

who defend the right of recall (if the wisdom of the voters is sufficient number to enact them, demand them and say so by their ballot) the real friends of the judiciary? Think of the long line of distinguished men whose wisdom has brightened the pages of our state and nation, shrinking from duty, or trembling with fear, and all because the people who honored them with their positions keep in their possession the right of recall! Do you think it could be truthfully said that with a thousand recalls pointing as spears at a Jay, an Ellsworth, a Marshall, a Taney, a Chase, a Wait, a Fuller, or our now distinguished chief justice that either would have failed to write a line they have written or would have changed a line if it was written? To answer this question in the negative is to confess that they would not as men rise to the height of your ideal or my ideal of their distinguished ability and independence. These are some of the questions that are now being asked and these are some of the questions that must be candidly and fairly answered. The fear urged is a childish fear, unsupported by our history and unwarranted when we recall the illustrious names, the unflinching independence, their ideals of fair and equal justice, which has, as we believe, entered into and formed a part of the history of jurisprudence? Well you may say you have mentioned men above the average, and have not mentioned some beneath the average. I would answer we are entitled to men above the average, and may I ask, might we not more often get them if the laws sought now to be enacted were a part of our system of government?

That the people's judgment can be trusted has been proven to the world's satisfaction by all history, has been proven by all literature, prose and poetry, by song and by story!

Washington News

Admiral Dewey celebrated his birthday December 26th. He was seventy-four years old.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: President Taft, who makes the laws for the Panama canal zone, amended a recent executive order regarding the practice of medicine in the zone, so as to sanction explicitly the use of Christian Science and other non-medical methods. George Shaw Cook, member of the Christian Science committee on publication from Illinois, said the original executive order was issued some time in November. "In its first form," he said, "it had the effect of forbidding Christian Science healing in the canal zone. The church itself never made any formal effort to have the order amended, but I believe the matter was taken up with President Taft by individuals. It is proof of his fairness and liberal mindedness that he amended it."

Washington correspondents say that United States Circuit Judge Hook of Kansas will succeed the late Justice Harlan on the supreme bench.

President Taft has refused to pardon Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, now in prison at Fort McPherson. Morse's friends claim that he will die at an early day.

President Taft has upheld and warmly commended Maurice H. Thatcher, the Kentuckian, who is governor of the Panama canal zone, notwithstanding the charges preferred by former Governor Abaldia.



Dr. Mayo, the celebrated Rochester surgeon, is recovering from his own operation in New York.

Theodore Roosevelt declined to attend the great peace banquet held in New York City. In a seven page letter he said he was opposed to the ratification of the peace treaty.

Della Fox, the famous actress, is seriously ill in New York City, as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

Senator La Follette, aided by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, and other republican insurgents are making a whirlwind tour through Ohio in the effort to capture the republican delegation from that state.

A Kansas City dispatch says: Accompanied by a special escort of police, a committee of women, religious workers, among them many well known socially, visited houses in what is known as "the south red light district" of the city in an effort to persuade the women residents to take a new start in life with the new year. Each woman was offered a respectable home and a position in which she can earn an honest living. The home, to be conducted as an ordinary boarding house, its address to be kept secret, will be provided for those women who determine to accept the offer. Conditions will be so arranged that no stigma may follow the reformed. The effort to help the unfortunate women of the city is a part of the religious forward movement. In addition to plans of caring for the women, the organization has secured the names of all the property owners of the district who rent the places for immoral purposes, and will ask that action be started against them. Every house in the red light district will be closed at midnight by a squad of police.

The vatican has declined to grant Count de Castellane an annulment of his marriage with Anna Gould, who is now the Duchess of Talleyrand.

Clem J. Kern, a nephew of Senator John W. Kern, died suddenly at his home at Valparaiso, Ind. He was sixty-one years old.

A proposal has been introduced in the Russian duma to increase the import duty on all American products.

A Springfield, Mass., dispatch to the New York World, says: Arthur F. Griffith, a famous lightning calculator, known as "The Marvellous Griffith" on the vaudeville stage of Europe and America, was found dead in bed in the Nelson hotel by E. K. Nadel, his manager, who went to bid him a merry Christmas. Griffith toyed with the figures hurled at him in a local theatre recently and was to have appeared in Poll's theatre at Bridgeport, Conn. Gaining no response to his knocking, Mr. Nadel called Griffith's colored valet, who, looking through the transom, saw his master motionless on the bed. The door was forced and physicians called. Medical Examiner Russell said Griffith died of apoplexy during the night. The medical examiner was not prepared to say that the arithmetical gymnastics which Griffith had subjected his brain weakened the blood vessels there and so

