

Nation Divided Against Nation Masters Divided Against Men Church Divided Against Church

Church and World Brotherhood Must Be Formed to Aid the
Christian Forces In Its Battle With God of War--
Remarkable Plea For Betterment of World
By Rev. Dr. Jefferson.

A remarkable stock-taking of the forces which make for or prevent world-betterment at Christmas of Anno Domini 1913 will be found in the new number of the "Constructive Quarterly." (Oxford University Press, 3s.)

It is not professedly such a stock-taking, but each article is a challenge to the men of today for the condition of the world as it is 1913 years after the message of good-will to men came hurtling through time.

Three Problems.

What do we see?
1. Nations divided against nations
2. Masters divided against men
3. Churches divided against other churches.

There is little need to dwell upon these facts except by way of reconstruction, and the articles in the "Constructive Quarterly" have a hopeful tendency and make for reconstruction and for brotherhood in the three fields of battle which have been named.

The most important article is by Dr. C. E. Jefferson, of New York, on "The Church and World Brotherhood," and is written with much power.

Dr. Jefferson argues that a re-united Christendom may come indirectly by working on a common task of gigantic proportions. He points out the need for international minds to deal with international problems, and declares that the churches will find themselves welded together at the end of the day on which they complete their efforts to build up in the hearts of nations the ideals of brotherhood.

Two Sovereign Problems.

"There are two sovereign problems before the world," says Dr. Jefferson: "the first, How to federate the nations, and the second, How to unite the churches. Both are questions of unification, phases of the vast social problem to which our generation feels specially called."

"Which of these two questions should Christian men consider first? Many say: 'Let us first of all unite the churches. Church division is the source of our weakness, and many a humiliating war.'"

The Only Way.

"In the meantime the nations are coming all the while into closer political and commercial contact, and the problem is urgent. How shall they live together in concord—and good-will? Possibly it may be wise to attack the problem of united humanity first. Who knows but that this may prove to be heaven's way along which we are to move to a re-united Christendom?"

"It may be that the cohorts of Christ's army by engaging in a common task of gigantic proportions can be welded into a compact and conquering whole."

"The uniting power of work is not a speculation, but a demonstrated fact. When all other means have failed, a common labor has often been sufficient to bring estranged bodies of men together. A common baptism of pain works even more mightily toward the same result. War, however horrible, often brings forth by-products which become assets of the race."

Moral Equivalent For War.

"A distinguished philosopher of the nineteenth century went about with his philosophic lantern in search of a moral equivalent of war. He feared the necessity of disuniting and utilizing the rough raw energy of the young men of a nation. He saw that the military virtues no longer called forth on the battlefield must be developed in some other way, and he suggested a strenuous program of nationalized industry."

"The difficulty in all such speculations has been to find a cause which will appeal to the imagination and stir the heart. Young men will never willingly submit themselves to protracted courses of discipline, unless there is something genuinely magnificent to call out their enthusiasm and sustain their will."

"Patriotism, or love of country, has always made good soldiers; religion, or love of God, a good citizen. It is to make still better ones. If a cause sufficiently great can be put into the eye of the Christian people of all lands we shall have taken a long step toward a united Christendom."

"Highway of a Common Enterprise." "Men are saved from many a little-ness and traditional slavery by looking away from themselves. So long as they fix their attention on themselves they accentuate the distempers from which they suffer. If two men are estranged the surest road of reconciliation is not through a patient investigation of all the quarrels of the past, but along the highway of a common enterprise which lays hold on the future. The binding power of responsibility is one of the factors ordained by God in the development of human-kind. Getting under a common load is a sure way of keeping step with those who carry it. Every movement for sound reform illustrates afresh the consolidating power of common activities carried on for the accomplishment of common ends."

"Why Not Agree on a Campaign?" "The universal church should some day agree upon a world-wide campaign for the overthrow of some one colossal world-evil, or for the coronation of some particular Christian principle in the policies of the nations of the world? We never see the church truly unless we see it large. The church is never faithful to her calling unless she has her hands upon a task upon which great human strength is accomplished."

