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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1928

THE MISCHIEF-MAKERS

M. Briand's explanation at Geneva of the Anglo-French naval discussions will clear the air. If it also robs agitators in Great Britain, the United States and Canada of a first-class pretext for mischief-making, that is their funeral.

Whenever Great Britain and France undertake any discussion of questions relating to peace and security there is immediately misrepresentation on both sides of the channel. In France political writers of alleged standing attempt to show, for the purpose of impressing other European nations, that Britain and France have entered into a hard and fast offensive and defensive alliance. Their word pictures of this happy condition are not in the least circumscribed by any consideration for truth. On the contrary the slimmer the basis, the more detailed and definite are their statements that this condition prevails.

In Great Britain critics of the Baldwin ministry of the type of Lord Cecil, the Labor Daily Herald and the Manchester Guardian, immediately assume that there must be something more in the negotiations than meets the eye. They, too, are little handicapped by the facts in drawing their airy conclusions or in their fulminations against British foreign policies.

The British and French people have learned long ago to take these cries of alarm for what they are worth. It becomes more serious when a third nation is involved and the press of that nation conveys to it an impression founded on nothing more substantial or accurate than the imaginations of the French chauvinists or British idealists. In this case the United States has been seriously upset by reports that the French and British were getting together to overturn the naval balance established at the Washington conference. We have always in Canada, too, those who delight to represent Great Britain as a dangerous ally for Canada, and the American alarm is used as a text to ring the changes on this theme.

What actually happened? At the Washington conference, it will be recalled, there was no agreement on the limitation of the numbers or size of submarines, small cruisers or destroyers. The French program of submarine construction was regarded with some alarm in Great Britain. It was an item of discord in generally friendly relations. Two great foreign ministers, Chamberlain and Briand, set themselves to eliminate it. Their negotiations so far have been tentative, yet apparently have met with a certain measure of success. Tentatively at least France has agreed to disbar submarines above a certain tonnage and reduce the construction program, while Britain has agreed to make some corresponding reductions in the number of light cruisers and destroyers. M. Briand explains that the negotiations were a gesture of more complete Anglo-French confidence in each other in naval matters.

The conferences held so far have been preliminary but have established a basis for definite discussions at impending disarmament conferences when the United States, Japan and Italy will meet again with Great Britain and France to consider anew the whole armament question.

The idea that British statesmanship or French statesmanship would enter negotiations which involved bad faith with the United States, Italy or Japan is in the present condition of world affairs so absurd as to be unthinkable. Both France and Great Britain have cultivated the good opinion of the United States as carefully as possible in the last five years. However desirable a thorough naval understanding between these two powers might be, neither would consider it for a moment if it involved the slightest discord in their relations with the United States.

Mischief-making journalists in France, Great Britain, the United States or Canada have not scrupled to paint this unthinkable condition as a fact. It is a strange commentary on their alleged desire to advance the cause of world peace, that they should thus, merely to make political attacks on the government of Great Britain, sow suspicion among the nations of the world.

A political safety first campaign in Saskatchewan, in motor parlance, would involve some new ideas in mud guards.

AUSTRALIAN FINANCE

By establishing an Australian Loan Board which is to control the long-term borrowings of the Commonwealth and its component states in a manner similar to the control exercised over municipal borrowings by the local government boards in some of Canada's provinces, that Dominion hopes to strengthen her credit in the money markets of the world. There appears to have been some alarm among money-lenders during the past year which caused an unexpectedly low price to be offered for some Australian issues. The board has already made a drastic revision of the borrowing program agreed upon last December. Its resolute action is likely, to judge by the beneficial results of such control in other countries, to be effectual.

As was the case a few years ago in Canada, the railways of Australia constitute the heaviest burden on the treasuries and the gravest problem of public finance. In view of the fact that the financial results of Australian railway operation have been almost uniformly disappointing—last year's deficit was $5,000,000—it is rather surprising that in the period since the close of the war the state governments have made capital expenditures amounting to some $436,500,000 on railway development. The largest producer of deficits seems to be the transcontinental line, which was built for strategic reasons and to stimulate the interest of Western Australia in Federation. Some of the recent capital expense, and perhaps some of the current deficits, are due to the short-sighted and jealous policy which caused each state to build its tracks a different width. Motor competition on the short haula, the almost entire lack of heavy transcontinental traffic, and the restrictive immigration policy of the Commonwealth combine to put the railways under a heavy handicap. There is no immediate prospect of their being co-ordinated and operated as a single system; several years must elapse before standardization of their physical equipment can be completed.

