

# Home Journal

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE FAMILY

## People and Things the World Over

Fraulein Thusnelda Heyberger, of Ulm, has the distinction of being the first woman to pass the examination as a journeywoman goldsmith in Wurtemberg. She received her first instruction from her father, who is a sculptor and a teacher of mechanics. Then she worked at the bench just as any boy would, and finally came up for examination as to her ability in the goldsmith's art. Her masterpiece, which was submitted to the guild, received the highest commendation.

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Judge Grant, of Vancouver, made the following pronouncement this month when sixty Chinamen were charged with gambling. His Honor said:

"I undertand that white men have been gambling in open and flagrant manner since August 19th, and until the municipality declares as to whether or not it is going to permit such condition of affairs, I do not think I should be justified in sentencing the Chinamen. If the municipality of Richmond is not anxious to stop the gambling going on among white men in the district, I do not see that I should be anxious to stop fan tan playing among the Chinamen. Chinamen have the same privileges and rights in law as white men."

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Toronto fair was opened this year by Lord Charles Beresford, who, in the course of an address on education, said: "Children should be taught the high principles of patriotism, loyalty and discipline. They should learn that they owe a duty to their race, their country and each other. That means unselfishness, generosity and honor. They should learn to tell the truth, whether for or against themselves, or for or against their prospects."

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According to 105th report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Bible will soon be printed in every language and dialect known throughout the world. Complete Bibles or portions of the Bible were issued last year in 418 different languages. During the year six new translations were added to the list. Besides these languages there are complete Bibles or portions of the Scriptures made in embossed type for the blind in thirty-one different languages.

The number of Bibles issued by the society last year was nearly 6,000,000. Of complete Bibles there were 884,195; New Testaments, 1,116,674, and portions of Scripture, 3,933,842, making a total of 5,934,711.

The colporteurs employed in the work of distribution have an adventurous life. Last year some of them were arrested as spies in Nicaragua, robbed in Burma, bitterly mocked by social Democrats in Germany, driven out of villages in Peru by priests who burned their books, stoned in the Philippines, and beaten by Moslems in Baluchistan.

### The Advance Agent of Civilization

An article appeared on this page a year or so ago under the heading, "The Dollar Value of the Missionary." A recent lengthy illustrated article in *Everybody's* is entitled, "The Romance of the Missionary," and deals most entertainingly with the heroic lives of men and women who are working for the spiritual and temporal welfare of their fellows in all parts of this big world, from "Greenland's icy mountains" to "India's coral strand." The closing paragraphs are well worth quoting, as giving the "conclusion of the whole matter": It has been my intention, in relating all these diverse incidents, to show in graphic form what manner of men and women are carrying Christian-

ity and civilization side by side to the four corners of the earth. Every great movement has its critics and abusers.

The foreign missionary movement is no exception. The religious aspect of the question, so far as this article is concerned, at least, is no concern of ours. But among a not inconsiderable portion of our people it has become the fashion to deride and ridicule the missionary. In the clubs of Cairo and Constantinople, in the hotel lobbies of Yokohama and Shanghai, you will hear the missionaries abused *en masse* as busybodies who are forever meddling with that which does not concern them. But that these twenty thousand men and women are doing practical good to mankind, be it Christian or pagan, is evidenced by the fact that there is no single field of modern effort for social improvement that is not represented in the work of the

### THE SLIPPERY STANE

Wade canny through this weary world,  
An' pick your steps wi' care;  
Never wi' your neebours quarrel,  
But aye dae what is fair.  
Folks fa' and never rise again  
Wha never fell before,  
For there's aye a muckle slippery stane

At ilka body's door.  
Gin you neebour chance to slip  
Ye mauna pass him by,  
But len' a han', help him up,  
Dinna let him lie.  
The case may sometime be your ain,  
Though ye hac wealth in store,  
For there's aye a muckle slippery stane  
At ilka body's door.  
There's slippy stanes where'er ye gang,  
At palace, cot, or ha',  
An' ye maun watch, an' no gang wrang,  
Or owre them you may fa'.  
For emperors an' kings ha'e fa'en,  
An' nobles mony a score;  
There's aye a muckle slippery stane  
At ilka body's door.