"Already the experiment is in progress on a small scale both in the home and foreign fields. The modern emphasis on social service is a mighty forwarder of Christian union. It is a striking fact that men will work together long before they are willing to worship together. Right here lies a ray of light which may point the way to the solution of the vexing age-long problem of church unity. Men who refuse to partake under the same roof of the bread of life, who hesitate to unite in taking the basin and towel and in imitating the Savior in his acts of loving service."

"Wanted, a New Disposition." "It is not through the broadening of the letter so much as through the enlargement of the spirit that a united church is coming. The need of the hour is a new heart, a new disposition. When our temper is nobler our outlook will be broader, and when our spirit is sweeter our insight will be deeper. Temper and spirit are clearly inseparable. It is when we obey that we get on. Only as we carry the burden which Christ bore is it possible for us to understand God's will. The supreme desideratum of the church in the twentieth century is a world-task, a task difficult enough to tax the entire strength of the whole Christian assembly, and so clearly impossible as to force upon us a supreme venture of faith."

"It is an appalling sight, this world of ours, and when one's eyes rest squarely on it, finding what is missing, the Christian mind to pause and wonder."

"Sown with Camps." "Of all the striking features which Christendom presents today to the student of the non-Christian world, none perhaps is so conspicuous and surprising as its enormous and glittering display of naval and military apparatus. Europe is sown with cathedrals, and from end to end she is a vast military camp. She bristles with church spires, and also with bayonets. Her priests are numbered by the tens of thousands, her soldiers by the millions. Around all her coasts play constantly huge ships of war. On land and water is engaged in target practice. Through the streets of her capitals there march daily battalions of armed men. The insignia of force are everywhere before the eyes. The latest instruments of destruction are pictured from week to week in pictorial magazines, and skillful writers thrill their readers by vivid descriptions of the appalling havoc which these instruments can work. The minds of men, to an amazing extent, are kept on wars past or wars to come, and the air is thick with words of dramatic the world movement of the struggle between Christ and Mars, Christ is down and out; despised and rejected of men; spat upon; nailed up and laughed to scorn; not even allowed the right not to be kicked when he is down."

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the most infamous scandal of Christendom. This is the running sore of the world. It is more heart-breaking than African slavery, or any other tragedy which the non-Christian world can show. It is not a tragedy which is decreasing, but running from bad to worse.

This is the situation. And the question is what shall the church do with it? Is she to look on and deliver which was promised for this and all other scourges, or must the nations look for another? The world's political leaders confess themselves baffled. They have searched in every quarter for a way of deliverance, but no way has been found. The political economists have presented their figures and arguments, but all in vain! Peace congresses have suggested one panacea after another, but all alike have been rejected.

"It is a noteworthy fact that the man in the street searching for a deliverer does not look in the direction of the Christian church. It does not seem to occur to him that in these high and difficult matters the church can be of service. His dreams of emancipation from the armed peace he does not put his trust in pope or cardinals, in patriarchs, archbishops or bishops, in pastors and teachers or Elders. The whole organized body of those who have been baptized into the name of Jesus are brushed aside as a negligible force in humanity's greatest struggle. The church of Jesus Christ is not ordinarily taken into account by those who are most earnestly seeking deliverance from the weight of armaments which lies like a vast incubus on the hearts of the nations is the severest arraignment of the church leaders of Christendom which has been made in the present generation."

"Yet why should the world look confidently to the church as the mightiest of all the forces to be invoked for assistance in ending the galling thrall of armed peace? Christians are in the terms of their calling peace-makers."

What the Church Can Do.

"What then can the church do? It is not for her to chide because of

bygone transgressions, nor to sit in judgment, apportioning among the nations praise and blame. Who made her a judge or a divider over the nations of the earth? It is not her province to make programs, or to determine the size of military and naval budgets, but rather to create the atmosphere in which all such budgets shall shrink, and public officials find it easier to lay out programs which merit Christ's approbation. Militarism will be overthrown not by the smashing of its armaments, but by the growth of a fraternal spirit. "Icebergs melt under the kiss of the sun, and so will armour plate melt under the touch of a spirit made kinder by a fuller knowledge of God in Christ. If war is hell, then armed peace is purgatory, and it is the mission of the church to save the world from both."

Unite! Unite!