With an expenditure of $3,654,160 this year the Commonwealth completes a four-year naval program, but this is the only large item in which heavy reduction of expenditure for the coming year seems possible. The Commonwealth is a young and growing country with enormous possibilities of development; its present difficulties are obviously temporary, and the determination to borrow only for those purposes which are strictly productive and really self-supporting will help rather than hinder a steadily increasing prosperity. Co-ordinated administration of the whole public debt under the collective responsibility of the States and Commonwealth will add greatly to the financial strength of the Dominion.

Mr. Macdonald has some warrant to regard the "wordless" ten percent of the returning mining harvesters as having indulged in a vacation with a change of air.

LEAGUE'S UPHILL FIGHT

Professor Eastman's address on the International Labor Office at Geneva renews public confidence in the League of Nations of which the Labor Office is an important adjunct. Such addresses as that of Professor Eastman are timely, because the League is still the victim of the actions of forces and persons inimical to its welfare.

Few people who criticize the inaction of the League stop to consider the odds it has had to face since it was established in 1920. A natural expectation might have been that the nations of the world, war weary and disillusioned, would have rushed forward eagerly to join a movement whose great aim was the pledging of a common amity and mutual understanding for peace and preservation. There was no such rush.

The aims of the League were ridiculed by many persons in high positions. In the United States, where during the war it had been passionately upheld as the salvation of mankind, the practical realization of the League received a blank negation. In France, where revenge was still the uppermost sentiment, it met with consistent lack of whole-hearted co-operation, if not with bitter hostility. In Germany, perhaps not unnaturally, a similar sentiment was exhibited. Russia, the third most populous nation in the world, would have nothing whatever to do with the League. In addition to these and other instances of hostility, a short, memoried public displayed an apathy towards the League which would have effectually killed any other organization less soundly based on fundamental principles.

But the League persevered. It made mistakes, but in general it pursued its path as today it is firmly entrenched in the consciousness of the world. Its accomplishments during the past two years have not been spectacular but they have been important. The outstanding achievement was the admission of Germany to the council. This will probably prove the most fruitful decision yet made. The reorganization of the League council also took up a great deal of time and was concluded in a manner that holds promise for the future. Besides this a vast deal of other work has been done affecting the economic, political and industrial welfare of the world, work that does not receive the attention it deserves.

The vital element in the League's success is a lively public opinion sympathetic to its principles. As a matter of fact public opinion generally is already sympathetic. But it lacks enthusiasm. Such addresses as that of Professor Eastman should help materially in securing that essential vitalization of popular feeling towards the League.

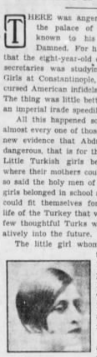
Seneca said long ago, "Every man is born into two communities, the cosmopolis and his native city." To harmonize the claims of the two should be the modern statesman's daily task.

Exiled Houri

THERE was anger and consternation in the palace of Sultan Abdul-Hamid, known to his foes as Abdul the Damned. For his majesty had learned that the eight-year-old daughter of one of his secretaries was studying at the College for Girls at Constantinople, the school of the American mission. That was dangerous. The thing was little better than a scandal, and an imperial irade speedily put an end to it.

All this happened some 30 years ago, but already even one of those 30 years has brought new evidence that Abdul was right. It was dangerous, that is for the old order in Turkey. Little Turkish girls belonged in the harem where their mothers belonged. It was no sin, so said the holy men of Islam. Little Turkish girls belonged in school and college where they could fit themselves for a share in the new Turkey, one of those 30 years to come—so said a few thoughtful Turks who could look imaginatively into the future.

The little girl whom Abdul-Hamid forced to leave school and go home to study with private tutors was Halide Edib Hanoum, who has since become leader in the political and intellectual life of modern Turkey.



Mme. Hanoum

So, in spite of Abdul, she had her own way, as she has been having it, with interruptions period of adversity, ever since. A few years after the Sultan-Caliph forced her to leave the College for Girls, she entered again, graduating in 1901. In the same year she married Salih Zeki Bey, renowned as the foremost mathematician of Turkey. In a few years there was something new in Islam—a woman intellectual, a woman journalist. A celebrity while she was still in her early twenties, Halide Edib became one of the chief journalistic supporters of the Young Turk movement in 1908, and when the reaction against the Young Turks began the following year, she had to flee in disguise, finding refuge in London. Not until after Abdul-Hamid had been dethroned and exiled was it safe for her to return to Constantinople.

