## Let Us Give Thanks

Let us give thangs for all the golden nesser From out of Plenty's heaped chalice poured— The never-ceasing wonder-wealth of earth, Fruit of its flowering, guerdon of its girth, Against the hour of gnawing need upstored!

For the wreather clive and the sheathed sword.

That the grim war-god is no more adored.

For peace and brotherhood and dark hate's fearth.

Let us give thanks!

By paths inscrutable we are guided toward Higher ideals long ago implored— Deeds, thoughts and instincts to a lottler worth Aye, inspirations of diviner birth!—
For this uplifting unto thee, O Lord,
Let us give thanks!
—Clinton Scollard in The Sunday Magazine.

would have known that it would be

women who kept the churches going

and did all the work, and that they

were a great deal better than the

men ever dared to be. And besides,

even the men couldn't vote then so

Finch's gate several mornings and

bring up some new argument that had

occurred to him, only to be effectually

squelched by Lucy's wit and wisdom.

him to drop in of evenings once or

twice a week-to continue the discus-

sion. And, propinquity and acquaint

ance each having their effect, it was

not long until he, with a man's fore-

sight, saw that this debate could not

be ended for years, so he proposed to

Lucy. Now, when a man proposes to

a woman he has his ears set for just

Therefore Imagine Hiram Tuttle's

And naturally, he asked her why she

wouldn't marry him. Men always do

that. As if a woman could have a

Also, when a man gets the proposal

habit he cannot shake it or break it.

So Hiram grew to going around to

Lucy's and asking her to marry him,

every Wednesday and Sunday even-

Thanksgiving dinner," Hiram told

Lucy on the Sunday evening before

the day set apart by the governor to

be thankful if you could think of any-

thing to justify such a state of

"Humphi" Sniffed Lucy, "And What

Was Paul, Anyway? A Crusty Old Bachelor That Had to Be Struck by

Lightning Before He Would Go to

ed. "Why, whatever in the world will

"I thought I'd fry it and eat it," Hi-

"Fry it! Fry a turkey? Well, of all

"Yes, I laid out to fry it and have

"Baked cranberries! If that isn't just

"I did. I had pork chops and bolled

Artful Hiram! He knew what pity

is akin to. Having failed of all other

avenues to her heart, he was taking

the pity route. The 14-pound turkey

was a fiction; so were the pork chops.

Had Lucy exercised her memory she

would have recalled that Hiram al-

ways went to visit his Aunt Sarah

over Thanksgiving. But she could

think of only the one thing. So she

"Hiram, I'll come up to your house

Thursday morning and bake that tur-

Lucy couldn't have done a thing lik

that where you and I live. That would

have been scandalous. But in Mill-

ville they are not so fashionable as to

confound neighborliness with suspi-

clous conduct. So on Thanksgiving

morning Lucy proceeded to concoct for Hiram one of those Thanksgiving din-

ners you read poems about. And who

the turkey was done brown and oozing

and filling the air with a glorious per

fume, she called Hiram to the kitch-

en and asked him if it didn't look

"It does that," he answered

"Well," she said, firmly shutting

the oven door and planting herself be-fore it, "in four minutes that turkey will be burned to a crisp. Unless you

agree right now that women should

Hiram pondered for just 30 sec

"Wel-I-I," she sighed, "of course it is

it with some fried potatoes and a

pumpkin pie and some baked cranber

like a man! Who cooked your Thanks-

ries for my Thanksgiving dinner."

giving dinner last year?"

"You poor man!"

Church!"

ram answered.

things!"

said:

key for you."

"Um-m-m!"

for the great cause."

"Fourteen pounds!" Lucy exclaim-

"I've got a 14-pound turkey for my

ing. Lucy enjoyed this.

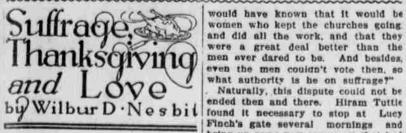
surprise and astonishment when Lucy

one word-and that is "Yes,"

told him "No."

reason!

mind



WAS no spasmodic love affair, this of Hiram Tuttle and Lucy Finch. That And from that it became necessary for it was no highly romantic affair you may infer from the names of the princi-pals. If I were drawing upon my imagination and writing a real love story, one that would make the

justly celebrated ahair of Paris and Helen seem like a business transaction in comparison, then their names would be Hector Montmorency de Beauville and Imogene Tereversham, or something to that effect.

