

True Patriotism

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As free, and not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness, but as the servants of God.—I Peter II, 13.

Just as at Christmas and at Easter, we find many persons who revive their allegiance to religion, so we find a strenuous attempt on the part of many to resuscitate their sleeping patriotism, which they express in a great measure by fire and smoke, the heresies of our warring ancestors.

I would first say that this ought and ought not to be so, all depending on what we mean by patriotism. If patriotism be of the right kind, we would endorse it. It is to be patriotic means to be loyal, not to a mere selfish cause, but to a general high and noble cause, then we endorse it. Our dear "U. S. A." though large, is not large enough. We would have the whole world, nay, more, all the worlds, the heavens, too. As true servants we would be interested in all the possessions of our Master.

Christianity does not encourage particular patriotism in opposition to general benignity. If it did, it would not be adapted for "the world." The duties of the subjects of one state would often be in opposition to those of the subject of another, and men might in fact evil or misery upon neighbor nations in conforming to the Christian law.

Christianity is designed to benefit not a community but "the world." The promotion of the interests of one community by injuring another—that is, "patriotism in opposition to general benignity"—Christianity utterly rejects as wrong.

Still would not a doctrine of general patriotism be rational? We would answer in the affirmative. And Christianity does not appear to encourage the doctrine of being a "citizen of the world," or of paying no more regard to our community than to every other. That opposes to the natural and virtuous feelings.

If it were put in practice, it would destroy confined benignity without effecting a counterbalancing amount of universal philanthropy. Who indeed shall support and cherish and protect a child if its parents do not?

That speculative philosophy is vain which would supplant these dictates by doctrines of general philanthropy. It cannot be applicable to human affairs until there is an alteration in the human constitution. Not only religion, therefore, but reason and nature, reject that philosophy which teaches that no man should prefer or aid another because he is his countryman, his neighbor or his child.

This is an idle system of philosophy which sets out with extinguishing those principles of human nature which the Creator has implanted for wise and good ends.

He that shall so far succeed in practicing this philosophy as to look with indifference upon his parent, his wife and his son, will not often be found with much zeal to exercise kindness and benevolence to the world at large.

But to cherish and support our own children rather than others; to do good to our neighbors rather than to strangers; to benefit our own country rather than another nation, does not imply that by so doing we must injure other nations, or strangers, or our children, in order to do good to our own. Here is our point of discrimination which we will enlarge upon presently—a point which vulgar patriotism and vulgar philosophy have alike overlooked.

I dare not stop by saying that the right kind of patriotism would be to do good to my nation, and by doing this, not to do any menace to other nations. That would just simply be changing the Golden Rule to nothing.

By having this kind of an idea I would say: "Do nothing unto others." Then a person in order to be a general "patriotic" would need do "nothing."

No, our Christian way is better: It is the best. "Do unto others, etc." that makes a man take off his coat, turn up his sleeves and go to work! Not only so good that one does no harm, but so harmless that one must do good. Not only a negative in regard to not doing harm; but so strong a negative that one becomes a positive.

In the second place, I would say, that if it ought, but positively that it ought not to be so, in regard to the way we show our patriotism. As we have mentioned this expresses itself in a mental measure by fire and smoke, by being and a general disturbance; this being the heritage of our warring ancestors.

The spirit of true patriotism does not find its expression in boasting of success in wars which were fought because we were born.

Reason and experience both forbid us to say the father of our country, to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

To be true patriots is to bring the Gospel to every creature, beginning in ourselves, our own land, and then to the uttermost parts of the earth.

It is related that when Columbus, while his historic voyage, was approaching the shores of the western world, flickering light was dimly seen through the darkness by one of his sailors. "It may be," said Columbus, "that the faithful wife of some fisherman is waving a torch to guide him to his homeward way."

"Let Us Alone." "Let us alone," says Mrs. Harrison who is the cry of the liquor traffic. "Let us alone" was of old the under-heard brother of men came to give deliverance to the captives. To stand today by the side of the liquor and answer back, "We will let you alone until every broken heart is healed, every captive liberated, every prison cell opened, every drunkard factory abolished."

It's easy making money and hard making it.

ONCE MILL HAND, NOW STEEL TRUST HEAD.



