

What America needs is less puppy patriotism and more potatoes.

Pray for your corn crop, but keep the hoe busy during your supplication.

Man wants but little here below until he sees some other fellow getting more.

The fellow who is not willing to do his bit ought not to be permitted to do his bite.

The American merchant marine at present is our fastest growing infant industry.

England reports a shortage of razor blades, but whiskers look all right on a soldier.

Meanwhile our country does not need us any more than we need our country.

Recalling the "Hot Time" song of 1898, it is suggested that the ukelele is not very warlike.

You can also help your country by not throwing away any food that can possibly be used.

Wearing the flag is a pleasing bit of sentiment; but what are you willing to do for it?

The flag never looks redder or whiter or bluer than when it is unfurled in a worthy cause.

It is just as well to remember that you can't conquer the foe by merely waving the flag at him.

The abled-bodied man who does nothing is more lazy than loyal, and more of a pudd'head than a patriot.

Boys can do their bit by dropping the baseball bat for the garden rake. And think of the joys of pulling weeds!

With the men going away to the war the fishing will have to be left to the unskilled hands of the women.

There will be no bronze tablets for those who are so anxious to prove themselves exempt from military service.

War for an ideal brings home to man the truth that he really has nothing worth owning except his principles.

It is enough to bring tears to the eyes to read that onions are to supplant roses in fashionable conservatories.

War is a bad business, but it needn't be bad for business in this country if everyone will remain calm and keep active.

Well, if eggs do go to a dollar a dozen next winter, as some people fear, there will be a lot of folks that won't follow them.

There is many a dainty little girl in this country whose grandmother did not consider it a disgrace to work in the garden.

Treason may consist not only in giving aid and comfort to America's enemies, but in abusing and hampering America's allies.

"To know how to raise a boy," remarks the Toledo Blade, "it is necessary to have been a boy." This will interest a number of successful mothers.

A Harvard professor says American literature will quicken with the war. It is becoming so quick already that the press can scarcely find space for the output.

The opportunities to volunteer are still so good that no young man need feel the necessity of hastily getting married to avoid the humiliation of the draft.

"We are used to fighting the world," says a German editor. They may suffer the fate of the mule whose owner taught him to get used to going without eating.

Economical housewives have discovered that a simple way to solve a great deal of the valuable potato is to reverse the familiar cookbook formula, "peel and boil," and boil the potato first.

Volunteer gardeners are showing commendable patriotism, but the results might be better if some of them would study the subject of gardening a little more before beginning operations.

Furniture is one article of household use that has not gone up for a number of years, but unfortunately you can't eat the furniture.

Let the schoolmarm teach the young idea how to shoot and Uncle Sam will teach the young finger how to pull the trigger.

There is no need for an undue quantity of boasting. Uncle Sam's purposes can be best achieved by speaking softly, moving fleetly and hitting like a piledriver.

The British in Mesopotamia continue to capture places we never heard of that are several miles from other places we never heard of, also.

The amateur gardener should be warned against that optimism born of ignorance that will plant eggs in the back yard and expect them to grow.

### LABOR STANDARDS BEING RESTORED

#### Warring Countries Seek to Protect Health of Workers and Promote Efficiency.

#### VALUE OF OLD LAWS SHOWN

##### Officials of United States Make Survey of Conditions Abroad With Special Reference to the Child-Labor Situation.

"The experience of war time has only demonstrated the necessity—technical, economic, and even physiological—of the labor laws enacted before the war. In our legislation secured in time of peace we shall find the conditions for a better and more intense production during the war."

These words of M. Albert Thomas, the French minister of munitions, illustrate perfectly the official attitude of both France and England after two years of emergency exemptions for war industries, according to the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor which has just completed a brief review of all available reports on child labor in the warring countries.

In France and England, earlier standards of hours are being restored, not only to protect the health of the workers but for the sheer sake of industrial efficiency, present and future. In Italy in the central committee on industrial mobilization, a movement was under way to raise the age limit for children in industry.

