Pulpit and Pew

A DECAY OF BELIEF

Shown in Doubt as to God's Communication With Men.

POINTED OUT BY DR. NORTHROP

An Address by Him Before the Chicago Baptist Social Union.

President Cyrus Northrop, of the state university recently delivered an address before the Chicago Baptist Social Union. In it he made the following reference to the present religious condition of the country:

It seems to me that in looking at the religious condition of the country—I do not mean the statistics of the churches, nor the amount of gifts to missions and philanthropy, nor the general condition of the church as an organization—but I do mean the state of thought in the church itself in reference to its own faith; it seems to me that we are confronted by four marked changes which have grown into prominence in the last few years. If I am wrong I shall be glad to know it, and if I am right I shall be grateful, as I am sure you all will be, to any biblical scholar who will show us the truth. These changes, stated briefly, are: First—A decay of belief in the supernatural. Second—What I may call the disintegration of the Bible. Third—New views respecting inspiration. Fourth—Loss of the sense of accountability.

These four changes are essentially one. They are at least shoots from a common root—and that root is doubt as to whether God ever has had any communication with men. Under this doubt Christianity ceases to be the religion which God intended men to cherish, and becomes simply one of the religions of the world—a purely human device, like Confucianism or Mohammedanism, of no more authority than these and to be preferred to these only as its teachings are more reasonable and uplifting. There is a world of difference between saying this thing is true because God said it, and God said this because it is true. The former carries with it the certainty of "Thus saith the Lord." The latter is of no validity, because many things may be true which God never said. And if God never said anything to men inspiration becomes so attenuated that it is hardly discoverable under the more or less theory which grants inspiration of some degree to every one who voices a noble truth, and grants no higher in spiration, though perhaps a greater degree of inspiration, to any one else. Under this arrangement a man must first get his idea of God and then determine whether anything is the product of divine inspiration according as it meets or does not meet that idea. There is in this no possibility of revelation in the usual sense. The order is inverted—God does not reveal truth to men; the truth, on the contrary, reveals God. Now this may or may not be satisfactory to some. But it is, to say the least, very unsettling to human faith and very depressing to the ordinary Christian who does not know enough about God's style to determine whether he said a thing or not, and who is not sufficiently familiar with the internal signs of inspiration to determine whether any particular writing reveals God truly or not. And this condition of things is the darkest part of the outlook at the opening of the twentieth century.

Dr. I. J. Spencer Here.

The approach of the first twentieth century missionary convention of the Christian churches next October brings as a visitor Dr. I. J. Spencer f Lexington, Ky., president of the American Missionary Society. Dr. Spencer and his wife will spend several days in the city, noting the preparations made for the coming hosts and perfecting arrangements with the local committee for giving the meeting the most attractive form possible.

Dr. Spencer is pastor of one of the oldest and strongest of the churches of this Christian brotherhood, in a city for more than a century known as a seat of learning and culture. The pulpit of the Portland Avenue church will be occupied by Dr. Spencer at both morning and evening services next Lord's day.

The Convention City.

"Missionary Tidings," published monthly by the Christian Women's Board of Missions at Indianapolis, Ind., is preparing the women of that body for the great missionary convention of the Christian church, which is to be held next October in Minneapolis. In the June, July and August issues are views of the beauty spots about Minneapolis, with descriptive editorials of the business and residence portions of the city, the university and the advantages offered by the street car system. The press work is well done and will not fail to induce many of the missionary women of the church to come to the metropolis of the northwest on the occasion of the first twentieth century missionary gathering.

A Call for Rev. Mr. Pitts.

Rev. Frederick Pitts, graduate of the University of Minnesota in 1897 and of Seabury Divinity school in 1900, has just accepted a call as curate of St. Andrew's church and curator of Harris Hall at Ann Arbor, Mich. St. Andrew's church is one of the largest Episcopal churches in the west, having 800 communicants, 400 of whom are university students. Mr. Pitts will have charge of the university work. The rector is Rev. Henry D. Tatlock.

Church Notes.

Mrs. S. L. Shepherd of Hamline has charge of the pentecostal meeting every Friday at 3 p. m., at 424 Nicollet avenue, room 10.

Sunday morning Professor E. E. Barakat will speak in Bethel Baptist church. In the evening he will speak at Lyndale Congregational church.

Rev. Stanley B. Roberts, pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian church, has gone east on his vacation and will be absent about four weeks. Rev. R. S. Feagles, a former pastor, will preach Sunday morning.

Rev. W. B. Riley will preach both morning and evening at the First Baptist church. The morning subject will be "Enthusiasm, Permanent or Passing," and in the evening, "Self-Immolation by Indolence," a sermon to young people. At the close of the latter sermon Mrs. C. S. Bergren will sing.