But this is simply a little story caught ta real life-just such an affair as is going on right under your nose and in your own town at this moment. So you prefer the rhetorical wooing of Hector Montmorency de Beauville and the no less rhapsodical counterwooing of Imogene Tereversham, dear reader, read no further.

There were Hiram Tuttle, Lucy Finch, a turkey and a suffrage ques Three of these were tangible in the beginning, although Hector and were a great deal older than the turkey at the start. The suffrage question, I know, is as old as the hills and bids fair to become as everlast-

in due time the woman's suffrage prepaganda reached Millville. Several prominent suffragists descended upon the town in an automobile, and made speeches from that vehicle right in the middle of the public square of a Saturday afternoon. Ten years ago all the women in Millville would have said that those speakers were mannish, now they said they were exactly Ten years ago all the men in Millville, bulwarked behind their chews of plug tobacco, would have denounced those invaders as unwomanly and have classed them with Dr. Walker and Belva Lockwood. Now the men just chuckled to themselves and said the women ought to have the ballot-if they could get it.

While these women were speaking. Hiram Tuttle, having came down town to lay in his Sunday supply of bacon, eggs, coffee, flour and other bachelor provender, found himself listening to them-and right beside him stood Lucy Finch. Now, do not gather the notion that Hiram was a crabbed old bachelor nor that Lucy was a wizened old maid. Lucy was more than 30-but nowadays a woman who has passed 30 is just beginning to be good looking. Hiram wasn't crabbed at ail; he was pleasant enough-but the dressed himself was enough to make any woman wish she had a chance to take hold of him and spruce him up. It is all nonsense to say that woman is impressed and influenced by a man s appearance. What attracts her nine times out of ten is the possibility of improving his appearance.

you do with all that turkey?" So it happened that Hiram and Lucy walked away from the speaking to gether, and Hiram found himself, for the first time in five years, talking with a woman. I mean carrying on a



Therefore Imagine Hiram Tuttle's Surprise and Astonishment When Lucy Told Him "No."

onversation. He had spoken with plenty of them, but there's a differward Lucy's home the argument on and ruin it." uffrage grew warmer and warmer. antil by the time they parted they onds.
were dear enemies on the subject. His work and was absolutely against woman's the right to vote," he offered, "if you'll toffrage, and as a crushing argument be cited some words of the spostle Paul about woman's place in the

"Humph!" sniffed Lucy. "And what was Paul, anyway? A crusty old bave been ten minutes later that Hibachelor that had to be struck by ram released her from his arms and that hing before he would go to shurch!" ram released her from his arms and anxiously said that the turkey would be burned after all.

Well, he knew a thing or two about "The fire was out before I called you in," she confessed "It won't burn," "Well," Biram laughed, "I don't them?" Lucy replied, briskly. "If he have to make all the rest of the men

### The Call to Preach

By REV. HENRY A. ALKIRE of First Methodist Church Whitehall, Ill.

TEXT-How shall they hear without a preacher?-Romans X, 14.

Ecclesiastes is the first user of the term preacher. God always spoke of his "Messenger." But Paul, our au-thor, repeatedly uses the word "preacher." Preaching is not a profession unless we make it that. is purely and simply a calling. If, a calling, there must be a caller. Who is the caller, and what constitutes the call?

Some say the chruch calls men to preach. But men have founded churches. And men bave been evcommunicated from churches because they answered their call to preach. So John Wesley, Martin Luther. And S. H. Hadley had hard work to get a church to ordain him. Some Great Power seemed to set apart these men before the church had taken any potice of them. In evangelistical Protestantism we call that power divine

How can we determine God has called a man to preach? "By their fruits ye shall know them." God's Word will not return unto him void.

How can a man know that God has called him? In theological lore we say the man has a conviction. What produces the conviction? I did not know of anything that will send this conviction deeper into a saved soul than to look around upon the fields white unto the harvest and behold the fewness of the reapers. Seeing the need is feeling the burden. Once in sympathy with God's cause, we will want to make others see their need of God, and that will lead us to go forth to remove the obstacles in the sinner's way. And I am sure that it is only God that opens our eyes to all this.

Going out to spend our lives breaking down barriers in other people's lives implies consecration. So the preacher is surrendered to the one work.

The church deciares that the minister is called to let other things alone. Her messengers must practically bring themselves to three great things: One book-the Bible; prayer; service means the field-the world.