JAMES E. FARRELL

NEW YORK.—At sixteen years of age James E. Farrell was working in a wire mill at New Haven for \$4.65 a week. A few days ago he was appointed president of the United States Steel Corporation by J. Pierpont Morgan and other of its directors, at a salary of \$100,000 a year. His rise from humble circumstances to wealth and business prominence is due to his capacity for work and his unswerving loyalty to his associates. Mr. Farrell is of Irish-American descent, 48 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in his stocking feet, of athletic build, has hair that is prematurely white and a drooping mustache of the same hue. He is married and the father of five children. He has had 25 years' experience in the steel business in both the commercial and manufacturing departments.

IS CRISIS SERIOUS?

Railroad Companies Have Made Big Increase in Earnings.

Argument That Advanced Rates Are Necessary for Continued Payment of Dividends is Disproved by Figures From Reports.

Within the past ten years the cost of labor and supplies has increased so greatly and so rapidly that the railroads are facing a serious crisis. Unless they are permitted to raise freight rates, they must cease to pay dividends and will be forced out of business.

Such is the burden of the arguments that the people of the United States have heard and read frequently of late, and so often have the statements been repeated that the people are beginning to wonder if they are not in a measure true.

But there is another side to the story, found in the reports of the railroad companies themselves, and this shows plainly that though the operating expenses have increased in bulk, the earnings have made a still greater increase. Annual reports of their expenses and earnings are made by the railroad companies to the interstate commerce commission, and these, complete for the years from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1917, are at hand. From these reports the commission's bureau of statistics has prepared the following table:

GROSS EARNINGS FOR OPERATION. The earnings of American railroads from the organization of the interstate commerce commission down to the present time from June 30, 1887, to June 30, 1917.

Year	Total Revenue	Total Operating Expenses	Net Earnings
1887	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1888	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1889	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1890	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1891	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1892	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1893	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1894	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1895	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1896	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1897	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1898	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1899	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1900	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1901	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1902	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1903	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1904	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1905	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1906	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1907	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1908	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1909	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1910	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1911	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1912	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1913	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1914	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1915	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1916	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000
1917	1,001,223,223	516,621,223	484,602,000

Compiled from reports on the statistics of railroads in the United States, and

STUDY FARMING AT OXFORD

New Branch to Be Taught at Famous School—Grant of Land is Eagerly Awaited.

London.—It is likely that within a very short time Oxford university will be augmented in notable degree by a new school of learning and new facilities for special research and study.

The subject of agriculture has been taken up eagerly at Oxford, and Oxford men, likely in after life to have control of land, are encouraged to study agriculture and kindred subjects as a proper part of their training. This branch of university learning, which owes very much to Professor Somerville, who left the board of agriculture to take up this work at Oxford, promises well, but the lack of land for practical experiments, and of money for carrying them on, has hitherto prevented such a development as has taken place in Cambridge, where the university has done splen-

Several types of cameras are now made for taking snap shots from or aeroplanes.

cent. between 1888 and 1910, while between 1888 and 1893 the increase of such net earnings was almost negligible—only eight-tenths of one per cent. for each mile of road. Thus in a decade the development of methods of operation was marvellous.

In the column showing the average revenue for each ton hauled one mile is revealed the second great economic fact, namely, that the companies in the years of their greatest earnings have been able to prevent further reductions in freight rates. Assuming that the character of commodities hauled has not changed substantially, the statements of revenue for each ton-mile is a fair index as to the average rates charged, though the variation in long and short hauls would make it not exactly accurate.

The 23 years covered in the table divide themselves into two periods, the first being the 11 years from 1888 to 1898, and the second the 12 years from 1899 to 1910 inclusive. The first period is that in which competition caused a reasonable distribution among the shippers and consumers of the country of the profits resulting from the development of the railroad industry. For while during that period the annual net earnings of the railroads increased about \$100,000,000, there was a decline of about 25 per cent. in freight rates. This was in line with what is expected and what generally has resulted from great strides in industrial progress. But with 1899 came a great change. In that year the annual net earnings of the railroads began to increase rapidly, and since then they have increased almost \$500,000,000, and the net earnings for each mile have increased more than 60 per cent. Have the freight charges decreased correspondingly? Glance at that column of ton-mile revenue and you will see that the rates have entirely ceased to decline and that consequently the people have been denied for more than a decade any share in the profits resulting from the immensely greater volume of traffic and the rapidly increasing net earnings of the railroads. For 11 years the freight rates fell steadily, and then all at once the decline was checked and the railroads began to withhold from the public all the benefits resulting from their new prosperity and new methods, being enabled to do this through the tremendous consolidations that largely destroyed competition. Half a billion dollars a year increase in net earnings and freight rates practically stationary—that is not a good argument for further increase in transportation charges by the railroads of the United States. What is a reasonable rate of return and what is the value of the property entitled to such return are questions upon which the railway magnates must depend to prove their contention.