Rev. J. F. Dolphin, president of St. Thomas' college, Merriam Park, will be the guest of Father Cleary at St. Charles' church tomorrow. He will preach at both masses, at 8 and 10:30 a. m., on "Higher Education." He will explain fully the purpose of St. Thomas' college and the means provided to furnish collegiate training to our young men of the northwest.

In the absence of Rev. L. A. Clevenger, the pulpit at Calvary Baptist church will be supplied Aug. 4 and 11 by Rev. C. H. Rust, the chapel car evangelist, who is in the city for a short time. Chapel car work is becoming an important factor in shaping the religious destiny of many of our newer towns and villages. Mr. Rust has just returned from a successful campaign in Iowa, where several churches have been established through his efforts.

Special arrangements have been made by Andrew Presbyterian Sunday school for the four Sundays in August. There will be special music each Sunday and addresses as follows: Aug. 4, Thomas Cochran of St. Paul; August 11, Henry B. Avery of Pilgrim Congregational Sunday school; Aug. 18, Mrs. J. E. Hobart; Aug. 25, to be announced later. Every effort is being put forth to make the hour from 12 to 1 unusually interesting. No preaching service will be held during the absence of the pastor, Rev. M. D. Hardin, who will take his vacation this month.

Rev. G. L. Morrill of the Chicago Avenue Baptist church returned to the city to-day and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow. Mr. Morrill has been at Bay City, Mich., Milwaukee and Chicago since his departure. The demands on Minneapolis pastors when abroad are illustrated by the calls which were made upon Mr. Morrill. In Chicago he addressed the national convention of the Baptist Young People's Union in the Coliseum, the Y. M. C. A., a meeting on his twin brother's gospel ship, preached Sunday morning for Dr. J. W. Conley at Oak Park and in the evening for Dr. Myron Haynes of Chicago.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Methodist.

Wesley—Professor A. W. Patten, of the Northwestern university; morning, "The Sacredness of the Secular"; evening, "The Heavenly Vision."

Trinity—Rev. C. F. Sharpe; morning, communion and reception of members; evening, "Elisha's Call."

Central—C. L. Lehnert; morning, "How to Keep from Fainting"; evening, "The Open Secret of Goodness."

Fowler—Rev. A. R. Lambert, D. D.; morning, "Divine Leadership"; evening, Epworth League

Richfield—Morning, Rev. W. Burns, Ph. D.; "Three Months at Malta; no evening service.

St. Louis Park—Evening, Rev. W. Burns, Ph. D., "Two Remarkable Incidents."

Thirteenth Avenue—Morning, Rev. Mr. Brainerd, member of the Kansas conference, will preach; evening, T. F. Allen, "Daniel and the Lions."

Broadway—Morning, Donald McKenzie; evening, Rev. C. E. Scanlon, "Shall the Army Canteen Be Restored"; union service.

North—Morning, Professor M. J. Griffin; no evening service.

Franklin Avenue—J. G. Morrison, pastor; morning, "On the Comforter"; evening, regular service.

First—Morning, Dr. C. M. Heard; evening, union meeting at Olivet church.

Forest Heights—Rev. G. R. Geer; morning, "The Things That Are Lovely"; evening, "What I Saw and What I Thought of It."

Hennepin Avenue—Morning, Rev. William Love, D. D.; evening, Rev. C. M. Heard, D. D.

Minnehaha Falls—Rev. N. H. Shafer, morning and evening.

Bloomington Avenue—Rev. Charles Fox Davis; morning, "Does God Care for Us?" Evening, "Lot, His Wife and Family and His Uncle Abraham."

Congregational.

Como Avenue—Rev. M. B. Morris of Bethany Congregational, in exchange with the pastor; 6:30 p. m., service led by the Y. P. S. C. E.

Union (St. Louis Park)—Morning, Rev. Wm. Hardcastle of Cambridge, Neb.; evening, Y. P. S. C. E.

Forest Heights—Rev. Adam Murrman; morning, "The Church, a Spiritual Hospital"; evening, "Questions Answered." Services will be held in the grove opposite the church.

Oak Park—Rev. R. P. Herrick of the Minnesota Congregational Sunday School Society supplies in absence of pastor on vacation.

Vine—Rev. John S. Rood; morning, "Our Great Burden Bearer"; evening, "The Peace Makers."

First—Morning, Rev. E. W. Shurtleff; evening, union service at Olivet Baptist church.

Pilgrim—Rev. H. B. Harrison, morning and evening.

Lyndale—Rev. Wm. H. Jones of St. Louis, Mo.; morning, "God's Kingdom Within"; evening, "The Fight of Faith."

Fifth Avenue—Morning, Rev. S. V. S. Fisher, "The Great Petition."

Fremont Avenue—Morning, Rev. Richard Brown; evening, Christian Endeavor, with an address by a Japanese student from the Moody school.

Plymouth—Rev. Samuel J. Rogers; morning, "Upon the Mountains"; 6:50 p. m., union service of church and Christian Endeavor Society.

Presbyterian.

