

SPORTING NEWS

MICHIGAN WINS FROM MINNESOTA

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 19.—The Maize and the Blue floats over the Maroon gold tonight for Michigan by six to nothing captured the western football championship from Minnesota this afternoon.

Two clean-cut forward passes did it. It was in the last quarter. Neither side had been able to shatter the other's defense and the spectators had resigned themselves to a non-score tie game.

It was Michigan's ball in the center of the field. Wells ran out and sent the ball straight to Borleska. This was one of the few successful forward passes of the game and it netted 26 yards.

Michigan lined up quickly. The same play was hardly to be expected so soon, and in exactly the same way. Yet, that was the strategy. Wells ran to the side as before and threw diagonally down the field as before to Borleska.

Michigan now had four yards to go. Wells was hurried against center, but the whole Minnesota team got into defense and stopped the play almost where it had started. The next attack was drop-kicking. Wells found a hole at left tackle and although the enemy fell on him furiously, they were too late. He twisted across the line. Conlin kicked goal.

JAMESTOWN RESULTS

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 19.—With eight good races on the card, the meet at the Jamestown Jockey club track closed today. It was the most successful held at this track. Favorites won in all the races except the last, a mile event. La Belle Agnes, a 20 to 1 shot, won handily.

JAMESTOWN, Nov. 19.—Results.—First race, six furlongs—Boudaga, 2 to 1, won; Cheek, 7 to 5, second; Laughing Eyes, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.45.

Second race, hurdle, two miles—Gun Cotton, 2 to 1, won; Dr. Heard, 3 to 1, second; no third. Time, 4:20.

Third race, handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Blackford, 2 to 1, won; Sandrian, 4 to 1, second; Superstition, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:47.15.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs—Martin W. Littleton, 3 to 5, won; Caspie, 4 to 1, second; Trustee, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:07.

Fifth race, Hunt Club hurdle, mile and three-quarters—Planet, even, won; School Parade, 4 to 1, second; Comet fell. Time, 4:02.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Flying Squirrel, 4 to 1, won; Cooney K., 7 to 2, second; Herpes, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:13.45.

Seventh race, mile—My Gal, 4 to 1, won; Dress Parade, 4 to 1, second; Hazel Thorpe, 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:41.

Eighth race, mile—Labelle Agnes, 20 to 1, won; Duke of the District, 7 to 2, second; Misspillon, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:43.

OAKLAND RESULTS

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 19.—Bubbling Water, the clever daughter of Colonel Wheeler, displayed her class today by winning the Volante handicap in a romp from a good field. The mare was a heavily played favorite and assumed command early and was never headed. Chester Krum took the place from Araxos, which had a stormy journey. Results:

First race, five furlongs—Pawhuska even, won; St. Helier, 30 to 1, second; Osebar, 9 to 2, third. Time, 1:00.25.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Big Stick, 6 to 1, won; Metropolitan, 9 to 5, second; John H. Sweeney, 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:06.35.

Third race, one mile, Volante handicap—Bubbling Water, 4 to 1, won; Chester Krum, 16 to 1, second; Araxos, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:29.25.

Fourth race, one mile and twenty yards—Joy Junior, 5 to 1, won; Hoary, 2 to 1, second; Redcom, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:41.25.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Prosper, 4 to 5, won; Twilight Queen, 5 to 1, second; Belle Kingston, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.15.

LATONIA RESULTS

LATONIA, Ky., Nov. 19.—Markie M., running well, won the stake race of the last day at the Latonia fall meeting. Samarie set the pace and at the finish Markie M. won by three lengths from Bad News.

Wander, an outsider, captured the third from the heavily played favorite M. Cambon, in a drive.

First race, mile and seventy yards—Ed Keck, straight, \$12.80, won; Topland, place, \$2.40, second; Montclair, show, \$2.70, third. Time, 1:13.35.

Second race, handicap, six furlongs—Sidney R., straight, \$6.60, won; Horizon, place, \$5.80, second; McIvor, show, \$3.40, third. Time, 1:13.

Third race, mile and seventy yards—Wander, straight, \$12.60, won; M. Cambon, place, \$3.20, second; Pox Mary, show, \$3.70, third. Time, 1:44.25.

Fourth race, the final stakes, mile and a furlong—Markie M., straight, \$130, won; Bad News, place, \$5.60, second; Samarie, show, \$3.60, third. Time, 1:23.25.