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, in spite of the great armies of men they have sent to the front, have maintained their labor standards with little or no variation. Victoria has slightly increased the amount of overtime which may be permitted to women and children in special cases. On the other hand, Manitoba has reduced its legal overtime. No change whatever in restrictions on woman and child labor is reported from New Zealand.

The Children's bureau sums up as follows the child-labor situation in France and England:

France, after almost two years of war-time exemptions by which children under eighteen were allowed to work at night in special cases, restored the night-work prohibition for girls under eighteen and provided that other night workers should be subject to medical supervision. The reason for this is indicated not only in the statement by M. Thomas, quoted above, but again in the following extract from the French official Bulletin des Usines de Guerre for July 31, 1916:

"With the continuance of the war it becomes necessary not only to find the best possible disposition of the forces available for our war industries, but also to avoid every cause for exhaustion or weakening of the labor employed in our factories. There is a close relation between the conditions in which we place our workers and the improvement or the increase of our war products. For the very sake of the national defense we must conserve all their physical strength for the workers who are responsible for the manufacture of arms and for the output of our factories."

France has now under consideration an education bill which would in effect raise the standard of labor protection in war time. This proposal to establish a system of continuation schools and to require part-time school attendance during working hours by all working children under seventeen years of age has the indorsement of the minister of commerce and of business interests in all parts of the country.

A similar advance has been recommended in England by the Departmental Committee on Education for Juvenile Employment after the war. This committee also advises an effective fourteen-year age limit for required school attendance without the exemptions permitted by the present law. Supplementary estimates for educational purposes have been presented to parliament by the government which look toward a strengthening of adolescent education along the lines suggested by the committee.

Long hours have forced dentists' assistants at Butte, Mont., to realize the necessity for organization, and they have formed the Dental Assistants' union and will apply to the A. F. of L. for a charter.

A permanent federal employment agency has been opened in Boston. Particular efforts will be made to secure men for work in shipyards and Western grain fields.

Union longshoremen have raised wages 10 per cent for the unloading of lumber in the ports of Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo.

Wages have been increased to 25 cents an hour by organized painters and paperhangers in the twin cities—Marquette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich. Trenton (N. J.) Metal Polishers' union has secured wage increases that range from 5 to 15 per cent in the various branches of the industry.

Five per cent of the population of this country earns its living directly or indirectly in the electrical business.

Peat covers about a seventh of the area of Ireland and deposits are estimated to contain 40,000,000 tons of fuel.

### STATE FORCES ALL TO WORK

#### New West Virginia Law Affects All Physically Fit Citizens Between Ages of Sixteen and Sixty.

All physically fit citizens of West Virginia between the ages of sixteen and sixty will have to work at least 36 hours a week under a law passed by both houses of the legislature. Moneyed idlers will be an unknown quantity. Forced employment is the penalty for violation.

The California legislature enlarged the scope of the state workmen's compensation law. The main feature is the inclusion of farmers and farm laborers. Other provisions are: Reduction of the waiting period, before compensation is granted to injured worker, from 14 to 10 days; modification of the term "willful misconduct" so that the workers will be further protected; granting injured workers greater latitude in the choice of physicians; requiring employers who do not take out accident insurance to give proof of assets to meet judgments.

The engineers' strike, which threatened seriously to interfere with the output of munitions and other war materials in England, has been settled through the intervention of Premier Lloyd George. An official announcement said it was agreed that the labor members of the unofficial strike conference should return to their districts and advise the men to return to work immediately and should leave the executive council to conduct negotiations with the government regarding the existing differences.

In one year Toronto metal polishers have raised wages 22 per cent and established a minimum rate of 45 cents an hour; reduced the workday from ten to nine hours, secured the Saturday half holiday in a majority of the shops and made better working conditions possible.

The strike of 300 decorators in potteries in East Liverpool and Wellsville, O., and Chester and Newell, W. Va., was broken when several manufacturers granted the strikers their demand for a 10 per cent wage increase.

