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In August.

The echo of a whispered word,
A fleeting cadence low and sweet,
Fresh as the songs the streams repeat,
Faint as the croon of nesting bird.

A deeper azure in the sky,
Fields gleaming gay with green and gold,
Closed wings that droning half unfold,
As summer passes slowly by.

The Right Man.—The new college at Edmonton was in rare good luck when it secured Prof. J. H. Riddell to take charge of that institution. In addition to fine intellectual equipment, college experience, and good common sense, he possesses what is exceedingly important in the West, an unexhaustible supply of enthusiasm. We have pleasure in giving special prominence in this number to the enterprise which was so pluckily undertaken a year ago.

A Land of Gold.—Bishop Hartzell of the M. E. Church gave a most graphic account of the marvellous resources of Africa at the Toronto Summer School. Among other things he said that there were gold deposits a mile deep and of great extent. It had been estimated that there was gold still to be mined there worth \$36,000,000,000, equal to all the gold coin now in circulation in the world.

Plain Fare.—The physical endurance of the Japanese soldiers and sailors may be explained to a large extent by the extreme simplicity of their life, and no doubt diet has entered largely into their training. They eat rice, vegetables and fish principally, but rice forms the main article of food, and much of the hardihood as well as the strength come from this fare. This seems to be a strong argument in favor of the simple life.

Complimentary to the Mounted Police.—It has frequently been a matter of remark that law is administered very much more effectively in Canada than in the United States. As an illustration the following paragraph from the *New York Sun* is significant: "That part of Colorado in which the disturbances are taking place is on the verge of civil war. No progress can be made towards the 'blessings of liberty' until order is restored, if necessary, with ball and shrapnel. All questions of private and industrial rights must remain in abeyance until this first great step has been taken, at whatever cost of turbulent human life. Shall it be said that an American

commonwealth cannot protect the citizens and enforce respect for law when on the other side of the border the Canadian administration never fails in its duty? A squadron of North-west mounted police could bring order out of chaos in Cripple Creek in forty-eight hours."

What the Missionary Spirit Does.—The retiring Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, in his official sermon before the General Assembly, said: "The more earnestly Christians engage in missionary work at home and abroad, the more dissension, separation and weakness among them are removed, and the more they are drawn together in love and unity, to the astonishment of the world and the confusion of their adversaries."

Appreciated Bunyan.—Not long ago a boy who attends a Japanese Normal School came to our missionary, Rev. R. C. Armstrong, with a copy of *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress*. He had read it through, and marked it with red ink. He was very much taken with it, and explained that he had heard it spoken of as a good English book and consequently had got it. In the back of it he had written this sentence: "I thank God with all my heart for permitting me to read this book."

The Cost of War.—The readiness with which the nations of the earth pour forth their treasure to carry on war is in striking contrast to the stinginess of the Church in carrying on its missionary operations. The Spanish-American war cost the United States more than \$350,000,000. It cost Great Britain \$1,200,000,000 to establish her authority in South Africa, and the present struggle between Japan and Russia involves a daily expenditure of hundreds of thousands. If the church could only get hold of such sums what advances might be made in the evangelization of the world.

The Sabbath is Regarded.—On every Lord's day a sign, conspicuously posted all about the usual places of entrance of the World's Fair, reads: "Admission to these grounds on Sunday is prohibited by act of congress. This, to the multitudes from all lands who shall visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during these summer and autumn months, is a standing notice, of the most emphatic sort, that the United States is a Christian nation, and that its chief lawmaking body recognizes that fact, and made Sunday closing a condition of

the financial aid which rendered the great exhibition possible. And the prohibition is enforced. The gates are closed, the public is excluded, and barring the guards, attendants, and perhaps a few favored ones, the grounds are deserted on the Christian Sabbath.

Believes in Union.—Ever since he came from the old country, Principal Patrick of the Manitoba College has been a strong advocate of Christian union. At our General Conference in Winnipeg he delivered a strong address on the organic union of the churches, and at the recent General Assembly in St. John, spoke as follows: "By union," he said, "we propose to gain a higher type of Christian character by fusion; increased power for evangelizing the West and the world; new influences in all religious, moral, social, and (in the right sense) political questions."

Against Gambling.—One of the great life insurance companies in New York has sent this note to its employees: "For reasons that seem proper to the officials of the company, you are hereby notified that your presence on a race track, in a poolroom or in future to be seen in company with persons whose business it is to place bets on horse races will be counted sufficient excuse on which to request your resignation from the affairs of the company." The movement seems to be spreading among business establishments generally. In Toronto, however, we have what the General Assembly characterized as the worst place for gambling on the continent, the Woodbine race track. Now let the business men of Toronto combine against this iniquity.

The Higher Duty.—In his recent speech at St. Louis, William J. Bryan said a good thing when he declared: "I believe to-night, I shall always believe, I hope—that a man's duty to his country is higher than his duty to his party. I hope it will always be true that men of all parties will have the moral courage to leave their parties when they believe that to stay with their parties will be to injure their country. The success of your government depends on the independence and the moral courage of its citizenship." We are afraid, however, that the majority of party men do not ask very seriously, what will be for the good of the country. "How can we get our party into power?" is the great problem that engages most of their thought and energy.