Shiloh—Rev. Willard S. Ward, morning and evening; open-air service on church lawn in the evening.

Bethlehem—Rev. R. S. Feagles, a former pastor; morning, "A Marriage in the Olden Times"; evening service under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Westminster—Rev. Clarence H. Wilson; morning, "Imperfect Vision"; evening, "Thieves and Shepherds."

House of Faith—Rev. Charles Scanlon; morning, "The Mission of the Church"; evening, union service in the Broadway M. E.

Stewart Memorial—Rev. R. K. Porter, morning and evening.

First—Morning, Rev. Carle Scovel of Baltimore. No evening service.

Highland Park—Rev. George T. Eddy of Boonesville, Mo., morning and evening.

Franklin Avenue—Rev. W. O. Wallace; morning, "Actions Weighed"; evening, "The First Question Put to the First Human Transgressor." Evening service on the church lawn.

Andrew—Special Sunday school service 12 to 1. Address by Thomas Cochran of St. Paul. Special music. No preaching services during August.

Oliver—Morning, Paul Doltz of Princeton Theological seminary; evening, union service with Christian Endeavor Society, "Gaining by Losing."

Baptist.

Immanuel—Rev. George A. Cleaveland. Morning, "Christ at the Door"; evening, "Christ the Foundation."

Central—Rev. W. W. Dawley, D. D. Morning, "Putting One's Own Work to the Test"; no evening service.

Tabernacle—Rev. G. H. Gamble. Morning, "The Beauty of Holiness"; evening, "A Parent's Plea for a Son's Salvation."

Olivet—Morning, Rev. Charles Shutt; evening, Rev. M. D. Hardin, union service.

Norwegian-Danish—Rev. H. A. Sather. Morning, "Almost"; evening, "New Testament Miracles," and communion.

Calvary—Rev. C. H. Rust, chapel car evangelist. Morning, "Positive Religion"; evening, "Victory."

First—W. B. Riley, pastor. Morning, "Enthusiasm—Permanent or Passing"; evening, "Self-Immolation by Indolence," a sermon to young people.

Berean Branch—Evening, Rev. William Francis.

Free—Morning, Aisaro Ishida, a young Japanese, who returns to Japan this fall as a missionary, will speak on "How I Became a Christian."

Bethesda—Morning, Rev. M. W. Withers; evening, special sermon to men.

Catholic.

St. Charles—Morning, Rev. J. F. Dolphin, "Higher Christian Education."

Christian Science.

First Church—Morning, "Spirit."

Second Church (Lyceum theater)—Morning, "Spirit."

Episcopal.

St. Mark's—Rev. T. W. MacLean; 10:30 a. m., morning service and holy communion; no evening service.

All Saints'—Rev. G. H. Thomas; morning service with address. No evening service.

Adventist.

Advent Christian—Rev. O. M. Owen. Morning, "The Burning Bush"; evening, "Christian Characteristics."

Spiritualists.

Christian Spiritualists (Labor Temple)—3 p. m., lecture in Norwegian by E. Swenson, "The Unknown God"; 8 p. m., Professor J. Zeno will lecture.

Band of Light—Afternoon, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, grove meeting at Excelsior avenue and Lake street.

Miscellaneous.

New Jerusalem Society (Normal hall, 525 Seventh street S)—8 p. m., gospel service; special meeting for members.

People's Mission—4 p. m., gospel temperance meeting; evening, revival service.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance will hold its regular Sunday service at 3 p. m. in Sykes block. Sermon by Rev. J. G. Morrison.

NORMANNAHEIMEN

SPLENDID FESTIVAL

That of the Swedish Singers at Jamestown, N. Y.

WHAT RETURNING PILGRIMS SAY

Western Division Will Meet Here in 1903—Axel Anderson Its President.

Retruning pilgrims from the sangerfest of the American Union of Swedish Singers at Jamestwon, N. Y., say the festival was one of the most enjoyable and successful meetings in the history of the union. The Swedish Glee club of Jamestown and the citizens generally, a large proportion of whom are of Swedish birth or descent, received the visitors cordially, entertained them in every possible way, attended the two big concerts in great numbers and took leave of the 500 "white caps" with many regrets. Much more was made of the sangerfest than would have been the case had it been held at a larger place, and the singers naturally appreciate the attention bestowed upon them.

Among the societies attending in force were the following: Vikingen, Pittsburg; Harmoni, of Boston; Swedish Glee club, Chicago; Svea Soner, Rockford, Ill.; Verdandi, Providence, R. I.; Brage, Worcester, Mass.; Lyran, New York City; Swedish Glee club, Brooklyn, and Svithvod, Chicago. Orpheus of Minneapolis and other western societies were partially represented, but did not appear on the program of either of the grand concents.