Fifth race, handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Bonnie Kalso, straight, \$8.10, won; Pauntleroy, place, \$3.30, second; Dr. Holzberg, show, \$3.30, third. Time, 1:46.

Sixth race, mile and a furlong—Archie, straight, \$4.70, won; Third Rail, place, \$4.10, second; Queen Marguerite, show, \$2.60, third. Time, 1:53.

NAVY DEFEATS NEW YORK.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 19.—By defeating New York University today the navy closed the season of 1910 as far as games on the local field are concerned. Next week the midshipmen will close

ILLINOIS LOSES TO SYRACUSE.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 19.—The University of Illinois defeated Syracuse today, 3 to 0, completing the final link in a chain of victories. Incidentally, Illinois has not been scored on this season and the final triumph today gave the Illinoisans a strong claim to share with Michigan the western championship.

MISS ELKINS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Miss Katharine Elkins attended the Yale-Harvard football game today as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, whom she has been visiting at Garrison, New York.

BLIND GIRL'S ODD FEAT.

Two young girls, both of them blind, deaf and dumb, astonished their teachers and set educators of the city to wondering a remarkable feat of concentration of mind.

What they did was to transcribe, entirely from memory, Sir Walter Scott's long narrative poem "Marmion," and the transcription they made was so nearly perfect that the principal of the New York institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where the two girls are being educated, pronounced it the most extraordinary instance of continued direction of thought to a given subject that any student ever had exhibited anywhere.

Amusement and incredulity were expressed on the faces of those spectators assembled on the grounds of the institution at Fort Washington avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third street to listen to the commencement exercises of the ninety-first class to be graduated from the school. The principal took advantage of the occasion to show off the two unusual pupils by letting the visitors look over the sixteen pages of typewritten copy Elia Hopkins and Catherine Pedersen had made of the poem a few days before.

The incredulity of the visitors gave way to conviction, but the amazement grew and grew as each one assembled there saw the result of the memory feat and discovered that the entire story was written down, if not word for word, almost line for line, and that not an incident of the original narrative had been omitted or slighted.

At the end of one week, devoting a period daily to it, to communicate "Marmion" to the two girls. Being deprived of the two most important of the nerve senses, seeing and hearing, the poem had to be told them by the principal, one in use in institutions where the blind and deaf are taught.

The method consists of a set of signals tapped on the inside of the "Miss Harrier's" hands by the teacher. Miss Harrier, a graduate of the New York institution for the Deaf and Dumb, told the story to each at the same time tapping with her left fingers on the palm of one girl and with her right fingers on the palm of the other.

It was the double communication and each girl had an equal chance with the other in receiving the signals.

It was the girls' own idea to try to write a long poem from memory, and they chose "Marmion," them selves. That the experiment succeeded far beyond the expectations of the teacher the principal admits, and the almost superhuman achievement has opened up a wide field for conjecture as to what might be accomplished by girls and boys who are possessed of all their senses if they could reach the same high power of mind concentration.—Denver News.

BACK TO THE WEST.

Out in the west, where Gerrit Fort was born and where he obtained the greater part of his railroad experience, there is much rejoicing because of his appointment as general passenger traffic manager of the Union Pacific system.

Among the younger men in the railroad world few are more popular than Mr. Fort, and certainly none has had a wider or more practical experience. Born at Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1865, he left school when he was less than 19 to enter the employ of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids—Northern railway as a minor clerk.

His very beginning of his career began to work his way steadily upward, and within a few years was given a responsible position in the traffic department of the Washab system. Later he was necessary of the Central Passenger association at Chicago, a place which he resigned in 1900 to become assistant passenger agent of the Union Pacific, and seven years later he was made general passenger agent of the New York Central railway.

Mr. Fort's mastery of the passenger traffic work is attested by his success in carrying out President Taft's recent transcontinental trip. It was upon the shoulders of Mr. Fort that the responsibility for the president's tour of the country fell, but he prepared the complicated schedules and carried them out with speed, promptness and safety, and railroad men are still talking about the remarkable resources which he displayed.—The Bookkeeper.

A THOUSAND "BIG BROTHERS."

