

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER



REV. ROBERT CLEMENTS,
Pastor of the First Church, Erie, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910.

PRESBYTERIAN BANNER

Vol. XCVI.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1910.

No. 36.

The World
of
To-Day

Chronicle and Comment

A Weekly
Record and Review
By the Editor

Paris Recovering. The Seine has fallen many feet from its height last week, and the appearance of the city is approaching the normal, but the subway system is not yet working. Water remains in the tubes, which, after they have been emptied, must be cleaned and disinfected. The progress toward the restoration of the lighting, telephone and telegraph lines is slow, but noticeable. The work of disinfection and other precautions against an epidemic of typhoid has been so thorough that some of the newspapers predict that Paris will not only escape contagion, but will emerge from the flood cleaner than ever before. The superintendent of sewers reports that from the examinations which he has been able to make thus far, it is evident that few of the sewer mains burst, the ruptures occurring in the branch pipes leading into buildings. Foreign contributions to the relief fund reached at the end of last week about \$700,000. Ambassador Bacon, in reply to an inquiry from Boston, has cabled that the distress of the victims, who include thousands of workmen in enforced idleness, is likely to be prolonged, and that additional contributions would be a splendid form of charity. Deputies Georges Berry, Poublois-Conti and others have submitted a bill to the Chamber of Deputies which seeks to relieve workmen and employes, victims of the flood, from the payment of taxes in 1910, to reduce the taxes of other victims and to provide for the abatement of unpaid taxes of 1909.

A Gift to Plymouth Church. Antebellum days were recalled to the minds of the aged members of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, on last Sabbath morning, when General Horatio Collins King, a veteran of the Civil War and for the last decade church clerk, presented to the congregation portraits of two of the three slave girls purchased by the church organization and freed just before the outbreak of hostilities. The pictures were those of Sally Maria Driggs, known as "Pink," and one of the Edmondson sisters. In the frame with "Pink" were two bills of sale, one directed by the owner to the Rev. John Blake Falkner, and one from Mr. Falkner to Henry Ward Beecher. The sale of "Pink" from the pulpit of the old church, on Sunday, Feb. 5, 1860, is one of the great incidents in the life of the institution. Wrought up to a high state of emotion by the words of the preacher and by the appearance of the beautiful nine-year-old slave, whose color scarcely showed a trace of her small proportion of African blood, the people threw their money, rings and jewels into the collection. Although only \$900 was asked for the child, the baskets returned with \$1,500. As Mr. Beecher announced the result the audience broke loose, and with a cheer that could be heard for blocks the people rushed forward and embraced the child. The arrangements for the sale were made by Mr. Falkner, who was at that time a student at the Fairfax Theological Seminary. The photographs and the bills of sale were presented to the church by Mr. Falkner and his brother, the Rev. Bishop Falkner, who was rector of Christ's Protestant Episcopal church, Brooklyn. The pictures will become part of the picture gallery of forty or fifty paintings and photographs which General King has collected and placed in the lecture room since he has been church clerk.

Mr. Fairbanks in Rome. Ex-Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks had an experience in Rome last week. Arrangements had been made by which he was to meet King Victor Emmanuel on Saturday, speak in the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday and meet the Pope on Monday, but when everything seemed satisfactorily planned the Vatican suddenly announced that it would be impossible for the Pope to receive the former Vice-President if he carried out his announced intention to speak in the American Methodist church, because the Methodists had been active in proselytizing among the Catholics. Negotiations were immediately begun with a view to avoiding any unpleasantness and a situation which might give rise to misconcep-

tions, and in these negotiations prominent Vatican officials exerted every influence to remove the difficulties which had so unexpectedly presented themselves. Mr. Fairbanks, however, finally said that although he was animated by a strong desire to pay his respects to the head of the Catholic Church, whose followers had played such an important part as good American citizens, he could not withdraw from his promise to deliver an address before the American Methodist Church. At the American Methodist church Mr. Fairbank's address acquired exceptional importance because of the incident with the Vatican, and it is looked upon as his final answer to the conditions imposed on him regarding his audience with the Pope. In the course of this address, he said: "It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the good work the Christian Church is doing in all lands and among all nationalities. It is gratifying that the American Churches established in all countries are asserting a wider influence to-day than ever in their history. The agitation going on in the political, social and economic worlds is due to Christianity breaking down the castes and prejudices and lifting mankind to a higher plane. The democratic idea which is taking root in political institutions is due to the expanding influence of Christianity. All Christians churches are worthy of support. They, above all, should be inspired by a generous, tolerant spirit toward each other. Nothing is more unseemly than the narrow jealousies which they occasionally manifest toward each other. There is room for all. Cease the narrow denominational wars and direct your energies toward the common enemy. Let the Catholics and the Protestants of all denominations vie with each other in carrying forward the work of the Master, which is worthy of the best in them all."