caused the hemorrhage—apoplexy. Griffith, a farmer's son, was a human calculating machine, a puzzle to learned psychologists; almost as soon as an arithmetical problem was put to him he saw the answer through the maze of figures. He was "discovered" in a barber shop near Elkhart, Ind., four years ago by a Chicago newspaper man who hearing of his phenomenal powers of calculation, proposed a theatrical partnership. Griffith, who was then twenty-seven years old and working on a farm for fifty cents a day and his board, accepted the offer. His stage career began in Chicago the next day. In February, 1910, a score of professors and tutors at Harvard university tried to corner Griffith. Prof. Julian C. Coolidge of the mathematics department invited him there. Professors and instructors threw problems at him and he tossed back the solutions. Then he turned quizzer and asked the professors some easy ones. Like this: "My birthday is April 23. If the next time my birthday comes on Easter Sunday I shall be 20 per cent older than next April, how old am I now?" And this: "If on that Easter birthday the population of Boston were 60 per cent more than the sum of all the numbers from 14,107 to the next prime number above, and they should all celebrate my birthday by giving me as many Easter eggs at 41 cents a dozen, what would be the compound interest on the money at 3 per cent from that day until the next time my birthday falls on Easter Sunday?" It is not recorded that the learned professors have answered yet.

A St. Petersburg cablegram, carried by the Associated press says: Supplementary legislation of a prohibitive character was introduced in the duma aimed at the United States. It provides for the total exclusion of American citizens of the Jewish faith. In other respects it is similar to the bill of ex-President Guchkoff introduced December 22.

W. Morgan Shuster, the American treasurer general of Persia, was notified by the cabinet of his dismissal from that office. An indignation meeting was dispersed by the police.

General Bernardo Reyes, the Mexican rebel, surrendered to Lieutenant Placido Rodriguez at Linares, in the state of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. He asked for no guarantees for himself, but pleaded for mercy for the little group of men who had attached themselves to his standard.

At the first dinner of the Russo-Japanese society in St. Petersburg, toasts were exchanged between the Japanese ambassador and the Russian premier referring to the value of Russo-Japanese friendly relations.

At a meeting of the Japanese cabinet, it is said that the conference reached the conclusion that the adoption of a republican form of government by China was apparently inevitable.

The trustees of the Peabody education fund have issued an appeal for \$1,000,000 to make the George Peabody college for teachers at Nashville a fine memorial for Mr. Peabody.

The New York World objects to the democratic national convention

The Wesley Teapot and its History

Mrs. Daniel Onstott

I have been asked to tell how I secured the replica of the historical teapot of Wesley, that highly treasured relic in Wesley's house, City Road, London. Several years ago, while living at Old Orchard, Me., the Ladies' Aid Society gave a series of teas and invited the gentlemen. The evenings were devoted to the origin and history of our Church hymns. One evening I gave the history of John Wesley's hymns. In an old book I found his table hymns, and in a footnote it said, "The blessing and return thanks always used by Wesley was printed on an old teapot now a highly treasured relic in London." The thought came to me and at the same time to Mrs. Israel Luce that the teapot might be copied and sold for missionary money. Inquiry was made, and after a great deal of correspondence I found the old teapot had been made by the famous potter, Josiah Wedgwood. The Wedgwood pottery being still in existence they became interested and sent their artist to London, and made a copy of it. As



General Conference was near at hand in Baltimore, Md., May, 1908, I secured enough advance orders to guarantee success, and in September, at an Epworth League convention in Boston, exhibited the first teapot, and in Philadelphia, in October, at the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, they were on sale.

The teapot of Wesley held nearly a gallon, while the replica holds three pints—just right for family use. The original was made by Josiah Wedgwood and presented to John Wesley about 150 years ago, in the summer of 1761, while Josiah was weeding his flower garden. Wesley passed through Burslem, and was entertained at the Ivy Cottage, where he used the Moravian table blessing—

"Be present at our table, Lord."

This was the beginning of a life-long friendship between these great souls, and in token of that friendship the teapot was made and sent to Wesley. The grace before meals and the return thanks is printed on either side, surrounded by a wreath of flowers which grew in the garden. Above the spout are England's national flowers—the rose, thistle, and shamrock; the rose for England, thistle for Scotland, and shamrock for Ireland. On the spout the three are united, which represents the United Kingdom representing Wesley's influence in England. The checked design is a piece of Sarah Wedgwood's dress, as the first time Josiah went to see her she wore a blue print dress, which he greatly admired and asked her "for a piece of it to use on his pottery." This is the only piece of pottery with this decoration, and shows his love for Wesley. (Sarah afterwards became his wife.)

The teapot was much admired by Wesley, and was always used at his table, and when guests were present the side of the teapot with the blessing was turned toward them, and it was sung; and at the close the side, and with return thanks. For many years after Wesley's death the teapot was used in Wesley Chapel, City Road, for the famous tea meetings which are held at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoons, and still observed. The teapot is now in a glass case for preservation, which now makes the replica very desirable. An illustrated leaflet with menu for a Wesley Tea will be furnished, with a wholesale price-list, by sending a two-cent stamp to Mrs. Daniel Onstott, Covington, Ky.