For a century we Methodists insisted that a man could jump from plow to pulpit if God called him. And we insisted that our preachers should go where they were sent and be sent into new fields every year. And \$50 for the preacher with \$25 for the wife was considered ample remuneration for fording swollen streams, fighting wild beasts and frontier ruffians and riding a circuit covering scores of miles, with a dozen sermons a week thrown in.

What a metamorphosis! And what produced it? First, the pew became educated. That demanded an educated pulpit.

Then the country became thickly settled and the people demanded a settled ministry. The pillar to post idea had little permanency. The peo-ple themselves have created the present conditions. The common schools wonderfully developed, and the doctor lege. The church demanded that its ministers should be equipped for leadership. So today the preacher must not only smell of the college, but the divinity schools and post-graduate de-

All this equipment costs money, and the church has had to open her coffers generously to hold the young man who has had more ambition than consecration.

Formerly, the pulpit had no competition but Satan. Today it must compete with the press, lecture and Chautauqua platform, and political stump. This is the age of the specialist, but the preacher must be a generalist. True, he must know about everything in religion, but something about nearly everything else.

If the preacher is "a citizen uninterested, he is a sentinel asleep." He must hold his hand on the helm of reform.

He must keep his finger on the pulse of industrial conditions. He must be a patriot and keep his heart throbbing warm for his own land. He must keep his ear close to the political rail, and be ready to back the heroes of a growing government. He must make his pulpit a throne for advanced education and culture. He must be the center of the moral and social life of his field.

Well, you say, what has that to do with the call to preach? I answer, in the greatest day of the world's growth, everything. The preacher that falls in any of these points is doomed to sooner or later fall utterly.

What, then, is his real and specific

duty? He must keep his heart young that he may warn the young not to lotter along the path to strong manhood and womanhood. He must know how to cheer the aged who are so near the other world that they have lost all interest in this. He must know how to keep close to the man of affairs who has such tremendodus tempta-

tions, or heavy responsibilities. In short, the present day preacher must be a friend to poverty, a foo to wrong, a champion of truth, a defender of human rights, a declarer of "thus saith God," and a guide to heaven.

Peculiarity of Cholera. Cholera was first recognized by the Portuguese in India as far back as the middle of the sixteenth century. It has the peculiarity of following a well-defined route, with a progress just equal to that of an average journey on foot.

Couldn't Be a Poem. "I used to think she was a perfect poem." "Well, isn't she?" "No; she's not a poem at all." "Why not?" "She has been snapped up and married by a magazine editor."—Houston Post.

# TIMELY SUGGESTIONS THAT WILL HELP THE HOSTESS

I am sure they will be brand-new to is called "Catching the Snake's Tail" and comes to us from Japan, where front. The one who is to act as "catcher" is left out. The first child in the line is called the "head" and the last one the "tail." When time to begin the "catcher" is placed about 15 feet from the "head," at a signal he tries to catch the "tail" or the last child in the "snake" without touching any one else. The others may de-

Some New, Old Games,

Here are some very old games, but

fend the "tall" by moving about, keeping the line unbroken, for if the line should be broken it is equal to the "tall" being caught and that unlucky person must become the catcher while the last named goes to the head of the line. Now for the second game, called "Feather Play." It is very amusing, although it sounds so simple. All the players are seated on the floor, having

first countetd "out" to see who will be "it." A hollow square is formed with a sheet held close up to the chins of the players on the floor. A feather is produced, a little downy thing, and blown back and forth by the players. The trick is for the child who is "it" to try to catch the feather on one of the children or directly in front of a child when that one becomes "it." The feather must not be touched by the hands of the children on the floor nor must they rise from the floor; their hands must be kept under the sheet, all manipulations of the feather

Progressive Puzzle Party.

being done by blowing.

The requirements for this party are children to make four at a table, as many taily cards and pencils as guests, a box of stars for markers or a punch and a couple of prizes, more If the hostess wishes.

