

# HOME JOURNAL

## Just For To-Day

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs  
I do not pray ;  
Keep me, my God, from stain of sin,  
Just for to-day.

Let me both diligently work  
And duly pray ;  
Let me be kind in word and deed,  
Just for to-day.

Let me be slow to do my will,  
Prompt to obey ;  
Help me to sacrifice myself,  
Just for to-day.

Let me no wrong or idle word  
Unthinkingly say ;  
Set Thou a seal upon my lips,  
Just for to-day.

Let me in season, Lord, be grave,  
In season gay ;  
Let me be faithful to Thy grace,  
Just for to-day.

Lord, for to-morrow and its needs,  
I do not pray ;  
But keep me, guide me, love me, Lord,  
Just for to-day. Amen.

—Anon., 1880.

The above poem, assigned to no known author, is found in nearly every Protestant hymn-book. At various times the authorship has been given to the late Bishop Wilberforce, but he never claimed it himself. The new Canadian Anglican hymnal includes it, and to this appearance is due the claim made for its authorship by William Huckle, formerly of London, England. Huckle lived in the States, then came to Hamilton, Ont., and getting into serious trouble there was sent two years ago to serve a seven-year sentence in Kingston penitentiary. Not long ago in using the hymnal, Huckle saw the hymn credited to an anonymous writer and wrote to the Archbishop of Ottawa presenting his claim to recognition as its writer, saying that the idea had been suggested to him in a meeting in Hyde Park in which he had taken part in July, 1878.

## Politics Across the Line

There is a saying with Americans that "As Maine goes, so goes the Union." In fifty years Maine has been "in wrong" on an election only once. This year the state has gone to the Democrats, and the change is thought to presage a Democratic victory in the forthcoming elections. Other signs indicative of the same end are not wanting. The Republican party is hopelessly split up. There are conservative, or "old line" Republicans called "stand-patters"; insurgents, whose opposition to stand-patters is even more violent than is their opposition to their hereditary foes, the Democrats. Then there are "Progressive Republicans," a faction of the G. O. P. that figures it's about time the party was breaking away from the hide-bound policy of the last thirty years or so, and that wants to see "progress" and the return of the common people to power. The Democrats seem merely to be skulking around on the outskirts of the fray; but in view of the fact that their adversaries are so much taken up with the outbreak of insurgency and progressiveness in their own camp, the "grand old party of the people" may get a chance to warm the seats of government which they have been eyeing enviously for so many years.

Mr. Taft has now been president for a little more than a year and a half. In some respects

his administration has been conspicuous. It has done many excellent things in a businesslike way. It has been taking the census rapidly and accurately, without scandal and without taint of politics or spoils. It has managed to turn the board of tariff advisers into a real tariff commission, and is already laying the foundation for a proper future tariff revision. It has named a highly qualified commission to report upon the best way to regulate the issue of railroad stocks and bonds. It proposes to find out means to stop the waste of public money by bringing business methods into expenditure. It is improving the administration of the Philippines and other outlying dependencies. It is steadily and rapidly pushing the work at Panama without making any fuss about it. It is carrying on

downward to any appreciable extent. The New England oligarchy that has dictated the fiscal policy of the United States since the days of Hamilton had succeeded again, despite "insurgency," Democratic opposition and the clamor of the proletariat in framing a tariff that suited their own particular ideas of high protection. The president went out to explain the measure to the country, but he couldn't explain how it was that an administration that had bound itself to "substantially" reduce the tariff had framed up a schedule that was only four per cent. lower all round than the one it replaced. Then by some singular logic he was inspired to believe that by withholding federal patronage from such congressmen and senators as did not see eye to eye with the administration on the tariff question, he could whip the insurgents back into the fold out of their necessity to provide for office seeking friends at home. But this increased rather than calmed the storm, and now after less than two years in the presidential chair, two years spent in laying every sort of plan to ensure renomination in 1912 and a second term, it looks now as if Mr. Taft stands small chance of being renominated, and still more as if no Republicans as such could be elected in 1912. Brilliant in some respects the administration has failed in what was expected of it most.

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The Comte de Lovenjoul has just presented by will to the French Academy a very valuable collection of letters written and signed by Balzac. The Comte de Lovenjoul became possessed of them in a peculiar way. One day he saw a cobbler lighting his pipe with a twisted letter. The ink on the letter was old, and the handwriting interested the comte, who asked the cobbler to let him look at it. He recognized Balzac's handwriting and signature and gave the man sixteen shillings for his letter. The cobbler told him he had got a lot of them. He had bought them in a heap of waste paper to wrap shoes in, and the sold them all to Comte de Lovenjoul, who, in his turn, has bequeathed them to the French Academy.

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It is worth while to have lived so that when you are dead your employees may write about you as does one of the saleswomen of the late John S. Huyler, in a letter to The New York Times: "Apropos to the death of John S. Huyler, I would like to tell of a few of the manifold kindnesses and thoughtfulness of this great and good man to his employees. He was never too busy to have a cheerful 'Good morning!' and a kind and encouraging word for the humblest of his people. He extended this thoughtfulness even to the sending of his saleswomen to the best chiropodists to ease and treat their aching feet at his own expense. It was his custom to give his girls at the beginning of the summer two or three shirt-waists (which means a lot to a working girl), two weeks' vacation with pay every year, a turkey at Thanksgiving time, and at Christmas a week's salary and a two-pound box of candy. He offered to all membership in the Young Women's Christian Association and the privilege of taking up music or any other course they desired, free of charge or expense to them. These are only a few of the deeds of this godlike man, and there are no more sincere mourners to-day than his old employees."

## COURAGE

The hardest thing to bear we never tell ;  
We wear a mask to every human eye ;  
We smile, and bravely answer, "All is well !"  
But naught is hidden from the Diety.

How well it is that One can surely know,  
And give the sympathy for which we yearn ;  
Strength in our weakness, patience in our woe,  
And cheer to meet the worst at every turn.

Of life's most crooked pathway. It is best  
There are both hills and valleys on our way ;  
The level ground gives little for a test  
Of brave endurance, or a strenuous day.

Fight hard or no one wins. Tell Him, aside,  
Of all the disappointments, all the fears,  
The wrecks of plans, the hopes unsatisfied ;  
But show the world no sign of loss nor tears.

—Sarah K. Bolton.

noteworthy inquiries as to the justice and significance of proposed advances in railroad rates. It is pushing forward the enforcement of the Sherman Anti-Trust law with an almost startling energy, and seemingly without fear or favor. It is promoting in various ways the cause of international peace and good will. In all these things the administration has lived up to its pre-election promises, but in the largest matter of all it has signally failed. The Republican party pledged itself to "revise" the tariff. To the average citizen that was the most important plank in Taft's platform. A special session of congress was called to give immediate effect to the pledge, but when revision was over, and congress and senate had agreed to the new tariff schedule, and the president had affixed his signature, the storm broke. The tariff had not been "revised" and