"That is a thrilling cry of Karl Marx: 'Proletarians of all lands unite!' But this is a cry more thrilling still: 'Christians of all lands unite!'

In abolishing the appeal to arms! Unite in stopping the wasting of the people's treasure on instruments of blood! Unite in extending in public thought and feeling the bounds of mutual appreciation and goodwill!"

"Nothing is too good or great to hope for if the gospel of Christ is true. God loves and reigns. Christ is His eternal Son. His kingdom shall surely be established on this earth. The church exists to bring humanity to God. It is a heavy load, and the united strengths of the entire apostolic company are needed."

"We cannot agree yet on many points in doctrine and practice, but if we are willing to toll and sacrifice, delivering the world from humanity's most conspicuous and devastating scourge we shall find at the end of the day that in our efforts to build up in the hearts of nations the ideals of brotherhood, our own hearts have been wondrously sweetened and enlarged, and that we have brought the great day nearer when around the earth there shall be one flock under one Shepherd."

New Arctic Land Claimed By Russian Columbus

It seems somewhat incredible that in these days there is still room for a "Christopher Columbus." It would appear, however, that there is much land yet to be discovered, and the men of the Columbus type are ever to be found ready to go out in search of new continents and to claim them for their country.

This has been only just recently brought home to us by the Russian expedition which discovered a vast country in the Arctic and has since named it Nicholas Second Land.

But a short time ago we were told that strange land, "moving with milk and honey," as it were, had been discovered in these far northern regions, and further information of a reliable nature has been awaited with great interest by the world at large.

The discovery of the vast territory which is now claimed by Russia is, however, simply an incident in the economic development of the Russian Empire. Very few people are aware of the astounding extent and the enormous potential resources of Arctic Russia. Its area extends half way around the world through 180 degrees of longitude—while the distance across it exceeds by many hundred miles that from the northernmost point of North America to the Isthmus of Panama.

The survey of these remote regions was but one of the many progressive improvements for Russia initiated by the autocratic character, Peter the Great. Planned in his last years, this most extended of geographic surveys ever attempted was known as the Great Northern Expedition. It lasted 27 years from 1733 to 1742. Its results gave fame to Bering, to Muraviev, to the Lapteffs, to Pronschischef and others. In later days they were followed by Kotzebue, Wrangel, Anjou and Sannikov.

Early in July, 1913, in accordance with these same ancient designs, the ice-breakers Valgaitz and Taimyr left Archangel to prosecute the surveys and to renew their efforts to round Cape Chelyuskin and return to St. Petersburg through the Kara Sea.

Took Possession of New Land. The expedition was under command of General Sergieff, Imperial Russian Navy, who was incapacitated by a stroke of apoplexy. Lieutenant Wilkitzky, Imperial Navy, succeeding the command, made a running survey of the Asiatic coast from the Kolyma River, latitude 70 degrees north, longitude 160 degrees east, to Cape Chelyuskin. It is the first time that this voyage has been visited by a ship coming from the eastward. Wilkitzky's hopes of completing the circumnavigation of Asia were destroyed in longitude 96 degrees east, where he found a narrow, impassable barrier of solid ice.

As the sea was open to the north he decided to explore this unknown area of the Siberian Ocean. To his surprise he found a series of high peaks, the summits of a new land, in latitude 81 degrees north, longitude 100 degrees east, he landed, took the Russian imperial colors, hoisted them on the summit of the land, in the name of the Czar, and named it Nicholas Second Land.

Wilkitzky followed the land northward, finding which must be northwesterly trend. In latitude 81 degrees north, longitude 96 degrees east, he found a pack of solid ice which forbade further progress, though the land reached as far as eye could see. Retracing his course, the southern extremity of the new land was found in latitude 79 degrees north, longitude 104 degrees east, whence the coast took a trend to the northeast. The land is thus known to extend through more than two degrees of latitude, with a coastline of nearly 200 miles.

While data to that effect are lacking, it is probable that Nicholas Second Land consists of a number of closely lying islands, rising to Franz Joseph Land. Its high, abrupt cliffs, and many isolated peaks seem to sustain Wilkitzky's opinion that it may be of volcanic formation. Despite the fact that vegetation was scant at the

landing place, the land evidently abounds in Arctic game. Traces of reindeer were visible, polar bears were seen, and bird life was abundant. Off shore many walrus were seen. The large collection made by the Russian officers of specimens relating to the geology, the fauna and the flora will throw much light on its physical conditions.