The lower house of the Connecticut legislature has defeated a bill that would prevent women and minors from being employed in grinding metal on machines or on buffing work, although it was shown this work breeds disease.

Union labor at Philadelphia has dropped its opposition to non-union men and has appealed to them to help the government mobilize all available mechanics for work at the arsenal and navy yard.

One of the three woman members of the Arizona house introduced a bill in the last session calling for a minimum wage of \$12 a week for women. It passed, with a reduction in amount to \$10.

A minimum wage of 50 per cent of eight hours is provided for in a new working agreement negotiated by Frisco Upholsterers' union with the Furniture and Carpet Trade association.

Cooks and waiters' unions in Springfield, Mass., and vicinity have organized a district council to secure an equal wage scale and to extend the principle of one day in seven.

Proprietors of mills in South Carolina are spending \$1,000,000 a year in the improvement of living and working conditions. South Carolina now has a well enforced child labor law.

Laundry workers in Cheyenne, Wyo., have organized with the aid of local trade unionists, who are determined to secure better conditions for these poorly paid workers.

The United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' International has trebled its membership in the past year. It now has over 12,000 members.

The Japanese government has decided upon an extensive scheme for the development of the sugar industry. Frisco Photo-Engravers' union requests an increase of \$4 per week and a reduction in the hours of labor.

Railway car men in Kansas City, Mo., subscribed for \$100,000 worth of the federal war bonds issued recently.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Typographical union has signed a wage increase agreement with local newspapers.

Seventy-five per cent of the women employed in the German metal trades work ten hours or more a day.

A hand-operated machine to knead the stiffness out of leather has been invented by an Oklahoma man.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has a membership of about 270,000.

Owing to the war women are taking an ever broadening part in operating the railways of France.

Over 1,000,000 women in England have entered all kinds of positions held by men before the war.

Local unions of the Musicians' International in Ontario, Canada, will organize a provincial council.

Thousands of women are taking examinations for the position of taxi drivers in London, England.

Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado and Washington have woman superintendents of public instruction.

Eighty per cent of the munition workers in Great Britain are women.

Union butcher workmen at Denison, Tex., have secured Sunday closing.

Duluth (Minn.) local unions have formed a trade union dry league.

Toledo (O.) painters have a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour.

Frisco street car employees have asked for an eight-hour day.

Baltimore (Md.) union bakers will enforce a nine-hour day.

City Employees of Oakland, Cal., demand an increase in pay.

Cabinetmakers at St. Louis, Mo., will get 40 cents an hour.

### The Believer and His Sin

#### A Study in the First Epistle of John

##### By REV. W. W. KETCHUM

##### Director of Practical Work Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

The First Epistle of John might well be called the Epistle of Assurance, for it tells us certain things that we may know, and how we may know them.

Among other things it sets before us clearly the believer's relation to sin. First, it tells us that his sins are forgiven him. This fundamental fact a soul burdened with the guilt of sin needs to know, and to the believer in the Lord Jesus Christ it is said, "I write unto you, little children, because your sins are forgiven you for his name sake" (2:12).

Perhaps someone reading these words has never had his sins forgiven. He is carrying the burden of his guilt and knows nothing of the joy and peace in believing in the Lord Jesus Christ. To such a one comes the words of Paul, "Be it known unto you therefore, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins: And by him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses" (Acts 13:28-29). It is possible, you see from this, for an unbeliever to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and have at once the forgiveness of sin and to know that his sins are forgiven him.

#### The Way of Cleansing.

Then notice next that this epistle tells us of the provision made for the believer's cleansing from the defilement of sin. This is set before us in the first chapter, seventh verse, where we read, "The blood of Jesus Christ, his Son, cleanseth us from all sin." The word "cleanseth" makes it clear that there is a continual process ever going on in the believer's life by which he is made clean from sin. In two ways God has provided for the believer's cleansing: First, through the blood of Jesus Christ; and, secondly, through his Word. We have the first method mentioned above; the second, when Jesus said to his disciples, "Now are ye clean through the word which I have spoken unto you" and in Ephesians we read of the "washing of the water by the word." The ever-present cleansing, which is the believer's through the blood of Christ, is perpetual in its effect and assures him that before God in Christ he is cleansed. The cleansing by the Word has to do with his daily walk, and in measure as the believer permits the Holy Spirit to apply the Word to his life it cleanses and keeps him from the defilement of sin.