After the two concerts of July 22 and 23, the singers were entertained at Chautauqua lake, taking a steamboat ride on the lake, singing at the assembly grounds and being treated to a clam bake at Celeron, a resort on this famous lake. The next two days were spent at Buffalo. The only public appearance in the Pan-American city was the Swedish Lutheran church, where the chorus sang several numbers.

The Grand Chorus.

High praise is given the grand chorus on its work and Arvid Akerlind, the musical director-in-chief was generally complimented for his masterly control over the chorus with which, naturally, he had had but very little opportunity for rehearsals.

Of the individual societies the old rivals, the Swedish Glee club of Brooklyn, and the Swedish Glee club of Chicago, easily led all the others, but inasmuch as there was no prize contest it was not decided which was the better. Very few male choruses in the United States can boast of more careful work or better selected and balanced voices than these two, and that they excelled at Jamestown is well known.

The soloists were Mrs. Nellie Turnwall Folsom, a soprano of Jamestown, whose voice and art are much appreciated, Miss Martine Johnstone, a gifted violinist of New York, Gustaf Holmquist, the well-known barytone, now of Chicago, and Wiliam Dahlen, tenor.

Holmquist a Favorite.

A. D. Bodfors, once a resident of Minneapolis, but now of Rock Island, was the chief accompanist. Holmquist was a decided favorite both with the singers and the public, and regret was expressed that the committee had not arranged for more than one number by him.

Chicago was selected as the place for holding the next national sangarfest in 1905, and John R. Ortengren was chosen as musical director-in-chief.

The Western Division.

— The western division, represented by ten societies, chose Minneapolis as the place for its meeting in 1903 and elected the following officers: Axel Anderson, Minneapolis, president; Alfred Abrahamson, Rockford, Ill., and Samuel Zatterburg, Chicago, vice presidents; Alvin Anderson, Moline, Ill., secretary; Dr. Victor Nilson, Minneapolis, festival secretary; Axel Sundberg, St. Paul, treasurer; N. L. Bendz, West Superior, Wis., financial secretary; Professor John R. Ortengren, musical director; Herman G. Nordberg, Theo Thelander and John W. Olson, all of Chicago, auditing committee.

For the eastern division the election resulted as follows: President, Dr. Richard Honger, Boston; vice presidents, Carl Brandt, New Haven, Conn., and Charles Osterberg, Providence, R. I.; secretary, Victor Herdberg, New York; financial secretary, Bruno Anderson, Worcester; festival secretary, G. Flodstrom, Boston; treasurer, Anders Person, Boston.

A BUSINESS REVIVAL

Denmark Expects One Owing to Change in Ministry.

A commercial and industrial revival in Denmark is predicted as the result of a change in the ministry, giving the first liberal cabinet the country has ever had.

The party has constitutionally long been in the majority, but the old king, fearful of the modern spirit, refused to recognize the fact. But a victory has been won for progress which means a growing and prosperous future for Denmark, and that modern methods and inventions will be welcomed into Christian's kingdom.

"The country will speedily rise out of its pastoral apathy into industrial and commercial activity," says a writer. "Hitherto the people of Denmark have been easy-going. They possessed plenty of amusements and as they get a fair price for their buter and eggs they are perfectly content. But liberalism's regime will attract capital and ability to the kingdom, which will rapidly reconstruct the present idea of civilization."

DANSK KVINDE SAMFUND

A Notable Organization of Women in Denmark.

The most notable woman's organization in Denmark is the Dansk Kvinde Samfund. Its departments include varied branches of industry, among which are the union of house mothers, a central bureau or woman's council, a training school and a woman's employment bureau. It is possible for girls to receive a thorough training in sewing free of charge and then he recommended for a position. Women do all in their power to encourage one another and patronage flows in forthwith because she is a woman. The so-called "new woman" buys of other women, has a woman doctor and a woman dentist, goes to women photographers and printers and is urging that there be women carpenters, painters and blacksmiths.

A CHAMPION OF IBSEN

Professor Guthrie Says He Is Misrepresented.

Ibsen was highly lauded in a lecture recently given by Professor Guthrie at Chicago university. The professor praised Ibsen's courage, his love for the truth, his hatred of all demagogism and pretense. Ibsen was misunderstood, he said, and greatly misrepresented by ignorant criticism. He was first of all a reformer. It was unjust to call him a pessimist for he only sought to reveal the truth. Society was corrupt and needed his keen criticism. Professor Guthrie judged Ibsen to be the greatest poet born in the north, greater even than Ohlenschlaeger. As an artist, also, he is great. Realism and symbolism were happily blended in his poetry and always did he spur his readers to think.

IBSEN'S CONDITION

George Brandes Says It Is Hopeless—The Outlook.

Dr. George Brandes, the Danish litterateur, takes a very gloomy view of Henrik Ibsen's condition and believes that the dramatist can not live beyond Christmas at the most and his death may be a question of a few weeks.