The existence of Nicholas Second Land has the effect of extending to the northeast the area of Kara Sea from 250 to 300 miles. With its shifting fields of ice thus bounded and restricted, a northern route to Siberia is shown to be impracticable, and the along-shore route is indicated as the only promising one.

Found Baron Toll's Records. In the way of general knowledge it is evident that the continental shelf of Asia is broader than has been generally supposed, being from 300 to 350 miles or more in width.

When forced from the southern shores of Nicholas Second Land by the ice-pack, Wilkitzky found the ocean to the east quite free. He steamed easily along the seventy-ninth parallel through the sea where De Long and his gallant companions drifted for months, ice-beset until the Jeanette sank.

Some additions and corrections were made in the number and position of the De Long Islands. Most important was the discovery by Wilkitzky on Bennett Islands of the diaries and records of Baron Toll. This Russian explorer visited this island by sledge in 1892 and doubtless perished on his attempted return journey to Kotenoi Island.

The scientific world will await with interest the last message of this intrepid Russian scientist, who gave his life to advance geographic knowledge of Russian dominions. It is a happy coincidence that this very year a memorial tablet to Baron Toll is in process of installation on Kotenoi Island.

CURRENCY BILL'S FATHER USED TO BE A PRINTER

CART GLASS

Representative from Virginia, author of the currency bill, is an editor at home. He started his career in newspaperdom as a printer.

RUSSIA USES SILENCE

Continued From Page Seventeen.

And the time was so slow, so slow. It was the evening of the 24th December, 1901. The gendarme came in. "Come, dress yourself. We are going to send you away."

"Where to?"

"Home."

"Go on; do not joke with me. Who told you? I am sure they are sending me to another prison."

However, I dressed, left my books with

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives are different in that they do not gripe, purge nor cause nausea, nor does continued use lessen their effectiveness. You can always depend on them.

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THE ONLY FOOD proved to have a Body-Building Power of ten to twenty times the amount taken.

SISTER: READ MY FREE OFFER.

I am a woman. I know a woman's trials. I know her need of sympathy and help. If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, and feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me of your troubles. I will send you a free trial of a home treatment suited to your needs, with references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by its use. I want to tell you all about this successful method of home treatment for yourself, my reader, for your daughter, your sister, or your mother. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home at trifling cost, and without aid from anyone. Men cannot understand women's sufferings; what we women know from experience. I will explain the surgeon's knife by means of a simple home treatment which speedily and effectively cures green sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women, and restores to them health and happiness. Tell me if you are weary of your present condition, and if you wish to continue, it costs only a few cents a week to do so, and it does not interfere with your daily work. It is health worth asking for. Then accept my generous offer, write for the free treatment suited to your needs, and I will send it in plain wrapper by return mail. To save time you can cut out this offer, mark the places that tell your feelings, and return to me. Write and ask for the free treatment to-day, at your own risk. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 12, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

BIG CARTAGE COMPANY RECOMMENDS

MOLASSINE MEAL

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Cartage Agents for
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Dear Sirs:—I have much pleasure in recommending your "MOLASSINE MEAL" which has been used by this Company for several years with good results.
Yours truly, (Signed) G. E. BELCOURT, General Manager

ROYAL WARRANT This Company owns and uses such a large number of Horses that the feeding becomes a very important feature with them. "MOLASSINE MEAL" will do as much for your horses—try it.

Put up in bags containing 100 lbs. Get it at your Dealers or write us directly.

MOLASSINE Co. OF CANADA, LIMITED
509 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, QUEBEC

them to be used in their library, and bidding my warden good-by, I went out. In the lower hall, I met the sergeant. "Are you going home? Well, he good, and I hope you will never come back here." In a few minutes I was breathing the fresh air. I could not believe it, but it was a fact—I was free. I never went back to the "fourteenth" Number, but many a time I wished I could be there. This prison was heaven to the others I have been confined in often on a short time of liberation.

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