One of the most helpful movements in the life of the bad boy in New York grew out of a discussion of conditions between Ernest K. Couther and the Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith of the Central Presbyterian church, and took form four years ago in the organization of the "Big Brothers," some twenty young men connected with the church club agreeing to play that part for as many "little brothers" who had been paroled by the children's court. Today there are a thousand of Big Brothers connected with a score of different churches in the city, and a like number of small boys who have been in trouble under their protection. The idea is not to give financial aid except in extreme cases, but to make the "little brother" understand that someone has a real and sympathetic interest in him; and it is almost the universal experience among the young men who are taking part in the movement, be, no matter how vicious a one obtained, he is as clay in the hands of the potter. The Big Brother finds out where the other lives and makes the acquaintance of the family, more often than not in a slum tenement; he is interested in the boy with particular interest who are unnecessarily harsh, he

asks permission to take the boy to a ball game or a theater; he lends him the right kind of books and patronizes the right kind of amusements. A week is set apart for athletic work, the Young Men's Christian association allowing the use of their gymnasium for this purpose. Last summer the Big Brothers established a camp in the country where each of the "little brothers" spent a happy fortnight.—Leslie.

SIXTEEN MILLION AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN

This is a country of equal opportunities, and one of the greatest opportunities that it offers is that of education. Education smooths the way for future success by preparing the individual for efficient service. The advances in education during the past few decades have been remarkable in quality and quantity. A consideration of educational statistics for the past score of years will substantiate this statement as far as measurable progress is concerned. Twenty years ago the number of school teachers in the United States was 272,000, and the number of pupils in the schools was close to 8,000. An enormous increase characterizes the current figures. More than half a million teachers of both sexes are now engaged in instructing millions of scholars. In other words, the magnitude of the American school system is demonstrated by the statement that it has more than doubled in less than a quarter of a century. The educational bill of the United States for the fiscal year ending annual sum of \$350,000,000, as against the approximate sum of \$125,000,000 in 1888. It is interesting to learn that Philadelphia will have nearly as many pupils in its schools next week as there were teachers in all the states and territories two decades ago.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

FRENCH TASTE FOR HORSE-FLESH.

The French are among the most frugal and saving people in the world, and financially France occupies an enviable position among the great nations.

Perhaps the frugality of the lower classes has much to do with the enormous amount of money the Bank of France always has at its command.

The French always save on their table expense, and now the beef, pork and mutton are so dear the consumption of horseflesh has largely increased. During the siege of Paris by the Germans in 1871 the garrison and the citizens cooped up within the walls of the city were reduced to eating horse meat, and much sympathy was expressed for them.

The sympathy was wasted, for they have been eating horseflesh in the gay capital ever since, and the practice has spread to other parts of France. In Paris for horseflesh shops, mainly in the poorer quarters, where horseflesh alone is sold, and the consumption now exceeds 200,000 animals a year.

The butchers report that the increased demand for horseflesh has increased the price of the meat as food as to its cheapness compared with beef, the price of from 10 to 13 cents per pound being a powerful argument to the poor.

The meat would be even cheaper were it not for the duty on imported horses more than a year old. The tax was designed to encourage the breeding of horses in France, but operates against the "hippopotamus" butcher, as the dealers in horse meat are called. An agitation has been started for the removal of the tax on horses destined for slaughter, which is meeting support among the poorer classes.

Horseflesh is also used in Germany to some extent, and in some of the other continental countries. Outside of France it is a popular article of food, and the United American would rather starve than eat it. We may learn economy in due course of time, but not in that way.—Salt Lake Herald-Republican.

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE IN ROM.

Next year's double-barreled international exposition at Rome and Turin is more important than America yet realizes. England, France, Russia, Austria and Japan have all made large contributions to it than the United States. Rome itself is in the midst of many ambitious public works that tend toward the further modernization of the city, and tourist patronage. In the natural course of things, will well the attempt to build a modern American world rather than starve than eat it. We may learn economy in due course of time, but not in that way.—Salt Lake Herald-Republican.

INDIA'S LOWEST CASTE.

By his fellow Hindoo the Mang, one of the lowest of all Indian castes, is not only despised but even feared. He is often written in the Times of India, says: "To be cruel is to be 'Mang-heated,' to fly into a passion may be expressed in Marathe Idiom as having a Mang within one. When on the occasion of an eclipse fears are awakened for the safety of the people or moon it is the Mang whose help is sought. He goes among the people claiming their proprietary gifts, saying: 'Give your gifts that the grasp may be removed. For are not Rahu and Ketu the enemies who live in the evil hands on the heavenly bodies, themselves Mangs?' Similar words to their recognized relation with 'dark' demoniac influences is to be traced the making of offerings to Mang women on passers day and the strange fact that there are few great buildings erected in pre-British days in this part of India that have not—whether they be temples or forts or palaces—Mang victims built into their foundations.