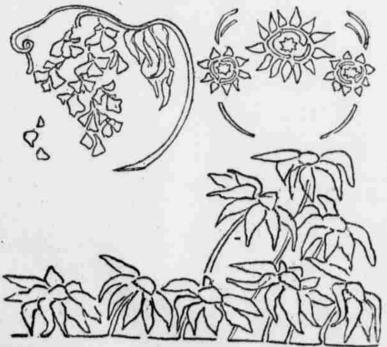
Often enough puzzles may be borrowed or they may be bought. For very small children sliced animals and silced birds will be popular. There should be as many puzzles as children. Some times the puzzles are given as prizes, then each guest takes home one. All these arrangements

each individual hostess must decide for herself. The tally cards may be made at home from colored cardboard many of our young readers. The first cut in the shape of an interrogation mark. Number each one at the top and place corresponding numbers on It is a great favorite. The children the puzzles. For instance, the players form in line, each with hands resting who have number 1, 2, 3, 4 will take upon the shoulders of the player in puzzles marked 1, 2, 3, 4, and go to head table which will be marked number 1. Those who draw 5, 6, 7, 8 will take puzzles marked the same and go to table number 2. When a player finishes at the head table a bell is rung and each child moves a number ahead; then every player who has solved his or her puzzle has a punch in the card or a star affixed. The hostess must use her own judgment how long the progressions shall last, as the secret of success in any party is not to let the guests become weary; stop while they want to go on, This party is best suited for children from eight to twelve. Serve chicken sandwiches, cocoa with a marshmallow in each cup, ice-cream in fancy moulds and tiny frosted cakes. I have found that small cakes are much better for children's parties than larger ones

Wedding Rings for Bridegrooms.

Some new rings are being shown which on first appearance seem to be very handsome seals, but on closer examination show that they are to be divided when the "time" comes into two separate rings. They are made to order as is much of the jewelry worn nowadays by those who wish to have exclusive styles in their articles of personal adornment. It is a custom rather strictly observed in Germany this exchange of rings on the wedding day, and it is a very pretty custom. 'Why shouldn't a man have some outward symbol to show that he is married as well as a woman?" asked a little dark-eyed bride who had used this double ring ceremony? and why not? Very few brides now select a plain diamond solitaire that was for so long considered the only proper engagement token, the larger the stone the more the girl loved to flash it. Now a diamond is used if the girl wishes it, but it is cut and set in some individual manner and is made with the promise that no duplicates will be sold. MADAME MERRI.

# For Party Bag



dances or sewing circles has be mother's magic needle, change that our minds turn to the little ac- white or purple. You are really not cessories that make our life interest- taking them out of the family. ing, to say the least. Even if we have outgrown the fancy bag age- tion of the natural and the convenand more's the pity if that be the tional. Paint this design, using lavcase—we can make this pretty thing ender and pale green, with brown for

should appeal to the painters, embroi- a cord at the top. derers or pyrographers, and each one much effect at little cost.

of four strips of white or ecra velvet attached to a square bottom, the dalay design is the best. Cut your strips and follow the suggestion here given Pyrographed velvet is extremely effective, giving rich brown tones, which you can deepen at the centers of the oil paint. Embroidery is equally effect is coming!

y )W that the season of parties, tive, and you can, with a fairy god gun its busy whiri, it is natural daisles to asters and work in pink,

The wisteria is a charming combinathe stem. This can be used as a Three suggestions are before you, repeat around the lower portion of designed in such a way that they the regulation silk bag gathered on

The last suggestion is capable promises success for easy work and any color treatment and therefore gives a wider field in which to work If you decide to make a square bag Gray silk with two shades of purple of yellow or green looks well for this lesign. The darker shade of any color is good, and so also is a con trasting bright color on a neutral

ground. The great point is in the application of this handwork on velvet, silk flowers and the stems. Touch up, it or satin, and although it sounds like you wish, with yellow stencil dyes or an unseasonable warning. Christmas

MASIMON TO LANCIES OF

The touch of black is still a feat ure of fashion. Two-toned plumes and enormous pink poppies trim some of the latest

Wide tulle scarfs are becoming ac-

essories with dancing frocks and sheer scarfs are much used. Girdles of soft folds of gold tissue or gold-beaded chiffon for light gowns are lovely and set off the figure of the

For afternoon and street dreeses the elbow length sleeve is generally used, although the sleeve length reaching above the elbow upon most gowns to helped to the desired length by a lace

Tailored models are mostly made of ough materials in cheviots and ergos. A few hard-twisted mannish ffects are included in the showing, out are not as popular as the roughly

side, is a favorite finish to the skirt. As a rule the skirt is slightly fuller than the hem which holds it in place, and sometimes the hem is of heavier material than the gown itself.

A good idea for mothers who like to have souvenirs of their little one's childhood is to paste in a book samples from every new dress or suit, with a picture of the pattern if possible. Not only is this interesting for both mothers and children in time to come, but it forms a valuable history of costumes for the period, and is of practical service as well as insuring variety in dress from year to year.