He writes to the Critic:

People here still refuse to believe that the vigorous old man whom they used to see daily sitting at his window or on the balcony of his cafe sipping his cognac, is doomed; that his life is to last for a few months only at the best. Nothing in the past can be compared with the intense interest everybody takes in Ibsen's condition. Bulletins are posted three times a day and an eager crowd is reading them silently and sadly. The public is doing its duty by the great man. Three physicians, the most eminent medical men of the city, are attending him, the state bearing all expenses. Flowers, fruit, rare old wines and delicacies continue to arrive at his house. Hundreds of personal inquirers come daily. Of all these attentions Ibsen is told and he appreciates them very greatly. Nearly all day he rests in bed or on a lounge, being unable to move his legs. It is pitiful to see how helpless the old man is. He has become irritable beyond conception. He is quarrelsome and finds fault with everything and everybody. But his mind is not affected. It is just as clear and sharp as it used to be and he works almost daily for two hours. Ibsen is at work on what he calls his "Apologia"—"Apologia" not "Apology." But he has kept the utmost secrecy about it. Bjornson, to whom he has become reconciled, is a regular daily visitor to his room. And thus a literary and personal quarrel, as famous as that between Turguenef and Tolstoi, has been brought to an end. It would be interesting if his former rival and foe were Ibsen's literary executor.

A Long Vacation.

President Sverdrup announces that the opening of the preparatory and college departments of Augsburg seminary has been postponed until Nov. 1. It will be a late opening, but the services of the members of the faculty will be required in raising the $40,000 needed to complete the new building. To lay aside the work before the necessary funds are secured would be deemed a poor policy, as it would virtually mean a delay in the work of building for another year. The theological department will open on Sept. 17, as previously decided upon. Since the annual conference of the Norwegian Free church, there has been raised $3,000 in cash and about $4,000 in pledges.

Move to the Cities.

A hundred years ago, only 6 per cent of the population of Norway was found in cities. In 1855, the percentage had grown to 14, and now twenty-eight out of every hundred live in cities. At the same ratio of increase, it is estimated that by 1950 half the population will be found in cities.

Art Is Honored.

The trustees of the Schaffer fund for the promotion of art have voted 400 kroner for the year ending June 30, 1902, to the following: O. Glosimodt, sculptor; Halfdan Rode, singer; Sven Moren, author; Mrs. Anna Egge, singer; Sigurd Eldegard, actor; Karl Svendsen, organist; Arne Kavoll, artits.

Pony Express Rider.

A Danish exile, Frederick C. Weddle, died last Sunday at St. Joseph, Mo., aged 71 years. As a boy, he was a playmate of Christian IX., the present king, and was educated at the same schools. He was banished, together with his father, an attache of the court of Fredrik VII. He has led an eventful life in America and distinguished himself as a pony express rider across the plains. Weddle was an intimate friend of General Custer.

Forced to Learn Russian.

It has been decreed by the Russian government that the Russian language must be studied in the native schools of Finland, and native Russians will be named as inspectors to supervise the work. It is further decreed that the employes of the Finnish senate must know the language of Russia.

A Rat Trap Expo.

Such interest has been shown in the extermination of rats in Copenhagen that those leading the war have arranged for an exposition of devices for capturing and killing the rodents. It will be held at the Tivoli, Aug. 12-26, and prizes will be awarded for the most effective rat traps.

Fun for the Princes.

The two eldest sons of Crown Prince Gustaf will spend several weeks this summer in a log cottage at the foot of Sikkilshorn, in Sikkil valley. It is reached only by a bridle path, twenty-four hours' ride from the nearest station, and is in the midst of Norway's wildest country, near a roaring mountain waterfall. The cottage was presented to the prince by some wealthy men of Christiania.

Denmark's Singers.

Danish singers held a monster sangerfest in Copenhagen on July 9 and succeeding days. The massed chorus numbered 800 voices and the volume of song seemed as if it would raise the roof at Kristiansborg, where the concert was held. Johan Svendsen, who led the chorus, was honored in every possible manner by the singers. He was literally buried in flowers.

Terse News Notes.

Gefle's exposition was opened July 8 by King Oscar, who made an eloquent address and was warmly cheered.

Troops to the number of 3,000 were called out last Monday to assist in fighting the forest fires raging in Pemptland, Sweden.

The midnight sun may be observed at Gellivara in Sweden, and tourists have been flocking thither in great numbers this summer.

Herman Bang, the author, is dangerously ill at Copenhagen with lung trouble. He continues to work on his forthcoming book, "The Gray House."

Counterfeiters are at work again. A number of one-crown pieces have been found in Gothenborg, but they are poorly made and should not deceive careful people.

A monument to the Danish patriot Dalgas was unveiled at Aarhus July 16, with the customary festivities. About six thousand persons participated in the exercises.

A consolidation of the chicory industry in Denmark has been effected. The syndicate will have a capital of 1,500,000 kr. and will control the chicory factories of Denmark.