But new troubles were in store. In the monogamous Occident, allegedly "advanced" thinkers frequently speculate on, and occasionally experiment with, the advantages and practice of polygamy. In the polygamous Orient, the prospect of monogamy has charms, particularly for wives, and when Salih Zeki Bey announced that he had married again, the progressive Halide Edib promptly divorced him, in spite of his flattering desire that she should remain as his principal wife.

In 1916 she was married again, this time to Dr. Adnan Bey, director-general of the health department, and the next year she became professor of Western Literature at the University of Istanbul. Then came the armistice, the Allied plan for partition Turkey, the landing of the Greek army at Smyrna, and the defiant beginning of the new Turkish nationalist movement by Kemal Pasha's little group who fled to sun-baked Angora to establish a new government and a new army of their own.

Among their sympathizers who remained in Constantinople, under the nominal guns of British battleships, Sultan Mohammed V still nominally reigned) was Halide Edib. Knowing very well that they could count on her cause with their feet but that far inland at Angora the Nationalists were beyond any foreign control, the British decided to round up the leading nationalist plotters who still remained in Constantinople. Seeking to strengthen themselves by strengthening the sultan, they made a sudden raid, but when they counted prisoners it was discovered that Halide Edib and her husband had just in time, fled to Angora.

At the new capital she threw herself into the work of the National organization, occupying her one period of leisure by writing the Memoirs, now in course of publication, which tell in detail the story of her earlier years. Under Allied auspices, the Greeks landed at Smyrna, and presently began their march inland toward Angora. At Constantinople her husband, Dr. Adnan Bey, Kemal Pasha, and other Nationalist leaders had been condemned to death and the sentence confirmed by a decree of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, which authorized any good Mohammedan to kill them on sight. As the little group of leaders sat safely in Angora reading their death sentence, Dr. Adnan Bey observed seriously, "I hate to be condemned to death."

"I also dislike it," said Kemal Pasha. But Halide Edib took a more cheerful view. "Nothing could make us more popular," she said, for already the people were realizing how completely the sultan, whose court had passed the sentence, was controlled by foreigners.

Halide Edib enlisted in the army, became a corporal, then a sergeant. At last the armies of the New Turkey were ready. They swept forward and drove the Greeks into the sea. Smyrna went up in an agony of flame and smoke, Mohammed V stepped on board a British battleship, and Turkey was a republic. Abdul-Hamid's worst fears of long ago were fulfilled.

Then came dissension among the Turkish leaders. Even at Angora there had been friction with Kemal Pasha. Now Kemal was suspected plots, and in a single day hanged 14 of his own former partisans on the beach at Smyrna. They had earnestly desired that Kemal Bey should be among those present on this suspicious occasion, and would have given him a high place if they could have found him. But again he and Halide Edib escaped opportunely.

Since then she has lived in London the somewhat interesting life of a political exile, reading, writing, studying the effervescent politics of the Near East, in which she has played the most remarkable feminine role, yet finding time for a trip to America to direct a round table at the Williamstown conference on international relations.

The little girl whose own education was halted by the sultan has at the present time two sons in college—one at Cornell, U.S.A., the other at the London School of Economics. There is no sultan to say them nay.

DEMANDS INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The Regina Star asks an independent audit of Saskatchewan's government finance. The newspaper argues that the "defence of the present lack of an independent audit takes the form of an indignant question how take place. These audits are by employes of the government. No public corporation would be permitted to have its books and accounts audited by its own employes. An audit to have any weight or value must be made and certified to by an independent authority.

"It is typical of the autocratic methods of the Gardiner political machine, that in handling the affairs of the government—the largest corporation in the province—and spending annually many millions of dollars of the people's money, it conducts a type of audit which it, properly enough, prohibits any ordinary business concern from using."

HAIR-SPLITTING

Schoolmaster—"Now I want you to tell me which of those words are singular and which are plural. Tomkins, you are the first, 'trousers.'" Tomking (after deliberation)—"Singular at the top and plural lower down."
(Reproduced by the Winnipeg Tribune by special arrangement with Publishers of Punch)

Bob Davis Recalls

I Find Pitfalls in Playing Boswell

To each and all who are interested in the entrancing subject of autobiography and biographical data, this tale may point a moral. It illustrates perfectly the utter absurdity of placing any credence whatever in that constantly inaccurate individual who "knew him when."

