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London, Ont., Saturday, March 26.

THE UNENDING LIFE.

Someone has said that a seed is
the mightiest thing in nature. With
an upward-driving force it enfolds
a plasmic germ capable of reproducing
itself a hundred or a thousand fold.

An old German noble's grave was
once covered with stone slabs and
iron clamps inscribed, "Sealed for
all time; must never be opened."
But a little seed penetrated a crev-
ice, sprouted, and grew into a tree,
whose roots burst the long-closed
tomb. Life was mightier than the
seal of death. And so the Easter fes-
tival signifies the Resurrection of
the world's Redeemer, which un-
barred the sepulchre of despair, an-
swered the heart-cry of Job: "If a
man die shall he live again," and
substitutes for the haunting dread of
a "dead face stranded on the shore
of time," a glorious hope of peren-
nial existence perfected in grace and
growth.

Of John Knox it has been said he
was born in 1505, and behold he liv-
eth and abideth for ever. By their
influence, lives are eternal for good
or ill. But in some form or other,
the instinct or conception of immor-
tality is universal. Linked with the
desire to be remembered, it doubt-
less inspired pyramid builders and
embalmers nearly fifty centuries
ago. At its very best and greatest,
the incompleteness of human life and
its trials call for a compensating
feature where the highest aspirations
and capacities can be realized. With-
out the Resurrection, Paul saw no
advantage in having fought with
beasts at Ephesus. Better eat, drink
and die. But to the Christian death
is abolished, and a glorified, spiri-
tual body, without hampering limi-
tations, provides the facilities to ex-
perience truth and beauty, to know the
Divine as we are already known to
Him, and to be like Him, seeing Him
face to face. The glorified body is a
mystery. Paul saw that clearly. Be-
yond the clue of revelation, the
origin of life itself is an unsolved
enigma. Even so is the distribution
of color in a pansy.

When a perverted obtuseness be-
times fails to recognize in Christiani-
ty the fountain-head of the amaz-
ing benefactions of nineteen cen-
turies accumulating to humanity,
little wonder if the sublime signifi-
cance of the Resurrection should
also be unperceived. It is to the
Christian system that this doubly
blessed hope peculiarly belongs. "I
Am the Resurrection and the Life."
Life and immortality are brought to
light in the Gospel, not in any dark
room seance with its abandonment
of faith. Being the author of life
Christ alone can adequately disclose
it. The Gospel postulates the end-
lessness of existence and assures the
redeemed personality, accepting its
provisions, a glorious culmination of
which the Risen Christ of the New
Testament is the type. In its full-
bodied rounding out of the work of
Divine Redemption, the Lord's
Resurrection has been defined as
the consummation of a process by
which humanity reaches the per-
fection originally intended by its
great Author. It is the keystone of
a supernatural arch.

His Resurrection being an indis-
putably attested fact of religious his-
tory, it centred an immovable faith
and an essential source of strength
to the church, with whose whole his-
tory it is bound up. "The Lord is
risen" was a common salutation of
the early Christians, and inscriptions
dug out of their burial places in the
catacombs at Rome testify to a glo-
rious confidence in their own resur-
rection. By repeated prediction
Christ asked all upon His rising
again. The challenge was widely
known to His foes, who invoked
every power to frustrate the event,
but failed. The fact at once molded
the life, terminology, and, soon, such
observances as the Lord's Day and
Easter observances of the church. Dr.
William Milligan of Aberdeen Uni-
versity, in his masterly treatise upon