#### Complete Deliverance.

Then we come to the third fact, which tells us how we may be delivered from the power of sin. "These things write I unto you that ye may not sin" (Revised Version 2:1). When we face this truth we face one of the most solemn truths in the Word of God. We may have been afraid of it because we have known certain teaching that has led into grave error, and as a result we draw back when anyone talks about the possibility of the believer not sinning, but what is the significance of this expression "may not sin," if it does not mean that there is for the believer deliverance in this life from the power of sin.

It is very evident from the context that the apostle is not teaching the eradication of sin when he says "may not sin," for he says, "if we say we have no sin (that is the root or principle of sin) we deceive ourselves and the truth is not in us." But in the face of this fact that sin is in us, the apostle says "these things write I unto you that ye may not sin." By this he means the practice of sin, and so he thus sets before us the possibility of the believer being delivered from the practice of sin. Well may we ask, "How?" The answer is, "through Christ."

#### Our Advocate.

But what if we should sin, is there any provision for us? Yes, says the apostle, "if any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous" (2:1). This blessed provision is made not that we may sin, but in case we do sin. Just as the lifeboats are placed on the transatlantic liners not that they may go down, but for use in case they do go down; and so if we fall into sin, the apostle tells us what to do in the words: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (1:9). Our part in the restoration into fellowship is to confess our sin, remembering that before God stands our Advocate who pleads by his presence our case. The ideal, however, for our lives is for us not to practice sin. We are altogether too ready to excuse ourselves on the ground of our sinfulness, and so we set a low standard for our lives. God's ideal for us is that we sin not. Have we made it our ideal for our lives? If so, let us look to the Lord Jesus Christ, who by his divine power is able to overcome sin within us.

#### Second to Be Organized.

With the rumor from Nashville by the adjutant-general, Maj. Charles B. Rogan, U. S. A., will accept the colonelcy of the new Second Tennessee Infantry to be raised, comes the news that interest in the new organization is unusually keen throughout the state. James A. Gleason of Knoxville, former lieutenant-colonel of the third regiment is understood to be slated for lieutenant-colonel of the new regiment.

This means that the new regiment is to be officered only by experienced men.

#### Hold Annual Meeting in July.

Although a formal meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee was held last week, definite action as to the expenditure of the million dollar appropriation recently made by the legislature was deferred. However, President Brown Ayers said that another meeting would be held Thursday, July 12, when the first steps at expending the million dollar fund will be taken.

#### Executive Clemency is Shown.

Gov. Rye has exercised executive clemency in two cases. Herbert Needz was convicted in Davidson county in 1915 of forgery and passing forged paper and sentenced to serve three to 15 years in prison.

The other pardon was to Ellen Watkins, colored, convicted in Davidson county in 1917 of violating the four-mile law.

#### Good Attendance Last Term.

A grand total of 2,545 students enrolled in various departments of the University of Tennessee during the last year is reported by President Brown Ayres in his annual report.

#### Governor Selects Examiners.

Under appointment by Gov. Rye, Dr. S. H. Elliott of Springfield and Dr. H. M. A. Smith of Knoxville are now members of the state board of dental examiners, each to serve for three years.

#### Memphians Fill Up Ranks.

Capt. Allen Groer received a telegram from Capt. Edward McCormack at Memphis, stating that the necessary number had enlisted for the Memphis battery and that they were ready to be examined and mustered in.

### CAR SHORTAGE RELIEVED

#### RAILROAD COMMISSION TAKES ACTION TO RELIEVE CAR SHORTAGE FOR SHIPPERS.

##### Delay of Transportation Companies to Deliver Freight Brings Vigorous Action by State—Commencement at State University is Held.

