

It is becoming positively dangerous to smuggle.

Even in Central America the weather is chilly for some.

Shoveling snow is good exercise. Hire some man who needs the exercise to do it.

Being chief of the Russian secret police is sometimes a life-long job, but not a long-life one.

Appropos of that Boston poets' club organized by an editor there—most editors have a club for poets.

If you have an idea that ten below zero is twice as cold as five below zero, you are entitled to another guess.

First thing you know, churches may try the pay-enter scheme for getting collections. That's how the theaters do it.

Radium is quoted at \$85,000 a pound, in spite of all the new tariff bill has done to reduce the cost of living.

Between divorcing in haste and marrying in haste there does not seem to be a great deal of difference when it comes to repentance.

However, even if the furnace goes out and the cold wind blows under the door and the pipes freeze and all that—there are no flies.

These old-fashioned winters ought to bring with them an adequate supply of old-fashioned knitted wool gloves and warm socks.

The one objection to winter in the east is the long wait one has to undergo between Christmas and the opening of the baseball season.

France, as well as Germany, is to have an airship fleet. In the new century war the only safety for non-combatants will be in cyclone cellars.

One beautiful feature in connection with Uncle Sam's new 14-inch naval gun is the fact that no erratic citizen looking for trouble will be able to carry it in his pistol pocket.

Halley's comet is getting nearer. It is not yet known whether its coming portends war in Europe, Central America or congress. Maybe it will bunch its belligerent hits.

It appears from the dispatches that a few amateur Santa Clauses have shown the usual ill timed and misguided confidence in the ability of cotton batting to withstand the contact of a lighted wax candle.

In view of the brand of weather that has been handed out during the last few weeks "The Good Old Summertime" did not show up as well in the national anthem competition as might naturally have been expected.

The king of Sweden has recently been working as a stevedore for the purpose of finding out how the laborers of his country feel. He has taken a wise course. The quickest and surest way to find out how a laborer feels is to labor for a while.

A large New York dry goods store has opened a department for the sale of goods made by the blind. They include a large catalogue of staple articles ranging from woolen boots and baby socks to rugs and hammocks. The department has opened well and if it proves permanently successful it will afford many blind workers the means of maintaining themselves in comfort by their own labor. The idea is one that with good effect might be put into practice elsewhere.

The American apple at its best has long been recognized as one of the most healthful and appetizing of fruits. It now has a new claim to public favor. An Iowa physician, a prominent member of the National Medical Society, alleges that apple-eating cures the desire for strong drink. Applies themselves have been varied to produce Yder, and the "hard" variety of that beverage has often been regarded as a fairly powerful alcoholic stimulant. But if eating apples is a check upon desire for intoxicants it would seem that bane and antidote are combined in the same product.

The Nautical Gazette contains a description of a 40-foot motor boat which is equipped with a gas producer that furnishes the fuel for its internal combustion engine. During the past season this little craft traveled a little over three thousand miles without failure in a single instance by the producer to provide the fuel necessary to keep the craft in motion. This is evidence of reliability worthy of note, and it is supplemented by a record as to cost that ought to make motor-boat owners think seriously of the gas producer as an improvement upon the dangerous gasoline tank.

The report is going the rounds of the press that a failure of the supply of raw material from which chewing gum is made is threatened. Visions of high prices for the sweetened slabs of solace fit across the brains of millions of chewing gum victims, slaves to the masticatory habit. The thought of a chewing gum famine is appalling. A total failure of the peanut crop could be contemplated with even greater equanimity. It is impossible to conceive the mental and moral results of the cutting off of the supply of gum.

SOME LAWS OF THE KINGDOM

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 30, 1910

Specialty Arranged for This Paper

LEERSON TEXT.—Matt. 5:17-26, 28, 48. Memory verse 41.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."—Matt. 5:48.

TIME.—The summer of A. D. 28, near the middle of Christ's ministry.

PLACE.—The ariditional site is the Horns of Hattin, two or three miles west of the Sea of Galilee.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.—To-day we have a vision into the innermost spirit of the commandments illustrated by a few examples.