Tourists are visiting Lofoten in great numbers this season, evidently following the example if Emperor William, who is cruising along the whole western coast of Norway.

A monument to the memory of Petter Dass, author of the famous "Nordlands Trompet," is suggested by Mathias Isacksen and others. It is believed the plan will eventually be carried out.

A correspondent in Christiania Dagbladet asks the German emperor to discontinue his visits to Norway, as he is not welcome. The whole Norwegian press objects to this sentiment, as Emperor William has probaly done more than any other man to popularize Norway as a Mecca for tourists and has been the direct cause of bringing considerable money into the country.

The czar and czarina are expected at the Danish court about the middle of August. No definite time for the arrival of King Edward and his queen is known, but they are expected at the family reunion.

Valuable deposits of iron ore have been discovered in Vesteraalen, Norway. The analyses show 60 per cent iron. Rich deposits of graphite have also been discovered in the same district and in Senjen.

At the annual convention of the Good Templar grand lodge at Levanger, Norway, a total membership of 404 lodges, with 20,515 members, was reported, together with 150 juvenile lodges, containing 9,534 members.

Oscar II. has invited the royal family of Denmark to attend the exercises in memory of the three hundredth anniversary of the death of the famous astronomer, Tycho-Brahe, to be held at Hven, Sweden, in September.

Information has been received in Sweden of the barbarous indignities done to the body of Lieutenant K. Svenson of the Congo Free State army. It was dug up by the natives after the garrison at Kambarre had been put to flight. The head was decapitated and hoisted on a pole.

Talked of in Minneapolis.

Fram society met last Thursday evening to transact business and listen to the reading of the society's newspaper.

The Swedish Lutheran Pastors' Association of the twin cities will hold its regular monthly meeting at Minnehaha Falls next Monday.

The directory of the Sons of Norway at its last meeting ordered the payment of four insurance policies of $100 each, making eight since the year began.

An ice cream social was held by the Bethlehem Swedish Lutheran church last Wednesday evening at the home of A. T. Rydell, 2114 Dupont avenue N.

Rev. E. E. Gynild of Willmar, Minn., president of the Norwegian Free church, was in the city this week, presumably to watch the proceedings in the Gjertsen case.

John E. Holmberg, formerly sheriff of Hennepin county, has been visiting his aged mother, who still resides here. He says that business and building is lively in Denver and that he is getting his share of prosperity.

A "Valdris-stevne," a reunion of natives of Valders, Norway, will be held at Como park Sept. 8. Professor A. A. Veblen of the Iowa State University will speak in the Valdris dialect. John Dahle and the Fram Singing Society will supply the music.

Beautiful Lake Minnetonka, Round Trip Only 90c.

You can leave Minneapolis via Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul railway at 9:30 a. m. (daily), 1:30 p. m., (daily), 6 p. m. (daily), and connect with steamers of Lake Minnetonka Navigation company for tour of the lake.

Trains leave the lake returning at 1 p. m. (daily except Sunday), 4 p. m. (daily), 6 p. m. (daily), and 10:45 p. m. (daily).

Tickets, including tour of the lakes, 90c each. Apply at "The Milwaukee" offices.

You can leave Minneapolis on afternoon trains, take evening dinner and attend hop at Hotel St. Louis and return home at 10:45 p. m. (daily). Minneapolis to Hotel St. Louis (Minnetonka) and return, 50c.

"Cottagers" can reach Minneapolis on afternoon and evening trains, spend the evening and return to the lake at 11:45 p. m. (daily).

For full Minnetonka train schedule see time table in this paper.

Buffalo via "The Milwaukee."

Visit the Exposition and travel via the C., M. & St. P. railway to and from Chicago.

Lowest rates on excursion tickets good for ten days, fifteen days, and until Oct. 31.

Apply at "The Milwaukee" offices or write J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, for the Milwaukee's Pan-American folder, one of the best exposition guides yet published.

The Lake Park Hotel offers special low rates during August. The picnic season is over and you will thoroughly enjoy spending your vacation at this delightful resort.

Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Chicago Great Western Railway sells through excursion tickets at very low rates with choice of all-rail, or rail to Chicago, Detroit or Cleveland and lake journey thence to Buffalo. Equipment and service unsurpassed. A valuable folder to be had for the asking.

For full information and folders, address A. J. Aicher, city ticket agent, corner Nicollet av and 5th st. Minneapolis.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Lots of Good Girls

Read Journal want "ads." You can get a girl if you use a Journal want "ad." One cent a word.

The People's Forum

Educators and Thinkers Discuss the Question, "Should the Minneapolis School Board Maintain Kindergartens as a Part of the School System of the City?" : : : : : : : :

Mrs. Place Tells Why.

To the Editor of The Journal:

I will attempt to point out but two reasons why the kindergarten should be a part of the public school system.

First—Because it is nearer our ideal of what education should be than any other part of our public school system. It recognizes the fact that education is much more than the acquisition of certain facts, valuable and necessary as this is. It acts on the belief that school life should be such as will develop and train all the powers of the child.