* * *

In the fall of 1921 I found myself in the city of Paducah, Kentucky, which among other things is celebrated as the birthplace of Irvin Cobb. Furthermore, it is said to have taken its euphonious name from Chief Paducah, the Comanche Indian, who, returning hither with his patron, Gen. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, roamed its neighboring plains. A few years ago there appeared a volunteer historian with a sense of humor, who came forward with seemingly incontestable evidence that the word Paducah had its origin in the name Pat Dugan, who in early days conducted a wood yard down by the water front, where the Tennessee and the Ohio rivers blended their mighty tides. Through a similar unification—so he claimed—the words Pat-Dugan became Paducah, and there you are. The granite statue of the old Indian chief, which now occupies a corner in front of the post office, is mute as to the actual truth, and the Pads and the Pats stand apart unmoved. Being a neutral I have no opinions, although the red man was there first and appears to have the prior claim.

Concerning Mr. Cobb. I sought to gather some more or less biographical information that might in after years serve to shed light on his boyhood. In the accomplishment of this purpose I took from my confidence a leading citizen of Paducah, who had been a boyhood companion of Irvin's, a participant in all those joint juvenile events that made life worth living. With true southern hospitality he turned his business over to his clerks, got a high-powered car and made a tour of Paducah and its environs, pointing out the various places of interest that had in some way been identified with the life of Paducah's favorite son. I saw his birthplace, the old swimmin' hole, the stack where they hunted possum, the culvert under which they hid while a dog that they had tin canned ran into an Odd Fellows' funeral, wrecking the hearse and spilling the remains; the old Custom House behind which they had their first swig of Opdyke wine, a terrible distillation that had to be consumed sealed, otherwise the drinker, felled by its potency, was in danger of breaking his legs; and numerous other historical spots dear to their memory, though nearly obliterated by time.

In due course we arrived at an oblong building set back a rod in a grove of trees. It was a restful spot, long deserted but still alive with recollections.

"This," said my guide, "is perhaps the most sacred edifice standing structure associated with the life of my friend. It is the place where he went to school, the hallowed edifice where he learned the essentials of life, the simple rituals that made him what he is. He spent two terms here and was a favorite with the superintendent. Of course when he entered he was far advanced in his studies, and was the envy of the other students. No life of Irvin Cobb is complete without some reference to this place. I never went there myself, being a slow-witted boy compared with Irvin, but he studied here and I would suggest that you take a picture of the schoolhouse and the grounds, which all old Paducahans recall with deep feeling. You may not believe it, Mr. Davis, but Irvin spent so much of his time in this school that it was not an uncommon thing for his folks to come over here and take him home."

In the bright southern sunshine I took nine views and brought them back to New York, where they were carefully filed away against the future. A superb collection. That was back in 1921, a Boswellian year.

* * *

Five years elapse between the first and second acts. In April of 1926, touring up from the southeast, I rolled again into Paducah and called upon Irvin's mother. In order to verify certain captions and dates that I had written five years before, I brought proofs of my negatives back to Paducah, the main object being "to draft his kinfolk in making the history complete."

The ceremony of revelation was indeed gratifying, and I felt rather proud that I had succeeded in collecting so much material.

The mother of the humorist added to my store of information and told the numerous details that lie close to the maternal heart and are crislaved grudgingly as treasures. It seemed proper that I should show that gentle woman a certain set of photographs without which the history of the Cobb complex would be a total collapse.

"These," I said nonchalantly, tossing the views on the family centre table, "will interest you, I am sure."

Mrs. Cobb picked them up one at a time and devoted much study to each picture.

"And how did you come to take these?" she inquired, looking over the top of her spectacles.

"Mainly for the reason that the places where Irvin learned his three R's seemed important enough to be included."

"Who induced you to take these pictures, Mr. Davis?"

"Mr. William Jackson Gilbert, your leading druggist, a sterling southern gentleman. He was very kind to me five years ago and pointed out the historic building where your son—"

"Willie Gilbert?"

Mrs. Cobb removed her glasses, smiled benignly upon me and replied with a touch of sorrow:

"Irvin never studied there. But you have nine very fine pictures of the Reform School, nevertheless. What else did Willie Gilbert contribute?"

I was silent.

"Excuse me," reiterated Mrs. Cobb, "what else has Willie told you?"

"Pardon, Mrs. Cobb. I heard you the first time."

Why should the mother of a humorist laugh occasionally—even at me?