The Underlying Principle.—Vs. 17-20. "I think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets," their moral teachings, their promises, all they stood for in the nation, for these were God's teachings through them. All the glory and the hopes of the nation and of the world were built on the law and the prophets. The Pharisees had already accused Jesus of abrogating the law of Moses (Mark 2:24; John 8:16, 18). Jesus denies the accusation in the strongest language.

"Abrogate the law of Moses? Never! You Pharisees have abrogated it by your false interpretations and misapplications. I have come to fulfill it.

18. "For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass away, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass away from the law, till all things be accomplished." Because the moral law is as eternal as natural law. "There is no repealing clause in the New Testament that sets aside the Old Testament."

The Sixth Commandment, Thou Shalt Not Kill—Vs. 21-26. "Ye have heard" in the synagogues and from the teaching of the scribes. Said by better "to." "Thou shalt not kill, 'commit murder,' in danger of the judgment." Not in the commandment, but in accord with the Jewish laws. "The judgment" was the properly constituted authorities. In this case the local court established by the sanhedrin in every town of Palestine (Deut. 16:18) for the trial and punishment of capital crimes.

22. But I. The "I" is emphatic. Say unto you. The court punished after the crime: Jesus would prevent the beginnings that led to the crime.

The Principle Illustrated by the Third Commandment—Vs. 33-37. There are two ways of breaking the command: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain." (1) By not keeping the promise made in God's name; for this dishonors the God whom you pretend to serve. (2) By a careless and trivial use of the name of God and religious things, which cultivates irreverence, diminishes their power over men, and makes them trivial and unreal in the minds of both speaker and hearer.

The Scribes' interpretation of this commandment was: "Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths," with the emphasis on "the Lord."

The Principle Illustrated by the Law of Retaliation—Vs. 38-42. "An eye for an eye." A rule for punishment of offences coming before the civil court, and founded in justice, much more so than the modern system of fines, which favors the rich. This rule is found in the lately discovered Code of Hammurabi (B. C. 2000): "tooth for tooth, eye for eye, limb for limb, son for son," etc.

39. "But I say . . . Resist not evil," or "him that is evil." The Greek can be read either way. Resist not evil by evil, but overcome evil with good.

(1) "Smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also," not literally, for that would be like the rabbi's interpretation, but act in that spirit; exactly as Christ did to the man in the trial who struck him with a rod.

(2) 40. "If any man will," wills to, proposes to sue thee at law, has some quarrel with you or thinks you have wronged him, and wants to go to law about it, and would "take away thy coat let him have thy cloak also."

Let the Fountain and Source of All These Manifestations of the Christian Life—Vs. 43-47. "Ye have heard." It is the common teaching. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor" (Lev. 19:18). Good teaching as far as it went. But it was limited (1) by their definition of "neighbor" as applying to those of their own race and religion, and not extending to all with whom they came in contact; and (2) by their addition of "and hate thine enemy."

The Ideal and the Goal—V. 48. Be ye therefore perfect. The A. V. is better here than the R. V. translation. "Perfect" means complete in every part, having every element of the heavenly character in the fullest degree. The perfect "are those who have reached the goal, have attained maturity." In Eph. 4:13, 14, "perfect" describes full-grown men in contrast with babes. "It is the goal of human excellence," the complete development of being, the embodiment of all the commandments of the whole moral law.

Illustration.—In the Royal gallery at Dresden may be often seen a group of connoisseurs, who sit for hours before a single painting. They walk around those halls whose walls are so eloquent with the triumphs of art, and they come back, and pause again before that one masterpiece. Weeks are spent yearly in the study of that one work of Raphael, with its matchless forms. In our picture gallery of Bible characters we may study many beauties of form and feature, but for the masterpiece we must return continually to our Lord Jesus Christ.—Prof. Austin Phelps in the Still Hour.

Increased Price of Elk Teeth.