The peculiar place that these popular superstitions have given to the Mang community is seen especially in the ceremonies that are sometimes performed for the removal of disease. Frequently when someone has fallen ill a fosh is consulted and explains the illness as due to the influence of some evil spirit. The one effective prescription in such a case is to call a Mang and give him a dinner. This is not by any means an act of friendship toward a despised community, but has as its object apparently the propitiation of the demoniac power and the removal of the disease from the victim to his proper habitation.

With the more primitive and symmetrical Mangs, which can be paralleled in the folk-lore of many peoples, are employed. Portions of

THE TOMBS OF THE PHAROAHS.

The ignominy displayed by the ancient Egyptians to prevent robbery from breaking into the Pharaohic graves merits admiration from present day engineers, writes Dr. Holscher, chief architect in the Prussian government, in a work he has just published on the sarcophagus of Khafra, the builder of the second Ghizeh pyramid, who reigned in Egypt some 4000 years ago.

The lid of the red granite sarcophagus was dovetailed with minute precision into the receptacle. To prevent the cover from being drawn back, the Egyptian builders bored two holes in the lid at the edge, not showing above. These corresponded exactly with two similar holes, less deep than the other two, sunk in the front of the receptacle. Two copper bolts were then placed in the lid holes, and at the moment the sarcophagus was fully closed the holes met and the bolts dropped in position from the upper holes partly into the lower, thus making it impossible to move the lid.

It must have struck the Egyptian engineers that grave robbers might get at the body by turning the sarcophagus upside down, in which case the bolts would glide back into their original position and permit the lid being drawn out. To prevent this, they filled the lower holes with wax and made the bolts hot. Upon the lid being placed in position the bolts melted their way into the wax, and, being cooled, became so firmly fixed that nothing short of complete destruction could open the royal tomb.

It must have been a herculean lab or to heat the whole edge away, but that is what grave desecrators did, and the wax can still be seen in the bore-holes.—New York Sun.

THE STATES AND WATER POWER

The following is the minority resolution offered in the conservation convention by Judge Short of Fresno, which was voted down by the bureaucrats, who had possession of the works:

"This convention recognizes the rule that the right to the use of water for irrigation and other beneficial uses, including the development of electrical power, must be secured from the states and under state laws, that in all of the public land states, the use of water and its products, including electric power development, thereby, is a public use subject to exercise by the states, and that the control and regulation of the state.

"We therefore recommend that in its dealings with the public lands the federal government shall co-operate with the state to the end that water and electric power generated thereby shall be furnished to consumers at the lowest reasonable rates under regulation provided by the state.

"That the development of irrigation and electrical energy are recognized as great conserving forces, and co-operation should exist between the nation and the states, and the end that the use and development of these sources of production and development shall be encouraged, the cost to the consumer decreased, and the state be enabled to exercise its functions of control and regulation to the best possible advantage."

CARLISLE AND REED.

One day back in 1901 a slender man of medium height walked along the corridor of the third floor of the federal building and turned in at the door of the clerk of the court, Commissioner Shields. Just as he did so a tall, heavy man started to come out and the two bumped. As they rebounded they looked at each other and stopped short with surprised exclamations.

"How are you, Tom?" said the smaller man.

"Howdy do, John?" said the big man.

"I was glad to hear that you had followed my example," returned the first speaker. "All of us country lawyers are now coming to New York to set up sooner or later."

"You've got several years the start of me, John," replied the tall man, dolefully. "Tell me how long do you think it will take a youngster like myself to get started. I get discouraged now and then and several times I've made up my mind to give up the game and go back home."

"Oh, stick it out, Tom," was the rejoinder; "you'll come out all right when people get to know you."

The two men engaged in this banter were G. Carlisle of Kentucky and Thomas B. Reed of Maine. Both former speakers of the national house of representatives and candidates for the presidential nomination at the hands of the parties to which they belonged, they had retired from public life and were practicing law in this city.—New York Evening Post.

Modernization of New York. It may be astonishing news to many people in "the provinces" that New York city is finally to discard street cars drawn by horses. During all the evolutions of greatness through which Manhattan has passed, the horse car has clung to the city and is still a familiar sight, not in some secluded nook or hanging on the outskirts of the big town, but to be seen crossing and recrossing Broadway at the business intersections of that famous thoroughfare. Now comes the announcement that the horse car will be replaced on the cross-town lines with storage battery electric cars. The announcement does not say that all the horse cars will be withdrawn, but the inference is that at last, in this year of grace, 1910, New York, the largest city in the Western hemisphere, is to relegate a system of street car locomotion that is passe in tons like Pumpkintown and Cross Roads village.