Nashville.—The Tennessee railroad commission has addressed a communication to all railroad lines in the state, calling attention to the efforts being made by the National Council of Defense to bring about an improvement in the freight car situation in the country. This communication asks the cooperation of these transportation companies in the work and suggests that a remedy advanced by the national council be followed.

The statement of the commission is as follows: "The Tennessee railroad commission gives its unqualified support to the efforts of the commission on car service, a subcommittee of the executive committee, National Council of Defense, in its efforts to secure cooperation between all interests in order to obtain full efficiency of the transportation unit, or freight car, and the shipping public is hereby notified to disregard established trade units and minimum carload weights, various commodities as provided in tariff rules and regulations, and instead load all equipment furnished to the full cubic or carrying capacity and by this method avoid loss of 20 to 25 per cent efficiency which now prevails, thus assisting in relieving the congestion and at the same time releasing more cars for handling the traffic ordered, both by the government and the general shipping public.

Further commissions in the new First Tennessee Field Artillery were approved by Gov. Tom C. Rye as follows: Roy V. Myers, Knoxville, captain of the Knoxville battery; Robert G. Fields, Nashville, first lieutenant in Battery E; Joseph T. Dunlop, Clarksville; first lieutenant in Battery F; Emile Caldwell, Paris, second lieutenant in Battery D.

#### State Examinations Were Held.

An examination for highway engineers, probably the first of its character and certainly the largest ever held in the south, was held in the state capitol by the boards of examiners of the Tennessee highway commission. Under the act passed by the last general assembly, providing for state and national co-operation in highway construction, only engineers who have passed an examination as prescribed by the Tennessee highway commission are eligible for employment on state and national road construction.

That Tennessee may claim another Farragut in the person of Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves of Nashville, now "somewhere at sea" in command of the flotilla of torpede boat destroyers, is the prediction made by friends of the grizzled old seadog who know him and who have watched his career closely. Admiral Gleaves is a Tennessee by the manor born. He has been in charge of the flotilla the last two years.

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### TAKE Tuff's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, buoyancy of body, GOOD DIGESTION.

#### PREVENTION

better than cure. Tuff's Pills if taken in time are not only a remedy for, but will prevent SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases.

### Tuff's Pills

#### DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

### FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2 a bottle delivered. Book 6 free.

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### ODD BRIDGES IN OLD WORLD

#### One of the Most Ancient Structures in That of Croyland, England, Dating From Ninth Century.

Probably no town in the world has such strange bridges as Sringar, the capital of Kashmir, in India. The city is built on the banks of the River Jehlum, which is crossed by many wondrous bridges, fitted with old and dilapidated shops and houses, with balconies and lattice windows. Some of these are very insecure, and look as if they might at any time fall into the river beneath, says London Tit-Bits.

The roofed Kapilbrueck, at Lucerne, is one of the most interesting. It crosses the River Reuss diagonally, and has 112 triangular paintings beneath the roof, recording the heroic deeds of the old Switzers and the sufferings of their patron saints. In the midst of the Kapelbrueck stands an octagonal tower, which formed part of the fortifications of the town in the thirteenth century. The bridge was built in 1333.

One of the most curious and ancient bridges in Europe is that at Croyland, in Lincolnshire, which is supposed to date from the ninth century. No road now passes over and no water under it. It consists of three pointed arches, which meet in the center, and the ascent is so steep that only foot passengers can go over it. Upon the bridge is a seated figure in stone of a robed Saxon king.

#### Fearful Prospect.

"I prophesy that everything you plant this year is going to come up." "Don't say that. I might have to bury my mother-in-law."

#### A Puzzle.

Waitress—Tea or coffee? Johnson—Don't tell me. Let me guess.

Isn't it strange that men who brag always brag about something that doesn't interest you in the least?



### A Wise Move

is to change from coffee to

### POSTUM

before the harm is done.

"There's a Reason"