this subject, observes that to have a
convincing message the church must
yet keep the Risen and Living Christ
clearly in her mind. The Lord did
not assume in union with His own,
the human form and nature for
thirty and three years only, but
for ever. The power to lay down and
to resume His life was demonstrat-
ed. Without that glorious demonstra-
tion His purpose was incomplete.
Pardon of sin, redemption and
reconciliation are of the Cross, but
Salvation includes life, and that pre-
sumes the Resurrection triumphs
over death. It invested Him with a
glorified body when love had reached
its highest intensity so that He be-
came a perfected Representative of
humanity in the Father's Presence.
It crowned all His travail, agony and
death. Though rejected of men and
crucified, the Resurrection attested
God's approbation of the mediatorial
work. It established the doctrine of
the union between the Risen Lord
and His people, thus becoming the
foundation of spiritual life. The
heavenly citizenship to be begun on
earth has its source in communion
with the Risen Christ. The brief
present is therefore preparatory to
the Believer's Resurrection life, in
which the Divine and human search
for each other is fully satisfied. East-
er Day, which has radiated the
centuries since the morning of the
empty tomb, is to remind the church
of her supreme obligation to witness
the Risen Lord to the world with
such unity of spirit and faithfulness
that she may truly become instru-
mental in the healing of the nations.

AN UNEMPLOYMENT SUG-
GESTION.

A remedy for the unemployment
which occurs every winter, and
which was particularly prevalent
this year, has been suggested by
J. W. McCollum. As city relief
officer he undoubtedly was in closer
touch with the situation this year
than almost anyone else. His sug-
gestion is that the factories and
other institutions employing large
bodies of men end their fiscal year
in midsummer, instead of December.
At the end of the year many plants
close down for the purpose of taking
stock and refitting. The unemploy-
ment resulting from this comes at
the very worst time of the year.
Commodities are at their highest
prices. Fuel, food and garments are
needed in larger quantities than in
the summer. The fuel, in particular,
is a large item.

In addition to being faced with
these heavy expenses, the man out
of employment is forced into idleness.
There are few odd jobs he
can do around his home in mid-
winter, and there are fewer oppor-
tunities of getting work of some
kind to tide him over the slack
period at his regular place of em-
ployment. As a result the men be-
come dissatisfied and develop a
more or less Bolshevik attitude.
Mr. McCollum claims.

To remedy this he suggests that
the stocktaking and refitting be
done at the end of July. The men
out of employment at that time
would not be so likely to suffer hard-
ships as in the winter. Many of
them would be glad to get a few
days enjoying them. They could take
advantage of the dull spell to work
in their gardens or do other odd jobs
around their homes, and would not
likely experience much difficulty in
getting temporary employment of
some kind.

The harvest fields (in particular
would be open to them. Those who
had some slight experience in farm
work could easily get temporary em-
ployment on the farms in the vicinity
of the city. Not only would this
benefit them, but would also make
it possible for the farmers to plant
larger crops, as they would be as-
sured of help in harvesting.

LETTERS

TEMPTING HOLD-UP MEN.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The crudity of the antique methods,
to say nothing of the element of risk
of loss by dropping, or robbery of his
master's mule, was demonstrated last
night at the corner of Richmond and
Dundas streets when the box was being
cleared at 10 o'clock. The "ancient
years" wagon and old Dobbin was lined
up on the west side of the street, and
the driver-collector left it with its valu-
able contents while he crossed to the
mail-box on the east side of the street
three times to gather up the parcels
from it, and carried them in his arms "a
la bundle of froward" fashion. This
style of procedure certainly could be
improved upon, one would think. Why
not a large mail-bag be provided to put
the whole clearance in at one time, and
a different and safer vehicle with locked
doors for its security when left by the
collector?

In these days, when hold-ups are as
common as can be, the Government's
policy of making things entrusted to them as safe
as it is reasonably possible.

The drowning fatality at Wellington
street bridge might have had a different
ending if life buoys and ropes were
stationed at all the bridges and
open spots along the river banks, as in
England. This was suggested some
years ago, but ignored as impracticable
or too costly. Why the slogan, "Safety
First," if we put "Excuse First?"