New York is to be congratulated. There is no need that explanations be made as to the long delay in horse cars on her streets. It is sufficient to know that the big burr on Manhattan Island is at last to emerge from the stone age and take her place among the up-to-date cities of the country.—Pittsburg Gazette.

MODERNIZATION OF NEW YORK.

At the present time there are in the United States about 160 automobile factories, while in the state of Michigan alone there are between thirty-five and forty. These automobile factories give employment to about 50,000 men, in addition to some 20,000 employed in the manufacture of automobile parts and accessories.

In addition to this the General Motor company has purchased 25,000 acres of ground for the erection of new plant and the employment of about 7,000 men, while the United States Motor company has announced its intention to build a plant for the manufacture of commercial cars which will employ 4,000 men.

In 1909, 114,000 cars were turned out in the United States. These cars range in price from the little runabout at \$485 to the heavy limousine at \$8,000, and no one need go out of Michigan to get what he wants in the automobile line.

It is difficult to realize the great benefit this industry has already brought and will continue to bring to the city of Detroit and the state of Michigan. It has become necessary to build new and larger hotels, which even now are inadequate to care for the thousands of visitors, and what helps the hotels helps all mercantile establishments of whatever nature.

In the matter of workmen's wages it is a well known fact that the ordinary laborer no longer need starve on a miserably small wage, but if he has any ability at all he can earn much more than formerly, and no one need remain unemployed, as the demand for commercial workmen already exceeds the supply. Homes of all descriptions are in great demand and residence property which has long remained vacant is now finding a ready market. In fact, it has already been predicted that within a few years Detroit's population will have reached the million mark and the city become the greatest commercial center of the middle West.—The Bookkeeper.

THE SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.

The 16th annual report of the British Bible society, just published, shows that the total issues for the last year was as follows: Bibles, 843,784; New Testaments, 1,198,226; portions, 4,675,014. Total, 6,720,024.

The marked increase in the issues during the last year is chiefly due to the advance of Christianity in the far east. More than 1,500,000 copies of the Scriptures went to China, 350,000 to Corea and 305,000 to Japan. In India, including Burmah and Ceylon, the circulation rose to 750,000.

In South America 155,000 copies and in Canada 148,000 copies were put into the hands of the people, while 1,115,000 copies were distributed in continental Europe.

In six new languages during the last year. St. Matthew has been published in Ongom, the speech of a powerful Bantu tribe inhabiting the basin of the Gabun river in French Congo. St. Matthew and St. John have been published in Naman, the speech of 40,000 cannibals on the south coast of British New Guinea. For two tribes in New Caledonia St. Mark and St. John are printed in Houailou and St. Mark in Ponerhouen.

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All these six languages were reduced to written form in order that they might become vehicles of the Gospel. For the subjects of the Emperor Menelik a complete New Testament has at last been published in Tigrinya, a Semitic language spoken by 2,000,000 people in the Tigra province of Abyssinia.

In Braille type for the blind new books of the Bible were completed last year in Welsh, Spanish, Italian, Gujarati and two Chinese dialects. The issue of the English Bible in raised Braille has also been completed.

Since its foundation in 1941 the Bible society has issued over 222,000,000 copies of the Scriptures.

WORK.

Some speak today of labor as it were a grievous wrong, and seriously sent, whereby mankind must suffer; they would stir in honest hearts, disquisitions, discontent.

Wrath, quick and fierce, destroying where it may, And rash rebellion, envious to slay. O, brothers! toilers with the hand and brain, To scorn your task will make you men distraught! Wherefore your strength, if not for greater gain? Of all your race, through what your strength has wrought? Though mean your might or pitiful your wage, You are the chosen servants of the age.

the finger nails or, it may be, fragments of hair of the invalid are secretly mixed with the food to be given to the invalid, and before the sugar-water of which he is to partake is given to him the sick man must see his face in it. In this way the evil is supposed to be passed back to where it properly belongs and the disease removed.—Chicago News.

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When a Utah product is better than any similar product from any other state, why not patronize local industry?

Becker's Beer is better than any other beer by actual test—it's pure.

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