* * *

Boswell got his "Life of Johnson" from Johnson, not from a neighbor named Gilbert.

(Copyright, 1928, by Robert H. Davis)

Fiver Things of Life

All-cheering plenty, with her flowing horn,
Led yellow Autumn, wreath'd with nodding corn.

BURNS.

* * *

There is a beautiful spirit breathing now
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,
And, from a beaker full of richest dyes,
Pouring new glory on the autumn woods,
And dripping in warm light the pillared clouds.

LONGFELLOW.

VAIN HARVEST

The sheaves are in shock—
The field was fal—
Fell for winter and what may be tide.
But how is a man to be glad of that,
When hunger has been denied?

—Charles Olaf Olsen.

Latvia's foreign trade is dominated by two countries, Germany and England, which together in 1927 supplied 51 percent of imports and took 60 percent of exports.

The Question Box

Q.—Please let me know where you place these punctuation marks, with examples of each: the comma, semicolon, colon and dash?

A.—The comma (,) marks the slightest interruption in the thought of grammatical structure of a sentence. The semi-colon (;) is used to mark a break in thought or structure greater than that of the comma. The colon (:) is used to indicate that that which follows it explains that which precedes it. The dash (—) is used to indicate a sudden break in sense or structure or both, thus: "To be, or not to be; that is the question."

RINGMARK PHEASANTS

More than 600 of the famous ringnecks have already been liberated by the Calgary Fish and Game association in the immediate neighborhood of Calgary, and before the year is out more than 2,000 of these large and sporty game birds will have established new homes in Alberta's parklands and prairies. Early reports already show that the pheasants are establishing themselves quickly, and officials of the game associations in Alberta hold every hope that the new stocking schemes will be an unqualified success.

Immigrants

By C. B. PYPER

DISCUSSION of the miners harvester experiment has brought out a great variety of opinions, not only on this, but on the major question of immigration. Here are some of the views expressed.

Lord Lovat and Lord Peel say that the miners are men of the very best type, men whom Canada might be glad to have, but that it is for Canada to decide whether she will take them or not. This is the view of Labor leaders like Ramsay MacDonald and David Kirkwood, and may be taken as the view of Great Britain.

Hon. Robert Forke states that the door is open to British immigrants if they wish to come to Canada.

Bishop Lloyd of Saskatchewan says too many immigrants of foreign races are being brought in, and that the effect will be disastrous in a generation or two.

The Calgary Trades and Labor council says non-English-speaking immigrants lower the standard of living by their willingness to work long hours for low rates of pay, and urges that 75 percent of immigrants brought in should be English-speaking.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labor council asks for a quota law on all immigrants.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, West Edmonton branch, demands that no public funds be used to bring in immigrants.

The Winnipeg lodge of the Railway Carmen urges that British workers be warned of the conditions in Canada and protests the action of the government in bringing miners for harvest work.

Thomas Johnston, David Kirkwood and George Hall, all three British Labor M.P.s, report that the miner-harvester experiment, from what they have seen of it, is the majority of the men are satisfied.

Ramsay MacDonald says the time has come when the question of immigration should be the subject of a very serious conference between the government, of Canada and Great Britain.

* * *

As Lord Lovat and Lord Peel point out, it is for Canada to decide on the whole question of immigration. There are two main questions for her to decide: Does she want immigrants at present, and Does she want British immigrants in preference to those of foreign birth?

There are some, as indicated in the views expressed by the Labor Party, who think that a check should be put on all immigration. There are others who direct contradiction of these expressed so often by public men in Canada—that the solution of Canada's major problems lies in a large inflow of immigrants. It may be asked whether Canada can afford to adopt a policy of stagnation in the matter or population, and how long the stagnation period is to last.

On the question of the immigrants to be brought in, if immigrants are to be brought in, there are two opinions. Bishop Lloyd and the Calgary Labor men represent the one—that too many immigrants of foreign birth are bad for the nation and that British immigrants should be sought. Others hold that immigrants of foreign birth adapt themselves better to conditions here, and that British immigrants are hard to satisfy and unsuitable for the kind of work Canada has to offer.

* * *

One objection that in the past was raised against British immigration—that the immigrants were the wastrels and the bad characters of the Old Country—has disappeared. It may be taken as definitely established that Great Britain is trying her best to give Canada the best men she can get together.