RAYMOND SMITH.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I have been much interested by the
article on Christian Science written
by D. Stewart and published in The Ad-
vertiser of March 15. Having devoted
considerable time to the study of
Christian Science, according to Mrs.
Bddy, I want to say that I agree with
D. Stewart's letter in part. Mr. Allan
is in my humble opinion, greatly in-
error when he informs the public that
"Christian Science (according to Mrs.
Bddy) is neither more nor less than
the restoration in this age of the
original Christianity of the Christian
religion." In her key to the Scriptures,
Mrs. Bddy says: "Man is incapable
of sin, sickness and death. Mrs.
Bddy must be in error, because St.
Paul has stated most emphatically that
come short of the glory of God."
On the other hand, D. Stewart is
unfortunate in the use of some figurative
language, as for instance: "We cannot
put the new wine of twentieth cen-
tury knowledge into the cracked
and smoked wine-skins of the first
century of our era." Then he informs
us that the church "has been enabled
to discard the crutches of superstition
and depend upon modern sani-
tation and expert medical and surgi-
cal knowledge." While some good
people reject all medical aid, D. Stew-
art seems to go to the other extreme
and would have us believe that God no
longer heals the sick in answer to
prayer and without the aid of expert
medical and surgical knowledge. These
two extremes meet in the golden mean,
according to which weak and suffer-
ing humanity is receiving help from
God, both with and without medi-
cal aid. Health is certainly good and
must, therefore, be from God, for
every good gift and every perfect gift
is from above and cometh down from
the Father of lights." The science
which is genuine and not the science
falsely so-called, is what all
Christians should accept and practice.

MOSES H. CLEMENS.

R. R. No. 1, Beecher,
Lambton County, Ont.

BAPTISTS AND UNION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The heavy type caption of your
report of the Baptist Federation
Conference—"Baptists look for Perse-
cution from Unionist Churches"—looks
like a case of much ado about nothing.
In my very few and almost impromptu
remarks I did not say, as reported,
that Baptists could "see no phasos on
which they could unite with other
denominations." I did say that "no basis
for union had been proposed, as yet,
which Baptists could accept."
If I used the word "persecution," and
my memory is not at all clear that I
did, the use was unfortunate. My
words were to the effect that Baptists,
if they stood alone, must be ready for
the disapproval and, in some cases, the
opposition of those who might be
then as standing in the way of pro-
gress.

N. S. McKECHNIE.

ESPERANTO AND SPELLING.

Readers of your issue of the 22nd were
informed by someone unnamed that Es-
peranto, the study of which it is pro-
posed to make compulsory in the schools
of some of the European countries, has
been on account of being a composite
of the root-words of several languages, be-
come a universal medium of communica-
tion. One eminent Frenchman, in a
speech advocating the compulsion, re-
ferred to it as the "new Esperanto."
In a week. There have been interna-
tional conferences held recently in which
the proceedings were conducted in Es-
peranto. The language is said to be in
considerable part in this speech.

Any alert student can learn the gram-
mar and spelling of Esperanto in an
hour, and with a pocket dictionary two
persons can understand a word of
each other's native tongue can con-
verse in writing, if not orally. I have
examined the proof of this statement.
The contributor whom your reporter
quotes states that the Esperanto lan-
guage is more or less understood in
two-thirds of the world. No doubt he
means the fraction of the world's popu-
lation that speaks English. The Eng-
lish is not now spoken in any country.
Unfortunately statistics are against him.
The fraction of the world's population
that speaks English is nearer one-
seventh than two-thirds of the world's
population. Indeed, more than half
the people who speak it live on this
continent, north of Mexico.

Further, the English language is spread-
ing more rapidly than any other. Lord Bryce,
in his speech in London in January,
1920, after his return from a trip to the
Orient, enlarged on his conviction that
English will in a few years become the
general language of trade and commerce
in spite of the enormous handicap of
its anomalous spelling, and he further
averred his belief that if its spelling
could be cured it would not only be-
come the language of the commerce of
the world, but would make rapid head-
way in becoming the universal lan-
guage of mankind.

It is not, so much to correct
your contributor as to endorse his
statement of the regrettable fact that
improvement of English spelling does
not make more rapid progress. The
masses seem to cherish the experience
of the spelling which they have learned
with so much difficulty as one might
cherish an enormous war on his part
to give him distinction. Since Chinese
spelling has been reformed English spell-
ing is now said by philologists to be the
worst spelled language in the world.
The spoken language tends to improve,
but its spelling is like a grand-
father's coat would fit a boy in his
teens. The cosmopolitanism of the
American and Canadian West offers
hope. Of the American universities and
colleges 50 per cent accept the spellings
of the simplified spelling board. The
day will come when English-speaking
children will learn to spell with cheer
instead of tears in weeks instead of
years.

