and equal assessment of taxable values in the Spartanburg (city) district. This call is the outcome of a gathering of business men held at the office of Mr. R. K. Carson. The call was prepared and is being generally signed throughout the city. The following is a copy:

"Whereas, it has been called to our attention that the present board of township assessors for Spartanburg school district is assessing the property therein at an excessive valuation grossly unreasonable and out of all fair proportion, and that gross discrimination has been exercised by said board within the township, and that by such assessment, not only will the burden of taxation in this school district be greatly increased, but this school district will be compelled to pay upon a grossly unjust assessment:

"Now, therefore, we urgently request all taxpayers of Spartanburg school district to assemble in mass meeting in the court house on Monday, next, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary to secure a fair, just and uniform assessment of the property in said school district."

A Horrible Death.

Columbia, Special.—Silver Chappels, an aged colored woman, met a most horrible death at her home on Indigo street Thursday afternoon by falling in a fit senseless and helpless while she roasted to death. The woman was about 75 years of age and was alone in the house when she is supposed to have swooned away, falling with her head so near the fire that a cloth thrown over her head became ignited and burned slowly until her clothing caught and was burned away from the body.

Bought By The Bells.

Candlen, Special.—Mr. T. B. McLean, owner of the local telephone exchange, has just closed a deal with the Bell Telephone company whereby the latter secures control of his exchange. The Bell people have been trying to get into Candlen for some time and now promise an up-to-date exchange. They will take over the business about May 1st next.

Newberry College's Semi-Centennial.

The semi-centennial of Newberry college will be held in a few weeks and Gov. Heyward has been invited to be present on that occasion. Dr. J. A. B. Scherer, the president of the college writes that he knows that Gov. Heyward is averse to making speeches but that Gov. Heyward is invited as president of the board of trustees of the South Carolina University as well as in his capacity as governor, and the trustees of Newberry college are particularly anxious to have him.

HIS OPEN LETTER

Mr. Ansel's Position on Dispensary Issue.

Greenville, Special.—The following letter has been given out for publication by Mr. M. F. Ansel, candidate for the office of governor of South Carolina:

"Having already announced my candidacy for the office of governor of the State of South Carolina, many of my friends throughout the state desire that I give my views upon the dispensary question.

"I, therefore, take this opportunity of again stating my position and shall hope to satisfy a majority of the voters of the state that my solution of that subject is correct.

"In a letter published by me in August, 1905, I stated my position in substance, as follows:

"In the first place I am opposed to the system of a state dispensary. I once thought if the best solution of the liquor question, because I thought it would minimize and decrease the sale of liquor in this state, but when we consider the great amount of liquor that has been sold by the various dispensaries the past year, my hopes have been disappointed and it appears to me that some other method should be adopted.

"In the second place, I am in favor of local county option, as between prohibition and county dispensaries—that is, I am in favor of any county in the state voting upon the question as to whether they wish prohibition for that county or whether they wish county dispensaries. If a majority of the qualified voters of the county desire prohibition for that particular county, then I am one who believes that they should have it, and I further believe that the good people of such county will see to it that the prohibition law is enforced.

"I also stated in that letter as follows: 'Personally I would like to see no liquor sold in this state as a beverage, but it is a condition which confronts us, and the question is how best to deal with that condition. There is no law that can be passed that will keep some people from drinking liquor, still I believe it to be the duty of the state to pass such laws as will minimize the use of liquor as much as possible.'

"I stated also in that letter, as follows: 'I am opposed to the high license system, as it is too near the barroom system, and would not decrease the sale of liquor, whatever the restrictions might be.'

"I have no cause to change my opinion since the publication of said letter, but the more I consider it, the stronger is my conviction that this position is correct.

"County prohibition has been a success in many counties in the states of Georgia and North Carolina, and in those counties in the two states named where county dispensaries have heard of no complaints.

"Why should we not adopt the same system in our state that has been tested in those states? We should at least be willing to give it a trial.

"The 'Morgan bill' as it passed the house of representatives at the last session of the legislature had many good features in it, was on the line of the laws of the states named, and had it passed, I believe it would have given more satisfaction to the people of the state than the present law.