Tariff War Averted.

A threatened tariff war with Germany was averted by an agreement reached on Feb. 3. Secretary Knox announced the agreement as follows: "A satisfactory settlement of the tariff negotiations with Germany, which have been going on for some months under the President's direction, has been reached. By the understanding arrived at, there will be no tariff war and no interruption of the enormous commerce passing between the two countries. The magnitude of this business appears from the statement that in the calendar year just closed, the direct interchange of commodities between Germany and the United States exceeded \$400,000,000, and, allowance being made for the German importations through other countries, the actual volume is probably in excess of \$500,000,000. The products of the United States will be assured the fullest opportunity to participate in the constantly growing business of the German empire. This will be done on a complete equality with the competing products of other countries. By the terms of the commercial agreement which has been in force since 1907, Germany extended to the United States her conventional or lowest rates on about 100 out of nearly 1,000 tariff numbers. These 100 numbers covered a large percentage in value of the actual imports from the United States, but nevertheless left many important commodities of American manufacture at a disadvantage on competition with similar products from other countries. This agreement expires Feb. 7. It was the earnest desire of the German government to reach a solution of the questions at issue so that the necessary legislation might be enacted to prevent any disturbance of existing commercial relations. The President fully reciprocated this sentiment. In consequence of the friendly disposition of both governments an agreement has been reached under which it will be possible for the German government, with the co-operation of the imperial parliament, to avoid any interruption of trade and at the same time to extend to the United States not only the rates at present enjoyed, but the entire remaining schedules of minimum rates now accorded other countries. The basis of the settlement is that Germany grants to the United States her full conventional tariff rates in return for the minimum tariff of the United States. This is an exchange

Temperance

By Rev. John F. Hill, D. D.,
Sec. Gen'l Assembly's Committee on Temperance

A SAMPLE.

There has been persistent reiteration of the falsehood that "Prohibition does not prohibit" and that a saloonless town is a dead or dying town, but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof." The mayor of Richmond, Ky., kindly sends us some interesting information regarding the results of the banishment of the saloon through local option. In that town the law went into effect July 1, 1907. In the preceding year, 1906-7, this little city of 7,000 inhabitants had twelve saloons, and during that year there were 602 arrests for drunkenness. In the no-license year, ending June 30, 1909, the number of arrests for drunkenness was only 74. The total number of arrests for various offenses in 1906-07 was 746; in 1908-9, a local option year, 153. The drunken men arrested on twelve county court days in 1906 totaled 129; drunken men arrested on twelve county court days in 1908 totaled 9. Those arrested were mostly farmers and their boys who came to town to trade and buy goods for their families, but who were picked up out of the gutters bruised and bleeding, impoverished and disgraced. Mayor Wood has issued a circular to the citizens under the caption, "Ought We Vote Saloons Back Next March?" He quotes from the county judge, who says there are only half the number of county paupers and charity distributed since the saloons quit, and not one-tenth the amount of drunkenness in the county. The Circuit Court criminal docket formerly occupied eight days, now but two days. The banks and leading stores and public officers all say Richmond is much better off without saloons. Leading farmers declare it is no longer unsafe for their families to travel public highways alone and farm help is more reliable. More buildings and improvements here than in the past history of Richmond. The grand jury reporting to the Circuit judge says: "We wish to congratulate the people of the county on the fine condition morally which now exists, which we attribute to the closing of the saloons and the general crusade against whisky. No murders now on the docket of the Circuit Court. There were scarcely any felonies brought to the attention of your grand jury for the present term." As long as we had saloons I faithfully tried "Regulation and Sunday closing," as recommended by the "Model License League" and as sincerely wanted by some of our saloonists. Drug stores were refused license to sell liquor at all and saloons were closed on Sundays and given every opportunity to become "Model." The result is shown by the figures above for the last year under high license—no decrease in crime. I promised if local option were voted to as faithfully execute it, to prove it either a failure or a success. After nearly three years' experience I am fully convinced that it is a success, from whatever point we may view it.