Second—Because the presence of a kindergartener is an education to the teachers of the grades. In a good kindergarten the number of children is small enough so that the kindergartener can have for her object the study of the needs of each child and can supply such work or play, song or story, as shall meet those needs in developing or training or suppressing certain characteristics. The grade teacher works that her class can be promoted. They must pass the required per cent on questions concerning the acquisition of certain facts. The development of the child as an individual has not concerned her. With her crowded room, inflexible course of study and yearly examination, this narrow view is all she can take and to accomplish her object she must suppress the child's natural activity and drill him along the narrow line laid down for her. No wonder that the grade teacher has complained of the restlessness of the children that come from the kindergartens. She is only just beginning to realize that activity is a necessary characteristic of childhood and the true education will use this activity instead of suppressing it. —C. L. Place.

Formerly Primary Supervisor in St. Paul.

Opinion of an Expert.

To the Editor of The Journal.

There are hundreds of little children under five years of age in Minneapolis who have not the right environment and who are subjected to the bad influences of the street because they are too young to attend the primary school. Many of them are sent to the primary room too soon and they suffer from being forced to do work beyond them and from restrictions that ought not to be placed on little children. The city should take care of them in a public kindergarten. No city should always economize along educational lines.

—Isabel Lawrence.

Superintendent of the training department of the St. Cloud normal school.

Mrs. Winter's Cogent Arguments.

To the Editor of The Journal:

Why should the kindergarten be a part of our public school system?

The necessity for a broad and universal system of education has become an axiom of American thought; for though morality and intelligence do not necessarily go together, they are apt to accompany each other, and they are mutually stimulating. Since our aim is to create good citizens by our public schools, it follows that the kindergarten becomes one of the most valued tools in the hands of the educator.

First—The school life of the vast majority of children does not extend beyond their tenth year, and the kindergarten, being an extension of school life at the end where it does not interfere with the necessity for going to work, greatly prolongs the educational period.

Second—The kindergarten does its work during the most susceptible period of life. Teachers in the worst city districts tell us that a child of the street often becomes a hardened criminal by the time he is 6 years old, and they can do nothing with him. Says one, "There is all the difference between lost souls and saved ones in the children who have run wild, and those who come to us from the kindergarten." Education always, but most markedly during the early years, should appeal to the heart and soul as well as to the head, and this the kindergartener was created to do. It is even more a developer of right living than of clear thinking, though it does not neglect the latter.

Third—The kindergarten is a saving of expense to the state. It proves, by experience, to shorten the period of primary school work, and it lesses criminality. Jacob Riis has shown very remarkably that in the worst districts of San Francisco hardly a child who has passed through the public kindergartens has ever afterward found his way into jail. Criminals are the most expensive luxury in which a state can indulge, and any institution which helps prevent crime is too valuable to be left to the impulse of charity. It should be undertaken by the government. It is good economy as well as good Christianity to substitute good morals for bad morals at the very source of life.

Fourth—For the ordinary child, living in a good home, the kindergartener is preeminently valuable, as a preparation for his later school work, and for his life as a social being and a helper in the world's order. Being in accord with all the best modern views of education, it sets the child, as it were, in harmony with life and thought, instead of leaving him to go hap-hazard, and have to unlearn or relearn much of that vast store of knowledge that crowds in upon his little brain during his formative years.

These are but bald statements of a theme which is capable of infinite variations, for the system of Froebel is so manifold in its good influences that it is a continual revelation even to those who know it best. It has ceased to be an experiment in most of the cities of the United States. New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and a score of others testify to its value. In fact, with the exception of New Orleans, I believe that Minneapolis is the only city of its rank in the whole country which still lingers in darkness on the question of free public kindergartens. St. Paul has over thirty. It is extraordinary how we lavish money on our high schools which serve but a few, and how niggardly we are in primary education which ministers to all. We are building a vast super-structure—very noble—but should we not see that the foundations are capable of sustaining its weight? Our high schools and university are great institutions, but we ought not to forget that they are not nearly so important to the total life of the city as our primary schools. The thousands and thousands of little ones just coming out of babyhood, helpless and dumb, ought to be given every help to get their first hold of life in the right way.

—Alice Ames Winter.

President Minneapolis Free Kindergarten Association.

Prof. Kiehle Favors the Idea.

To the Editor of The Journal.

The kindergarten idea is fundamental to our elementary school system and is giving character to it independent of separate organization. It illustrates and incorporates all the essentials to primary education and for that season is influencing the elementary grades. It ought to be recognized as part of the school system and be under the direction of those who can utilize it and articulate it with the system for two reasons. The kindergarten as a separate institution defeats its own end. It is the beginning of the education of the child and is not complete. If it is incorporated in the school system it not only improves the work of the grades above but it abbreviates the time required so that less time is given to instruction in the grades than is usually counted on or expected. —David L. Kiehle.