JOHN DEARNESS.

OTHERS' VIEWS

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

La Patrie of Montreal, commenting
on the Provincial Government's pen-
sion fund by \$25,000 a year, calculates that
this will increase the average pension
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a year each. "How can they live on
that sum?" the editorial asks. "If we
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vate pupils, and that teachers who are
in receipt of State pensions either must
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human laws! At the same time the
Government increased by a particle
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is paid an opulent salary, shall have a
right to a large pension after ten years'
service. The provincial treasurer this
year announced a surplus of about one
million dollars. It seems to us that the
financial position of the province might
have justified the Government's conser-
vation of more than \$25,000 to increase
the pensions of retired school teachers.

THE HOUSING DIFFICULTY.

[Le Devoir.]

"The exaction of an exaggerated rent
for leased property seems to us to be
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We realize the difficulty of fixing a
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[Manchester Guardian.]

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"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.

[Calgary Albertan.]

In the annual overseas exchange of
Canadian and British teachers, Toron-
to, this year, is sending 37 public school
teachers to London, England, and re-
ceiving only six from Britain. The
fraction of the English language for Anglo-
Saxons is not now spoken in any country.
Unfortunately statistics are against him.
The fraction of the world's population
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sion fund by \$25,000 a year, calculates that
this will increase the average pension
paid to retired women teachers to \$100
a year each. "How can they live on
that sum?" the editorial asks. "If we
are not mistaken, the rules of the Pen-
sion Fund bars the teachers from in-
creasing their revenue by taking pri-
vate pupils, and that teachers who are
in receipt of State pensions either must
live in a condition of abject poverty
or be a charge on their family. And
this after having given 35 years of their
life to the unthankful, ill-paid task of
teaching! The flagrant injustice of
human laws! At the same time the
Government increased by a particle
the lean ration of pensions available
for primary school teachers of 35 years'
service. It decreed that the chairman
of the Public Services Commission, who
is paid an opulent salary, shall have a
right to a large pension after ten years'
service. The provincial treasurer this
year announced a surplus of about one
million dollars. It seems to us that the
financial position of the province might
have justified the Government's conser-
vation of more than \$25,000 to increase
the pensions of retired school teachers.

THE HOUSING DIFFICULTY.

[Le Devoir.]

"The exaction of an exaggerated rent
for leased property seems to us to be
the same thing as demanding exag-
gerated interest on money loaned. The
legislature intervenes in order to
fix the maximum rate of interest on
money loans and, on the face of it, we
do not see why the legislature should
not exact laws directed to prevent
abuses by owners of dwelling-house
property. While the latter have a right
to be protected against the negligence,
dishonesty and carelessness of their ten-
ants, the said tenants ought to be
guarded against the exactions of these
landlords who have an unquenchable
thirst for gain, who are too prompt
to take advantage of conditions to op-
press those they know are not able to
find a home and habitation elsewhere.
We realize the difficulty of fixing a
limit beyond which it could be held
that landlords were practicing usury,
but it is manifest that the laws can-
not be allowed to remain as they are
on this matter. There remains to be
found an equitable solution to the
problem between landlord and tenant.
The task must not be indefinitely ad-
journaled. The Berovitch Bill was only
a first groping after something better.
The search must be continued. At the
same time an effort should be made

to legislate against the selfish land-
lord who refuses to lease his property
to applicants who have children."

ENGLAND'S DRINK BILL.

[Manchester Guardian.]

There is no particular encouragement
to be got out of Mr. G. B. Wilson's
bill for 1919 was published and dis-
covered to be £236,600,000, or £126,000,
000 more than the bill for 1918, the
explanation was found in the demobil-
ization of large numbers of men and the
relaxation of various war restric-
tions on the production of alcoholic
liquors. But the bill for 1920 is now
over eighty millions more than that
for 1913—£248,700,000—although these
figures could scarcely be operative, and
Mr. Wilson suggests that the main
reason is the increase in wages and in
leisure which went on throughout
the good part of the year. In spite of the
enormous increase in price we are now