"In the several counties in this state where elections have been held under the 'Brice law' and prohibition has been adopted, so far as my information goes, it has proved a success, and the longer the law is in force, the stronger will be its favor in the minds of the people.

"In short, I am opposed to the system of a state dispensary. I am in favor of local county option as between prohibition and county dispensaries. I am opposed to high license and am in favor of such laws as will decrease the sale of liquors in this state."

An Albany Hen.

North Albany has the most accommodating hen on record. A certain boarding house proprietress in that enterprising section of the city has introduced a novelty into the fresh egg market. She has a hen which is so well trained that it lays an egg "while you wait." This is the modus operandi, vouches for by a man of undoubted veracity. "The hen comes to the back door of the house every morning and cackles until the door is opened for it. The housewife invariably gives the hen a bit of green stuff, such as cabbage or lettuce, as a tidbit. Then she shows the fowl an egg, after which she puts it into the wood box. The hen goes over to the box, looks in and makes a great fuss before jumping in. In the course of a short time she adds to the stock of eggs by leaving a duplicate of the one placed in the box by the housewife. Biddy then goes to the door and cackles to have the door opened. With a nice little bow the accommodating fowl sedately walks away, apparently satisfied that she has accomplished her mission. This little scene is enacted regularly every morning, and up to date has lasted for three weeks."—Albany Journal.

Twelve of the fifteen members of the graduating class of Annapolis who did not receive diplomas failed in their examinations. Mathematics is worse than hazing, concludes Boston Transcript.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

APRIL FIRST.

Lives That Endure.—Matt. 7: 24, 25; 1 Cor. 3: 10-15; Eph. 2: 19-22; 1 Tim. 6: 17-19; 2 Tim. 2: 14-19. Every one of us may find something that will outlast the earth—a Christian life.

A foundation half Christ and half worldliness is as unsound as a foundation half stone and half turf. Earthly buildings are formed once for all, and are enlarged only with difficulty; but a Christ-founded life is a growing organism.

Whatever good we build on earth has its counterpart in our "house not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens."

Suggestions. All lives endure,—but where? That is the question.

The best way to gain a lasting memory among men is to live, not for the future, but wisely for to-day. Lives soon become gigantic if they are steadily built upward, with no tearing down.

We spend many years in "getting a start in life," and too many of us never get to the living.

Illustrations. The most permanent work of men is a grass-covered heap of earth. It is life that lasts.

Most of Dore's paintings, brilliant at first, have faded away because he used poor colors. The materials of our lives are as important as the use we make of them.

Already it has become necessary to rebuild the Brooklyn Bridge, because it was not intended for such tremendous traffic. Let us build our lives for the greatest possible destiny.

Radium is constantly giving off energy, and no one has been able to see that it loses substance by it, though it must. A well-ordered life, however, actually grows by giving out.

Questions. Is my life fixed on the one Foundation? Am I making plans for the hour or for eternity?

Would my plans go grandly, if my life were transferred to heaven?

There is only one way to get ready for immortality, and that is to love this life, and live it as bravely and cheerfully as we can.—Henry van Dyke.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

Serving With Christ.—Acts 15: 4; 1 Pet. 2: 21-25.

The commercial world has learned that there is power in cooperation far beyond any power which can be exerted by competition.

This is the age of combination. Men are working together, knowing that in their united and mutually helpful work there is more profit than there used to be when each worked for himself. Competition as a working force is no longer strong enough to do the work of the world.

So cooperation is at the front and foremost in men's thought. We are more than familiar with the names it bears; combine, trust, merger, union, association, federation. Even the Epworth League is a product of the modern passion for cooperation; it is a merger of five societies, and some of them were unions of other and less extensive organizations.

But business cooperation, though it seems to be something better, is just as selfish as competition, and can be just as unscrupulous. The unpopularity of the "trusts" is largely due to the fact that people consider them devices to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

Cooperation is not a new force, and its new use is not the best use that could be made of it. It is the oldest force in the world, for it antedates sin and selfishness, which were the parents of competition.

It is the force with which God meant the world to be run. His purpose was that men should dwell together, be members one of another, workers together with God, and each one a helper of all the rest