—An Old Song.

foreign missions. The ninety-four colleges and universities, 159 presses, 500 odd hospitals, 247 orphanages and foundling homes, 100 leper asylums, 156 refuges for rescue work, for the opium slave, and the insane, close to 27,000 schools—all these speak louder than any words.

The hard-headed men doing business in foreign lands, men with scant sympathy for preachers and the like, welcome the missionary as a power for practical good. Alfred Smith, a field missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association, travelling by steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon, became acquainted quite by chance one evening with a sociable Anglo-Indian. Toward the close of the evening the Englishman pulled a check book from his pocket and, scribbling a few lines in it, handed to the astonished secretary a check for two hundred thousand rupees (about \$100,000). "I believe in the work you are doing," he said; "this is to help it along," and, turning on his heel, he went into the cabin.

On the following evening Smith, passing through the smoking room, found his erstwhile friend playing at cards and losing heavily, as he was considerably the worse for drink. With some difficulty he managed to get him on to the deck. As the Englishman began to sober up under the influence of a brisk walk, the secretary expressed his surprise that a man who gave gifts of such magnitude to a Christian institution should so far forget himself as to drink and gamble.

"Now, understand me," interrupted the Englishman. "I'm no churchman and I don't pretend to be. I have a bit of a gamble when I want amusement and a bit of a drink when I'm thirsty, and all your talking won't stop me. Then why did I give the money to help along the work you are doing? Because that work means pounds, shillings and pence to me. I own the largest lumber business in all India. Before you came out here with your schools and mission stations and clubhouses, life for a business man was not worth living. My clerks stole from me, my foreman lied to me, my workmen fought and quarreled. But after you established your Y. M. C. A. work, all this was changed. Now I can go away for weeks at a time, knowing that my employees will protect my interests and behave themselves. And, let me tell you, young man, that I am not alone in my appreciation of the work you are doing; every employer of labor in India will tell you the same. Come and have a drink?"

The conception of the missionary as a mere proselytizer is obsolete. The modern mission worker ministers first to the first need. Wilfred T. Grenfell, whose work in Labrador has given him a national reputation, went there as a preacher. But the people needed a physician. So he built his mission ship, the *Strathcona*, and goes up and down the ice-bound coast—as physician, chemist, letter carrier, friend and preacher.

Wherever he has gone, the modern missionary has stood for progress and civilization. He has marched in the very van of history—Livingstone, giving England a new empire in the heart of Africa; Verbeck, opening Japan to Western civilization; Alexander Duff, promoting an educational system for India; Cyrus Hamlin, founding a college that was to count mightily in the solution of the great "Eastern question"; and the great host of others who gradually raise the physical, social and moral standards of a whole country. They have played a great part in the history of the world, have these courageous, self-sacrificing men and women. But all too often is their progress traced by trails of blood; all too often are their names found on the roll of martyrs. They have proven themselves the heroes, as well as the pioneers of modern civilization.

### The Press Dons the Woolsack

The freedom of the press is one of the fundamental features of Anglo-Saxon civilization, but, as in some other phases of our twentieth-century life, illustrations are plenty of overstepping the bounds of freedom into license. The press has no authority to act as judge and jury, and even executioner. Yet a Western daily just the other day seemed to think it had a right to hold all of those positions. A man was found in a bluff on his prairie farm badly wounded and unconscious. He had been shot. Suspicion fell upon an employee of his who was missing from the farm. Search was made, and the young fellow was located in a provincial town. He was arrested on a charge of attempted murder and brought back to wait for trial. The press despatch to the above-mentioned paper stated the facts briefly without drawing any conclusions. This was not sensational enough, and the news editor, as a compensation for the lack of a "thriller" in the body of the despatch, devoted himself to a heading that would make the readers sit up. So he made it: "Desperate Crook Caught in the Toils!" and patted himself on the back to think how well it sounded. Now, the boy had not yet been brought to trial, and, as far as was known, he had not a bad record behind him, but that newspaper spread its premature and unjust judgment before the eyes and minds of thousands of readers who would accept the condemnation as fair. Surely our laws give judgment speedily enough without it being necessary to call the press to the bench. Such a proceeding is contrary to British justice, and should be punished severely.