In reply to those who call for immigrants of foreign birth—the term "foreign" is not used by way of disparagment—there is this to be urged: that foreign immigrants do not always adapt themselves to the ways of the country. They may till the farms, but that is not the only thing to be considered with regard to immigration. They may take what they get and be thankful, but that does not always hast. Foreigners are as much subject to the influence of agitators as Britishers, and when they do become discontented, their discontent is a serious matter, as witness the strikes and strike riots in Massachusetts and other parts of the United States. And it is to be remembered that the whole character of the Canadian nation, which at present is Canadian-British, may be altered in two or three generations if men and women of British or Canadian stock are imported in too large numbers.

The facts of the situation are that Canada has a vast country and a small population; that men of Canadian tongue and Canadian traditions—for Canadian and British traditions are much the same—men of a good type, are available to develop the country if they are wanted, or if they can be accommodated. The problem is how to accommodate them. It is a problem that can be solved. If it were a war problem it would be solved. There is no reason why peace problems should not be tackled as war problems were tackled and solved as war problems were solved.

It is a big question, a question on which the whole future of Canada depends. Ramsay MacDonald says the problem can be solved if the two governments get together in serious conference. It is a subject worth serious conference. It would be worth Canada's while to decide definitely to take as many men of this type as are offered and accommodate them in the development of the country, and to sit in at such a conference as proposed and one urged in the view that of finding out in what way, with the assistance of the British government, this can be done.

Describes Canadian Threshing

THE following description of threshing in Western Canada appears on the editorial page of the London Times. The language used may perhaps best be described as "quaint," but—how many Canadians could convey an equally correct idea of British farming to the average Canadian?

"When the cutting is done the time for threshing is at hand, and the harvesters are then attached to the drum, and from the gangs of men, taking part in that work which separates the grain from the chaff and brings to its fitting close the labor of the harvest year. There are various jobs in a threshing gang. Some of the men are attached to the commissariat, as cooks, waiters, or dishwashers; some work on the threshing machine; the majority are employed in carting the sheaves to the machine and pitching them aboard to be separated. And there is the water boy, who must provide for his and for every man in the gang. His is a job that might seem desirable at the outset, but when days are cold and ice has to be broken on the pond at early dawn, or before, it is no pleasant task to have to fill the water-cart. Wagons are loaded with sheaves in all corners of the field and brought to the waiting separator or machine. The engine is generally driven by petrol, sometimes by coal, and sometimes by consuming the chaff which has been shot from the funnel into a great heap while the grain is collected in waiting carts. The carts carry the good grain to a storehouse, to wait there till it is carried at a convenient time to the elevator by the railway. The man most adept at pitching sheaves by fork is generally attached to the machine and gives the title "bull-pitcher." As the wagons come up he will stand tossing the sheaves at a great rate to the separator, and the driver must do his utmost to keep pace with him. The waiting machine is often inscribed with some such words of encouragement as "Come 'em to me. I eat 'em up."

Canada's imports from the United States in June were valued at $75,472,000.

If cold light could be developed, 20 times as much light would be obtained from the same amount of electricity as now.

By an act of the Idaho Legislature in 1927, stealing poultry was made a felony, punishable by a maximum sentence of ten years in jail.

A Bible Message For Today

(From the Authorized Version)

Now therefore hearken, O Israel, unto the statutes and unto the judgments, which I teach you, for to do them, that ye may live, and go in and possess the land which the Lord God of your fathers giveth you.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye diminish ought from it, that ye may keep the commandments of the Lord your God which I command you. Your eyes have seen what the Lord did because of Baal-peor: for all the men that followed Baal-peor, the Lord thy God hath destroyed them from among you. But ye that did cleave unto the Lord your God are alive every one of you this day. (Deut. 4:1-4.)

* * *

Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but in wardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? . . . A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them. (Matt. 7:15, 16, 18-20.)

GLORIOUS CITY HALL

Why are our city halls, however costly, dirty and impossible? Why are the people who hang about them a miserable looking crew? asks A. E. Newton in the Atlantic Monthly.

Stockholm's city hall is new and is a dream of beauty. It is situated on a backwater and is architecturally something between an Italian palazzo municipale and a French hotel de ville. Without it is not incongruous. Fancy a new and greatly enlarged ducal palace (at Venice) and you have a faint suggestion of the magnificence of the city hall of Stockholm.

The city is immensely prosperous. No wars, for more than a century have left their blight on the country. Scandinavia throve while all Europe bestirred itself in the World War. It dealt with the liquor problem totally. The people are moral and industrious. There is no gloom. The king, a sailor, plays tennis. Peace and plenty abound.

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