Our present local option law is imperfect, and it will never be improved if we depend upon its enemies to do it. We

should extend the County Unit Law at once. God alone is my dependence to do that, after the betrayal of both parties' pledges in the last legislature. Settle the County Unit question first, and other questions will easily settle themselves. With the prime object of correcting the false or misleading statements that interested or ignorant parties have circulated concerning the effects of temperance laws here and elsewhere, I have published the above facts and I challenge contradiction.

The Synod of Lithuania.

By Rev. Charles E. Edwards.

We American Presbyterians know more, perhaps, of Western Africa, even of its cannibals, than we do of the Reformed or Presbyterian Synod of Lithuania. Lithuania, in Russia, was formerly part of the extensive kingdom of Poland. Poland disappeared from the map of Europe more than a century ago, but might be located by its ancient highway, the river Vistula, as Lithuania may also be, in the region of the river Niemen. We can afford no longer to be ignorant and careless concerning either Poles or Lithuanians, since our Master in his providence has sent them by myriads, altogether by millions, as some say, to our own country. Hence, recent letters from a representative of the Reformed Synod in Lithuania ought to rouse prompt sympathy for them throughout our Presbyterian Church.

This Synod has had an unbroken history for more than three hundred years. It now meets once a year at Wilna (Vilna), the ancient capital of Lithuania, a town of 200,000 inhabitants, of whom 130,000 are Jews. The Synod has two districts, Samogitia and Wilna, each with a superintendent. In the Samogitia district the principal fields are Birze, Popiel, and Radzrivilliskii, and the total number reported from the parishes, 12,800. In the Wilna district, the total is only 2,020, the largest centers being Wilna, Kelmy and Boratyn. At least four languages are employed in their work,—Lithuanian, Polish, Bohemian and occasionally German. The pastors who preach in Lithuanian are all in the Samogitia district in the "Government" or province of Kowno (Kovno), their congregations mostly of farmers. Altogether, the Synod has only nine pastors, entirely inadequate for so great, so varied, such a needy field. It was once a large, well-equipped Synod. It has rich memories of martyrs and heroes,—"I know thy poverty, but thou art rich." Often has the Synod discussed the great opportunities before them, only to echo the question, "But where are the means?" Support for their pastors, for needed charities, for church schools, for literature, for colportage,—could not rich America help? So writes their representative.

One question, of more literature, is common for us and for them. As to Lithuanians, especially, it is absolutely the only means we have of reaching the many thousands of them in America. We have probably not one full-blooded Lithuanian colporteur in this country. Many Lithuanians speak Polish, and it is said that there are in America two million Poles. The destitution of Lithuanians is partly due to the

fact that all Lithuanian books, even the Bible, were prohibited in Russia for more than forty years, until the war with Japan, a beginning of liberty, in 1905. In Polish, of evangelical literature, there is a mere beginning.

Our Presbyterian Church need send no missionaries to Europe. But by regular correspondence, sympathizing prayer, and financial gifts, let the strong help the weak, especially this heroic, long-neglected Synod of Lithuania.

Is This Fair?

Certain Proof Will Be Made That Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Stomach
Trouble.

A TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are made to give to the system through the digestive tract and the stomach, the necessary chemicals not only to digest food, but to enrich the fluids of the body so that it may no longer suffer from dyspepsia or other stomach trouble.

We will send you a quantity of these tablets free, so that their power to cure may be proven to you.

Thousands upon thousands of people are using these tablets for the aid and cure of every known stomach disease. Know what you put into your stomach, and use discretion in doing so.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain fruit and vegetable essences, the pure concentrated tincture of Hydrastis, Golden Seal, which tone up and strengthen the mucous lining of the stomach, and increase the flow of gastric and other digestive juices; Lactose (extracted from milk); Nux, to strengthen the nerves controlling the action of the stomach and to cure nervous dyspepsia; pure aseptic Pepsin of the highest digestive power and approved by the United States Pharmacopoeia.

One of the ablest professors of the University of Michigan recently stated that this Pepsin was the only aseptic pepsin he had found that was absolutely pure—free from all animal impurities; Bismuth, to absorb gases and prevent fermentation. They are deliciously flavored with concentrated Jamaica Ginger—in itself a well-known stomach tonic.

Liquid medicines lose their strength the longer they are kept, through evaporation, fermentation and chemical changes, hence Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are recognized as the only true and logical manner of preserving the ingredients given above in their fullest strength.

If you really doubt the power of these tablets, take this advertisement to a druggist and ask his opinion of the formula.

It is due your stomach to give it the ingredients necessary to stop its trouble. It costs nothing to try. You know what you are taking, and the fame of these tablets prove their value. All druggists sell them. Price, 50 cents. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich.