

come all the way from California to see him, and many people will be disappointed when I return and say that I have not seen him." Then he told how he had lived in the mountains shut off from most things, but in some way the Swami's writings had reached him and he had crossed the continent that he might learn more about this inward life of which he taught. Fortunately the third Swami was in Cambridge at the time and the questioner had a long evening's interview with him about this philosophy, which had given him and his friends a new hope, a new something to live for.

"What these people want is Quakerism," said the young Friend who heard the above story. And certainly it is. Have we not been hiding our light under a bushel that we have failed to let the people in our own country see it? "What we want is more great teachers, more devoted men and women of education who can put before the world this philosophy as well-known to us as it is to the Vedantist," said the young Friend. "No," said her companion, "it is a greater belief in our own principle which is needed. We do not have enough faith in it ourselves to make us want to teach it to other people."

Both were right. We need a firmer belief in this philosophy of the inner life, and then more people who are able to put it before the world. We need to believe more fully that we are our brother's keeper, and that what is good for us to live by is good for him.

We are to blame if we fail to do all in our power to spread the knowledge of what to us is the true light, and our small meetings and closed meeting houses stand as our accusers.

TO FIRST-DAY SCHOOL WORKERS.

In order that each of the schools of the New York Yearly Meeting's First-day School Association may have the opportunity to profit by the experience of all the rest, it is proposed

to establish on a small scale a Bureau of Mutual Helpfulness, that shall circulate suggestions of helps for teachers, and shall supply, as far as possible, any information that may be asked for by superintendents or teachers.

With this end in view we ask you to help us. If you find an article that makes a basis for a good talk by the Superintendent, if you have a satisfactory form of exercise either for the general assembly or for any of the classes; if you have books, poems or papers that have been suggestive or otherwise helpful; or if you have anything else good, let us know about it, and we will spread the knowledge of it.

On the other hand, if you need help in any line of work connected with the First-day School, we shall be glad to forward whatever we may have gathered that will be useful.

Each teacher may do something to help the rest, and there is no school that may not gain life and vigor by an exchange of experiences.

Your co operation is earnestly requested by the Committee. Correspondence may be addressed to

ESTHER H. CORNELL,
307 Sixth Ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Until 9th mo. 15th, please address
Central Valley, Orange Co., N. Y.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

A paper written by James G. Engle, for the Mickleton Young Friends' Association, held 12 mo. 11th 1897.

In the beginning of history, all government was by physical strength, and he whose arm was strongest in the battle and whose foot was swiftest in the chase was chief of his people. If any man aspired to be chief, he must first meet the old chief in single combat, and if the new aspirant won he was at once proclaimed chief and the former leader stripped of authority. If however, he was defeated, he was disgraced in the eyes of the people, as one who esteemed himself greater than he was; and the old chief again ac-