"During the last five years the value of elk teeth has more than trebled," said a western traveler at the Frederic, according to the St. Paul Dispatch. "In 1904 you could get any number of fine specimens in Idaho, Montana, Washington and bordering states for \$2.50 apiece. Now you will pay from \$7.50 to \$10, and they are hard to get for even that. The Apache, Sioux, Comanche and Chippewa Indians used to have dozens of them in their possession and traded them for trinkets. But the redskin got wise to their value, and you can buy them from a regular dealer cheaper now than from the Indian. The passing of the elk and the great demand made by the members of the Elk lodge for teeth for emblems have boosted the price."

The traveler related an incident of an Oklahoman who bought a robe covered with elk teeth from a Wichita Indian for \$100. He cut off the teeth and cleaned up \$2,200 on the deal.

A Drama on the Street.

A remarkable coincidence occurred at San Bernardino, Cal., one day lately, whereby a couple about to be divorced were happily brought together again. Mrs. Walter Preston was on her way to the court to secure a divorce against her husband when her little daughter darted in the path of an onrushing motor car. The mother's screams attracted the attention of a man who dashed in front of the machine, seized the little girl and leaped to safety as the automobile shot by. The rescuer proved to be the husband and father. Explanations were soon made, and the two made their way to the attorney's office, where Mrs. Preston tore up the divorce complaint.

A Lesson in Economy.

"I notice you always fling the driver your purse when we take a conveyance," said the heroine of the historical novel. "I do," admitted the hero of the same. "How do you expect to support a wife? Give him the exact legal fare hereafter."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Novice.

Old Lawyer (to young partner)—Did you draw up old Moneybag's will? Young Partner—Yes, sir; and so tight that all the relatives in the world cannot break it. Old Lawyer (with some disgust)—The next time there is a will to be drawn up, I'll do it myself!—New York Sun.

Graphic Variations.

"Civilization," remarked the cannibal king, "promotes some strange ideas."

"To whom do you especially refer?" inquired the missionary. "Among you the ultimate consumer is regarded with sympathy. Here he is considered very lucky."

All Kinds.

"It takes all kinds of people to make a world," said the ready-made philosopher.

"Certainly," answered the plain person; "look at explorers. Some of them excel with mathematical instruments and some with typewriters and picture machines."

Would Surprise Him All Right.

First Girl—I want to give my fiance a surprise for a birthday present. Can't you suggest something? Second Girl—You might tell him your age.

Knowledge Enough.

At the moment of their fall Adam and Eve, being innocent, were used to doing things in an unconscious manner.

That is to say, they didn't Fletcherize. With the result that they failed of getting the full effect of the apple—all the protoids and carbohydrates.

However, in their blind, blundering way, they attained to enough knowledge of good and evil to make them terrible bores to themselves forever after, and to all their descendants likewise unto the present generation.—Puck.

On Time.

"That man spends his life in an endeavor to get people to do things on time."

"That's fine and philanthropic! What does he do for a living?" "Sells book on the installment plan."

His Business.

"You see that man across the street? Well, you can always get cut rates from him for his work."

"What is it?" "Trimming trees and hedges."—Baltimore American.

And Mother Officiates.

Eddie—Do you have morning prayers at your house? Freddie—We have some kind of a service when father gets in.

Occasionally we meet people who spend half their time telling what they are going to do and the other half explaining why they didn't do it.

If you see a fault in others, think of two of your own, and do not add a third one by your hasty judgment.

Interesting Information.

In an interview published in the Kieler Neueste Nachrichten, Grossadmiral von Koster says many interesting things about his visit to New York, among them the following: "In the absence of President Taft, who was away on a trip to the Mexican frontier, the place of honor was taken by the vice-president of the United States, Secretary of State Sherman of New York."

Sorry He Spoke. Mr. Dubbs (with newspaper)—It tells here, my dear, how a progressive New York woman makes her social calls by telephone.

Mrs. Dubbs—Progressive. Huh! She's probably like me, not a decent thing to wear.—Boston Transcript.

Taking No Chances. Griggs—Odd that these doctors can't prescribe for themselves. There's Cuttem just gone to another physician to be treated.