Sympathy for Moose

Treed by a cow moose, a Massacht sets man started to play a phonograp and the moose thing was just six seconds jumping over two barns and four paystacks and losing itself in the woods. We know exactly how the the speed laws prevented us from ta-sing a similar bike on no less than we thousand different occasions.

# THE TRIAL OF JESUS

Sunday School Lesson for Nov. 27, 1910 Specially Arranged for This Paper

Lesson Text-Matthew 25:57-63. Memory

Verse 64.

Golden Text—"Who, when he was reviied, reviled not again."—I Peter 2:22.

Time—Friday morning of the Crucifizion, continuing from between 1 and 2 o'clock until after sunrise.
Place—The palace of the High Priest.

Judas had betrayed his Master with kiss, and the great mingled company of rulers, Romans, officers, and soldiers with lanterns and swords and staves, were beginning their homeward march to the city. Peter immediately alone, single-

handed, drew his sword and defied the whole Roman and Jewish powers. He, in his impetuous, loving, courageous way, began to show that he would live up to his promise that he would die for Jesus before he would desert him. Attacking the nearest one, who may have been officious in the taking of Jesus, a servant of the high priest, Malchus by name, Peter struck wildly and missing his mark cut off merely the ear of his enemy. Jesus immedlately stopped him. For it was unnecessary, since Jesus could have at any time twelve legions of angel defenders. Peter's de ense was contrary to the teachings and plans of Jesus. It was useless, for Peter could not overthrow by the sword the Roman power. It was the worst thing he could do for his Master; it would ruin his cause and his defense, for it placed him in the attitude of a rebel against the Roman government, and Pilate could not have pronounced him innocent, for it would give color to the charges of the Pharisees that Jesus was an enemy of Caesar, and a rebel against the Roman government. Peter might have been arrested for rebellion, and perhaps the other disciples with him, and their work of founding the kingdom have been hindered.

Jesus remedies the evil by miraculously healing the wound. This healing showed that Jesus was no rebel against the Roman power. It showed the nature of his kingdom, as the kingdom of peace and truth and love. It showed his own character and how he lived up to his own precepts. I showed his divine nature and powar.

It is recorded only by the Loyst-clan, Luke, (22:51). "Thus," says Tholuck, "the last act of those hands before they were bound was a work of mercy and of peace in healing that slight wound, the only one ever inflicted for his sake."

The trial before the Sanhedrin was illegal according to all the above tests It was held in the night. "It was a packed jury, a star chamber of selfappointed assessors." The object of the enemies of Jesus was to condemn him and to give him over to the Roman authorities for are ifixion before his friends could rally and interpose in his behalf. Sought false witness against Jesus, for it was impossible to condemn him by any true accusations. To put him to death. This they had determined for reasons of their own. What they wanted was some plausible pretext that would enable them to persuade the Roman authorities to put Jesus to death.

Jesus held his peace. They would not accept a denial, and they would have perverted the meaning of any explanation he could make. He refused to "cast pearls before swine" or to "give that which was holy to dogs." There are many times when it is well for Christians to imitate their Master in this. Do not waste time and strength in replying to those who are determined to oppose Christianity under all circumstances. Replying often advertises the enemy; and arguments take the attention from the main work of the Gospel, the saving of the world from sin. Attend to the business of the church, save men from sin; culture them into a noble character, help the needy, visit the sick, preach the Gospel, and the works of Christianity will answer its enemies. At the same time explanations of difficulties to those who wish to learn are always in order.

Macaulay in his essay on Milton says, "Aristo tells a story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul, poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were forever excluded from participstion in the blessings which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterward revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war." So what is done to Christ in his disguised and lowly form is a test of our character and of our love, and will be rewarded and blessed by him when he comes in his glory; while those who reject him in his humility must come before his judgmentseat when he sits on the right hand of the power of God.

A possible array of witnesses if they had wished to learn the truth. What an array of witnesses they might have found had they wished to learn the truth! Here a company of those who had been lame, but now were running to tell the story of their healing; there a band of those who had been blind, but now could see; lepers who had been cleansed; demoniacs clothed and in their right mind; sick raised from their beds, and dead brought to life again; sad hearts comforted; sinful souls redeemed; ignorant minds enlightened, and the wandering once

The Malignant Tongue The malignant tongue can no man tame. The fatal habit is incorrigible. We restrain it today; tomorrow it breaks forth with greater force. Like the burning wheel, it catches fire as it goes and burns flercer with increasing speed.—Rev. Francis Hope, Baptist, Santa Clara.

