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Who Bides His Time

Who bides his time, and day by day
Faces defeat full patiently,
And lifts a mirthful roundelay,
However poor his fortunes be,—
He will not fail in any qualm
Of poverty—the paltry dime
It will grow golden in his palm,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time—he tastes the sweet
Of honey in the saltiest tear;
And though he fares with slowest feet,
Joy rugs to meet him, drawing near;
The birds are heralds of his cause;
And, like the never-ending rhyme,
The roadsides bloom in his applause,
Who bides his time.

Who bides his time and fevers not
In the hot race that none achieves,
Shall wear cool-wreathen laurel wrought,
With crimson berries in the leaves;
And he shall reign a goodly king,
And sway his hand o'er every clime,
With peace writ on his signet-ring,
Who bides his time.

James Whitcomb Riley.



The All-British Square.—Recently while waiting for an East-bound train at a station in Saskatchewan a party of eminent British journalists had a novel experience. A piece of summer fallow close by the station was being plowed. Eager to have a try at Canadian farm work nearly all the journalists took a turn at holding the plow. The land thus turned over has been called the All-British Square.



Thirty Years' Progress.—The Pioneer furnishes some very interesting and encouraging figures showing the progress made by the prohibition movement during the past thirty years. In 1875 the number of liquor licenses was 6185, in 1905 the number was only 2591 although the population was very much larger. If this rate of reduction can be kept up for a few years longer, the liquor traffic will about reach the vanishing point.



Stamp It Out.—In his speech at the opening of the new Free Hospital for Consumptives, near Toronto, Earl Grey said: "Scientists have laid it down that consumption can be removed from the land as completely as leprosy has. If that is true it is a standing reproach to Governments and individuals that more care is not taken by the people to free our country from the curse of consumption." There are many evidences of awakened interest in this important matter.

Influence of Christianity.—In Japan there is a national law forbidding schoolboys to smoke tobacco. The bill for this law was introduced into their Parliament by a member who is a Methodist, and one of the chief influences that carried it through was a tract on the evils of alcohol and tobacco written by an American missionary. This is another of the thousand accumulating influences of Christianity in Japan.



A Hopeful Sign.—After noting that more than half of the United States is now under some kind of prohibitive law as concerns the sale of liquors, *The Wine and Spirit Circular* says: "If there is one thing that seems settled beyond question, it is that the retail liquor trade of this country must either mend its ways materially or be prohibited in all places save the business or tenderloin precincts of our larger cities." When the liquor trade proposes to reform the saloon, there is encouragement for temperance workers.



"The Greatest Black-leg."—The Governor-General, in his address at the opening of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, insisted on the importance of fruit-growers and others dealing squarely with their customers as to the quality of produce. He declared that the greatest black-leg was the man who brought discredit on his country by selling inferior goods while representing them to be first-class. The Earl is right. The fellow who fills his barrel with trashy apples, covering them with a layer of choice fruit and labelling the barrel "first-class" ought to be sent to jail. If this were done in a few cases it would do much to reduce the evil.



An Egyptian Mummy To-morrow.—"No more important field lies open before the Church," says the *Epworth Herald*, "than that of the work among the young people. The Church cannot afford to be careless or indifferent here. The best thought, the highest consecration, and the most persistent energy must be given to the development of the resources of the Church as they are found among our young people. If one method of development will not produce the desired results, then another must be employed. For it must be apparent to all that the hope of the Church lies in the young people. Develop them in efficiency to-day and they will be ready to do whatever to-morrow may demand of the Church. But neglect and ignore them to-day, and the Church will be as useless as an Egyptian mummy to-morrow."

The Railways and the Sabbath.

Some of the railways declare that it is quite impossible to get along without a good deal of Sunday work, as they cannot handle all the business that presents itself in six days of the week. It is probably true that the business cannot be attended to satisfactorily with the present facilities. There is, however, another remedy for the difficulty, other than working on Sunday, which does not seem to have suggested itself to the railway directors. Let the plant be improved, better locomotives and more cars be built, more men employed, and no doubt everything that needs to be done can be attended to without breaking the Sabbath in a wholesale way. A railway that is notorious for its want of equipment, for its rattle-trap engines and poor cars should not seek to excuse itself for a breach of the Lord's Day Act by pleading the necessity of working seven days a week.



An Eminent Public Man.—We have pleasure in presenting on our front page this month a photograph of Mr. John Charlton, who has for so many years been a prominent figure in Dominion politics. He has always been found on the right side on questions relating to public and private morals, and is responsible for a good deal of very useful legislation in the "House." Mr. Charlton has recently published a volume of his addresses and lectures, which include several of the great speeches which he delivered in the House of Commons on important subjects. One of the addresses, on "Conditions of Success in Life," is so appropriate to young people, and contains so many good things, that it is reproduced in this issue. John Charlton is himself a fine example of the successful man. He was born in 1829 in the State of New York, but at the age of 20 came to Canada, where he has ever since resided. In 1853 he went to Lynedoch, Ontario, and started the first general store there, but soon after went into the lumbering business, in which he has done well. In 1872 he first entered the political field as representative in the House of Commons for North Norfolk. This riding he continued to represent till 1904, when ill-health necessitated retirement. He was also a member of the Joint High Commission which met first at Quebec in August, 1898, and in November at Washington.



Fine Increase.—An increase in population of more than a million in six years, is Canada's record since 1900. On the first of April of this year, the census and statistics departments at Ottawa placed the population of the Dominion at 6,509,900, as against 5,371,315 in 1900.