Briggs—That's where he is wise. Cuttem knows how few of his patients recover.

Mistakes Will Happen. Lady (to her sister, a doctor)—There—I cooked a meal for the first time to-day and I made a mess of it.

"Well, dear, never mind; it's nothing. I lost my first patient."

Where Pepys Won Fame. "Who was this fellow Pepys, and what is his claim to fame?"

"His claim to fame is well founded, my friend. He's the man who kept a diary for more than a year."

Happiness in marriage would be more prevalent if a man would handle his wife as tenderly and carefully as he does an old briar pipe.

Don't Weep At The Ice House.

Some people swell up on "emotion" brewed from absolute untruth. It's an old trick of the leaders of the Labor Trust to twist facts and make the "sympathetic ones" weep at the ice house." (That's part of the tale further on.)

Gompers et al sneer at, spit upon and defy our courts, seeking sympathy by falsely telling the people the courts were trying to deprive them of free speech and free press.

Men can speak freely and print opinions freely in this country and no court will object, but they cannot be allowed to print matter as part of a criminal conspiracy to injure and ruin other citizens.

Gompers and his trust associates started out to ruin the Bucks Stove Co., drive its hundreds of workmen out of work and destroy the value of the plant without regard to the fact that hard earned money of men who worked, had been invested there.

The conspirators were told by the courts to stop these vicious "trust" methods, (efforts to break the firm that won't come under trust rule), but instead of stopping they "dare" the courts to punish them and demand new laws to protect them in such destructive and tyrannical acts as they may desire to do. \* \* \* The reason Gompers and his band persisted in trying to ruin the Bucks Stove Works was because the stove company insisted on the right to keep some old employees at work when "de union" ordered them discharged and some of "de gang" put on.

Now let us reverse the conditions and have a look. Suppose the company had ordered the union to dismiss certain men from "their union, and, the demand being refused, should institute a boycott against that union, publish its name in an "unfair list," instruct other manufacturers all over the United States not to buy the labor of that union, have committees call at stores and threaten to boycott if the merchants took anything made by that union. Ticket the factories where members work and slug them on the way home, blow up their houses and wreck the works, and even murder a few members of the boycotted union to teach them they must obey the orders of "organized Capital?"

It would certainly be fair for the company to do these things if lawful for the Labor Trust to do them.

In such a case, under our laws the boycotted union could apply to our courts and the courts would order the company to cease boycotting and trying to ruin these union men. Suppose thereupon the company should sneer at the court and in open defiance continue the unlawful acts in a persistent, carefully laid out plan, purposely intended to ruin the union and force its members into poverty. What a howl would go up from the union demanding that the courts protect them and punish their law-breaking oppressors. Then they would praise the courts and go on earning a living protected from ruin and happy in the knowledge that the people's courts could defend them.

How could any of us receive protection from law-breakers unless the courts have power to, and do punish such men?

The court is placed in position where it must do one thing or the other—punish men who persist in defying its peace orders or go out of service, let anarchy reign, and the more powerful destroy the weaker.

Peaceful citizens sustain the courts as their defenders, whereas thieves, forgers, burglars, crooks of all kinds and violent members of labor unions, hate them and threaten violence if their members are punished for breaking the law. They want the courts to let them go free and at the same time demand punishment for other men "outside de union" when they break the law. \* \* \* Notice the above reference to "violent" members of labor unions. The great majority of the "unheard" union men are peaceable,

upright citizens. The noisy, violent ones get into office and the leaders of the great Labor Trust know how to mass this kind of men, in labor conventions and thus carry out the leaders' schemes, frequently abhorrent to the rank and file; so it was at the late Toronto convention.

The paid delegates would applaud and "resolute" as Gompers wanted, but now and then some of the real workmen insist on being heard, sometimes at the risk of their lives.

Delegate Egan is reported to have said at the Toronto convention: "If the officers of the federation would only adhere to the law we would think a lot more of them."