Professor of pedagogy in the university and superintendent of the university summer school.

Gives Children an Early Start.

To the Editor of The Journal.

We are all proud of our public schools and regret that they do not take the stand they should. All of the larger cities are recognizing the necessity of making the kindergartens a part of the public school system and our neighbor, St. Paul, has already twenty-seven kindergartens in the schools. The advantage of the kindergarten was demonstrated in Minneapolis a few years ago when Miss Gowdy, with the consent of Dr. Jordan, tried an experiment in the Jackson school. She placed the children entering school from Bethel and Riverside kindergartens in one room and those who had had no training but that which they received in the streets in another, and the former were found to be fully six months in advance of the latter. Children who have kindergarten training are more amenable to discipline and teaching. Their minds have been prepared to receive instruction. When boys and girls leave school when they are 12 or 13 years old, they cannot afford to lose even the six months which lack of kindergarten training takes from them. The mothers recognize the value of this training and have been asking for some time why the kindergartens were not a part of the epublic school system.

—Mrs. C. W. Keyes.

Ideas of a Kindergartner.

To the Editor of The Journal.

The kindergarten should be maintained as a part of the public school system of every city. Psychologists and physicians have proved that a child learns more between the ages of 4 and 6 years than at any other period and these years should be made of value to him by placing him in an environment favorable to his development. Thousands of children leave school before they are through the grades and if the kindergarten is not a part of the school system they are robbed of two years of instruction which they ought to have. The kindergarten has a marked influence for good both in the building and the district. A director feels that it is important to keep in touch with the home as well as the child and the visits to the mothers create a co-operative spirit between the school and the home. The public school kindergarten is needed as much by the children of the rich as by the poor. The former have too much and the latter too little and the kindergarten acts as an equalizing influence.

—Nettie Waite.

Kindergarten director at Unity House Social Settlement and former director of the Lincoln school kindergarten

Dr. McVey Has His Doubts.

To the Editor of The Journal:

I don't regard the kindergarten as a substitute for the home and the training which can and should be given by the mothers. I think the mother can and should do more for the child than the school, especially for children of kindergarten age. For that reason I have some doubts of the necessity and desirability of kindergarten training for all classes. Of its value in congested districts and neglected homes there can be no doubt and it has done an immense amount of good for the children who do not get careful and intelligent home training.

I feel that th kindergarten has not yet fully demonstrated its value as a universal feature of the educational system and am not prepared to indorse adopting it in all schools.

—Frank L. McVey.

University of Minnesota.

Illegal, Says Mr. Ankeny.

To the Editor of The Journal.

Kindergartens cannot be maintained in connection with the public schools under the law or the constitution of the state. The constitution provides for the public education of all pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years. As I understand the kindergarten system, it goes below this limit of five years and takes in children three, four and five years of age. That ought to settle the matter. If, however, the board of education which now admits pupils only at the age of six years should desire to receive them at the age of five years it can properly do so. I believe that kindergartens are good in themselves and that if they cannot be maintained as a part of the public schools system they should be kept up by private philanthropy. This, however, is something of a burden and hence the desire to incorporate kindergarten work in the public schools. The only way this can be done is by an amendment of the constitution fixing the lowest age limit at three or four years. Upon a vote of the people of the state so to amend the constitution the chances would be very much against the amendment.

As I understand the situation, the board of education is greatly pressed to take care of the children legally entitled to enter the schools. Why it should willingly take upon itself an additional burden is a matter which I cannot understand. If an attempt were made I have no doubt the board could be enjoined by law from using any part of the public funds for the education of children under the age of five years.

—A. T. Ankeny,

President State Normal School Board and former member Minneapolis Board of Education.

Dr. Quinby Has Financial Objections

To the Editor of The Journal.

The kindergarten system has many commendable features and it would be presumptious in me to attempt to pick flaws in it or to depreciate it in any way. The teachers in our public schools who have been in a position to note the results of kindergarten work among the little ones are of the opinion that kindergarten children come better equipped for grade work than the children who have not received such training. I would like to see the system continued, but the fact is we have really insufficient money to incorporate kindergarten work as it should be done. The grade scholars are entitled to all the money we can raise and as between the two, the kindergarten must stand aside. The board is sailing close to the wind in a financial way and I do not see how the money can be spared for the work.

—Dr. T. F. Quinby,

President Minneapolis Board of Education.

Luth Jaeger's Distinctions.

To the Editor of The Journal.

I would like to see kindergarten work incorporated in our public school work but I mean kindergartens conducted on true kindergarten principles, without any admixture with the primary departments of our schools. If this cannot be done I think it would be as well to leave them alone. There is a difference between the kindergarten work and that of the primary rooms. In the kindergarten the regular school discipline does not obtain. Children are expected and permitted to do pretty much as they please under the care and influence of their teachers, but there are rules and regulations laid