No amount of culture can make camos out of cabbages.



LIQUORS WILL EXCITE RIOT

Unique Advertisement of Tombstone. Arizona, Saloon Keeper-Is Extremely Frank.

The Medical Journal prints the following and credits it to an unidentified "lay exchange;

"Tombstone, Ariz, claims to have frankest saloon keeper in the United States. He keeps the Temple Bur saloon and advertises his business in a remarkable manner. He has bad cards printed bearing the following

"Friends and Neighbors: I am grateful for past favors and having supplied my store with a fine line of choice liquors, allow me to inform you that I shall continue to make drunkards, paupers and beggars for the sober, industrious, respectable part of the community to support. My liquors will excite riot, robbery and bloodshed.

They will diminish your comforts, increase your expenses and shorten life. I shall confidently recommend them as sure to multiply fatal accidents and incurable diseases.

"They will deprive some of life, others of reason, many of character and all of peace. They will make fathers fiends, wives widows, children orphane and all poor. I will train your sons in infidelity, dissipation, ignorance, lewdness and every other vice, will corrupt the ministers of religion, obstruct the gospel, defile the church and cause as much temporal and eternal death as I can. I will thus 'accommodate the public'-it may be at the loss of my never-dying soul, But I have a family to support, the business pays and the public encour-

"I have paid my license and the traffic is lawful, and if I don't sell it somebody will. I know the Bible says: Thou shalt not kill; no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven, and L do not expect the drunkard maker to fare any better, but I want an easy living and I have resolved to gather the wages of iniquity and fatten on the ruin of my species.

"I shall, therefore, carry on my business with energy and do my best to diminish the wealth of the nation. and endanger the safety of the state. As my business flourishes in proportion to your sensibility and ignorance. I will do my beat to prevent moral purity and intellectual growth.

"Should you doubt my ability, I refer you to the pawnshops, the poorhouse, the police court, the hospital, the penitentiary and the gallows, where you will find many of my best customers have gone. A sight of them. will convince you that I do what I

"Allow me to inform you that you are fools, and that I am an honest saloonkeeper."

#### ABSTINENCE AIDS LONG LIFE

In Practice and as Principle Is Benediction in Its Effect Upon Life and Character.

We can point with pride to the lifework of many men as proof that total abstinence, in practice and as a principle, is a benediction direct and indirect in its effects upon life and character. Thousands of men who began life under favorable auspices have fallen in the prime of their manhood, without having accomplished their allotted work. Total abstinence would have saved them. Moderate drinking led them to an untimely end, says an

exchange: A noted statistician of England, after long and careful investigations. comparisons and observations, has established the following facts:

Between the ages of fifteen and twenty where ten total abstainers die. eighteen moderate drinkers die. Between the ages of twenty and thirty. ten of the former and thirty-one of the latter. Between thirty and forty years, forty moderate drinkers to ten

abstainers die. That is: A total abstainer twenty years old has a fair chance of living forty-four years, longer; a moderate drinker has a chance of living only fifteen and one-half years longer.

At thirty years a total abstainer has a chance of living thirty-six and one-half years longer; a moderate drinker at the same age only thirteen. and one-half years longer.

At forty a total abstainer has a chance of living twenty-eight years more, and a moderate drinker only

eleven and two-thirds. We may talk and write as eloquently as we will about the "fifteen hundred millions" annually spent in our own nation for intoxicating liq-uors, but half the truth is not told unless we add the actual money value of the wasted mental and physical resources of thousands of otherwise noble and useful citizens, destroyed by

Less Drinking in Great Britain.

moderate drinking.

Sobriety is in the ascendancy in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and licensed public houses are decreasing in number, according to statistics gathered recently by United Sintes Consul-General John L. Griffiths. The decrease of drunkenness is in this report attributed primarily to two causes—the increase in the price of whiskey and the organization of social clubs where drinking persons may drink without frequenting Hcensed premises.

In England and Wales in 1908 the convictions for drunkerness aggre gated 187,803, while in 1999 the total was 109,518, a decrease of nearly one tenth. The decrease in Scotland, out side of the towns, for 1999, as c pared with 1908, was 19 per cent. ottich towns the decrees was 27 per cent. And in Ireland, a per cent. A greater decrease was about in the