The Grand Council of the Provincial Workingmen's Ass'n of Canada has declared in favor of severing all connections with unions in the U. S., saying "any union having its seat of Gov't in America, and pretending to be international in its scope, must fight industrial battles according to American methods. Said methods have consequences which are abhorrent to the law-abiding people of Canada involving hunger, misery, riot, bloodshed and murder, all of which might be termed as a result of the practical war now in progress in our fair provinces and directed by foreign emissaries of the United Miners of America."

That is an honest Canadian view of our infamous "Labor Trust."

A few days ago the daily papers printed the following: (By the Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.—Characterizing the attitude of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt proceedings in the courts of the District of Columbia, in connection with the Bucks Stove and range company, as "a willful, premeditated violation of the law," Simon Burns, general master workman of the general assembly, Knights of Labor, has voiced a severe condemnation of these three leaders. Mr. Burns expressed his confidence in courts in general and in those of the District of Columbia in particular.

APPROVED BY DELEGATES. This rebuke by Burns was in his annual report to the general assembly of his organization. He received the hearty approval of the delegates who heard it read at their annual meeting in this city.

"There is no trust or combination of capital in the world," said Mr. Burns, "that violates law oftener than do the trust labor organizations, which resort to more dishonest, unfair and dishonorable methods toward their competitors than any trust or combinations in the country."

Mr. Burns said the action of "these so-called leaders" would be harmful for years to come whenever attempts were made to obtain labor legislation.

"The Labor Digest," a reputable workingman's paper, says, as part of an article entitled "The beginning of the end of Gompersism, many organizations becoming tired of the rule-or-ruin policies which have been enforced by the president of the A. F. of L."

"That he has maintained his leadership for so long a time in the face of his stubborn clinging to policies which the more thoughtful workingmen have seen for years must be abandoned, has been an account partly of the sentimental feeling on the part of the organizations that he ought not to be deposed, and the unwillingness of the men who were mentioned for the place, to accept a nomination in opposition to him. In addition to this, there is no denying the shrewdness of the leader of the A. F. of L., and his political sagacity, which has enabled him to keep a firm grip on the machinery of the organization, and to have his faithful henchmen in the positions where they could do him the most good whenever their services might be needed.

"Further than this, he has never failed, at the last conventions, to have some sensation to spring on the convention at the psychological moment, which would place him in the light of a martyr to the cause of unionism, and

excite a wave of sympathetic enthusiasm for him, which would carry the delegates off their feet, and result in his re-election.

"That his long leadership, and this apparent impossibility to fill his place has gone to his head, and made him imagine that he is much greater a man than he really is, is undoubtedly the case, and accounts for the tactics he has adopted in dealing with questions before congress, where he has unnecessarily antagonized men to whom organized labor must look for recognition of their demands, and where labor measures are often opposed on account of this very antagonism, which would otherwise receive support."

"There is no doubt but what organized labor in this country would be much stronger with a leader who was more in touch with conditions as they actually exist, and who would bring to the front the new policies which organized labor must adopt if it expects to even maintain its present standing, to say nothing of making future progress."

We quote portions of another article, a reprint, from the same labor paper: "Organized labor, through its leaders, must recognize the mistakes of the past if they expect to perpetuate their organizations or to develop the movement which they head. No movement, no organization, no nation can develop beyond the intellects which guide these organizations, and if the leaders are dominated by a selfish motive the organization will become tinged with a spirit of selfishness, which has never appealed to mankind in any walk of life at any time since history began."

"It can be said in extenuation of certain leaders of organized labor that the precarious position which they occupy as leaders has had a tendency to cause them to lose sight of the object behind the organization. The natural instinct in man for power and position is in no small measure responsible for the mistakes of the leaders, not necessarily in labor unions alone, but in every branch of society. This desire for power and leadership and personal aggrandizement causes men who have been earnest and sincere in their efforts in the start to deteriorate into mere politicians whose every act and utterance is tinged with the desire to cater to the baser passions of the working majority in the societies or organizations and this is undoubtedly true when applied to the present leaders of the Federation of Labor. We mention the Federation of Labor particularly in this article, because that organization is the only organization of labor which has yet found itself in direct opposition to the laws of the land. There are other organizations of labor whose leaders have made mistakes, but they have always kept themselves and their organizations within the bounds of the law and respected the rights of every other man in considering the rights of themselves and their constituency; whereas, the motto of the Federation is just the reverse, and unless the leaders conform themselves and their organization in accordance with the laws of the land, the leaders and the organization itself must be disintegrated and pass into history, for in America the common sense of mankind is developed to a greater extent than in any other nation on the earth, and the people, who are the court of last resort in this country, will never allow any system to develop in this country which does not meet with the approval of the majority of the citizens of the country."

"This must have forced itself upon the leaders of the Federation by this time. If it has not, the leaders must be eliminated. The organization which they head has done many meritorious things in times past and the people are always ready and willing to acknowledge the benefits which their efforts have brought to their constituency as a whole, but at the present time labor organizations in general, and the Federation of Labor in particular, stand before the bar of public opinion, having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few. The people are patient and awaiting to

see if the object lesson which they have been forced to give to these leaders is going to be recognized and if they are going to conform themselves and their future work and actions in accordance thereto."

Let the people remember that comment, "The Federation of Labor in particular stands before the bar of public opinion having been convicted of selfishness and a disposition to rule all the people of the country in the interest of the few."

The great 90 per cent of American do not take kindly to the acts of tyranny of these trust leaders oppressing the people, and are demanding that the rules of the Labor Trust and we are treated to the humiliating spectacle of our Congress and even the Chief Executive entertaining these convicted law-breakers and listening with consideration to their insolent demands that the very laws be changed to allow them to safely carry on their plan of gaining control over the affairs of the people.

The sturdy workers of America have come to know the truth about these "martyrs sacrificing themselves in the noble cause of labor" but it's only the hysterical ones who swell up and cry over the aforesaid "heroes," reminding one of the two romantic elderly maids who, weeping copiously, were discovered by the old janitor at Mt. Vernon.

"What is it all you ladies?" "Taking the handkerchief from one swollen red eye, between sobs she said: "Why we have so long revered the memory of George Washington that we feel it a privilege to come here and weep at his tomb."

"Yas'm, yas'm, yo' shore has a desire to express yo' sympathy but yo' are overflown' at de wrong spot, yo' is weepin' at de ice house."

Don't get maudlin about law-breakers who must be punished if the very existence of our people is to be maintained.

If you have any surplus sympathy it can be extended to the honest workers who continue to earn food when threatened and are frequently hurt and sometimes killed before the courts can intervene to protect them.

Now the Labor Trust leaders demand of Congress that the courts be stripped of power to issue injunctions to prevent them from assaulting or perhaps murdering men who dare earn a living when ordered by the Labor Trust to quit work.

Don't weep at the Ice House" and don't permit any set of law-breakers to bully our courts, if your voice and vote can prevent. Be sure and write your Representatives and Senators in Congress asking them not to vote for any measure to prevent the courts from protecting homes, property and persons from attack by paid agents of this great Labor Trust.

Let every reader write, and write now.

Don't sit silent and allow the organized and paid men of this great trust to force Congress to believe they represent the great masses of the American people. Say your say and let your representatives in Congress know that you do not want to be governed under new laws which would empower the Labor Trust leaders with legal right to tell you when to work, Where! For whom! At what price! What to buy! What not to buy! Whom to vote for! How much you shall pay per month in fees to the Labor Trust, etc., etc., etc.

This power is now being demanded by the passage of laws in Congress. Tell your Senators and Representatives plainly that you don't want them to vote for any measure that will allow any set of men either representing Capital or Labor to govern and dictate to the common people, who prefer to be free to go and come, work or not, and vote for whom they please.

Every man's liberty will disappear when the leaders of the great Labor Trust or any other trust can ride rough shod over people and mass their forces to prevent our courts from affording protection.

"There's a Reason." C. W. POST, Battle Creek, Mich.