Gold Fillings as Property. San Francisco.—A new way to collect dentists' bills has been invented by the state board of dental examiners. The first case under it is that of "John Doe" Dreyfus, who has been arrested on the charge of obtaining property by false pretenses. The property in question is gold put in the teeth of said Dreyfus by Dr. M. H. Schord of this city. Dr. Schord seeks to collect \$50.

Puts Ban on Hatpins. Rochester, N. Y.—The common council has unanimously adopted an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for a woman to wear a hatpin that protrudes more than half an inch from the crown of her hat. Violation is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

MANY NEW YORK COMMUTERS Population of District Tributary to City is Estimated at 7,000,000—Few Figures. New York.—One thing from which New Yorkers did not swear off on January 1 is commuting, since figures just compiled show that this city's army of commuters, the daily travelers by city and suburban transit lines is over 2,000,000.

To Teach Police Boxing. London.—Baron Albrecht von Knobelsdorf Drunkenhof, who was for ten years an officer in the German army, has been appointed official instructor to the city police in wrestling and the art of self-defense.

He gives lessons three times a week to young policemen and is very proud of his pupils. While engaged in military life the baron was celebrated as a steeplechase rider, and he owned Panshore, an English jumper, which he rode to victory on several occasions. Later he took to wrestling, boxing and Jiu-jitsu.

House Cleaning Proves Profitable. Newark, N. J.—No one in this section of the state has found house cleaning more profitable than has Miss Ida Simonsen, who got \$4,000 as the result of her annual overhauling of her homestead in Vernon, N. J.

Toistoi's Grave is Mecca. Moscow.—Tolstoy's grave at Yamsi Poliana is likely to become one of the chief places of pilgrimage in the empire. Since the funeral large numbers of peasants arrive there daily. They come mostly on foot, and many are now on the way there.

The Rest We Seek. Human nature is restless. There is restlessness caused by the greatness of our nature, as well as that caused by sin. We were made for God, and we cannot find satisfaction in things. Only the divine fullness can satisfy our aspirations. Circumstances are fluctuating, the angel in us contends with the carnal nature, our fellow men offer deceive and disappoint us; only in God can we find rest. Life's restless search with all its roaring billows of uncertainty, is held in the hollow of God's hand.

ELIJAH APPEARS IN ISRAEL

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 5, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Kings II. Memory Verses 14-18.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"They that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing."—Ps. 34:10.

TIME.—Elijah lived during the reigns of Ahab in Israel, and Jehoshaphat in Judah, and their successors B. C. 850-900 (or Assyrian, 778-877).

PLACE.—Various places in the kingdom of Israel. He probably first met Ahab in Samaria his capital. Cleweth was a brook in a ravine flowing into the Jordan on the East. Zarephath was a town in Phoenicia between Tyre and Sidon, near the Mediterranean.

It was a dark day for Israel when Jezebel "set herself, with her husband's tacit connivance, to extirpate the religion of Jehovah from the land of Israel, and to substitute in its place open and avowed paganism—the worship of Ashoreth and of Baal. Splendid shrines were built, especially one of vast size in the capital; and the rites and ceremonies of the new cult were exhibited on a grand scale, with gorgeous accompaniments of all kinds—music, statuary, processions of robed priests, victims, incense, bands of fanatics worked up to frenzy by religious excitement, and the like." They had "forsaken thy covenants, thrown down thine altars, and slain thy prophets with the sword."

A brave, strong prophet dared to stem the tide alone. And he dared because he knew that God had commanded him, and stood with him, and worked through him. It is probable that Elijah belonged to the northern kingdom but was living in Gilead, and that the parents of Elijah, or Elijah himself when a young man, had gone from Gilead to escape the persecutions of the Baalites, and its dangerous moral deterioration. Reared amid exalted and solemnizing scenes, the young prophet must have meditated long on the glorious past of his country, and must have been filled with horror as tidings came of the introduction of ranker heathenism, of Jezebel's abominations, the fierce cruelties and reeking licentiousness of Ahab's idolatrous capital. Indignation burned within him like the flames of Vesuvius or Martinique, till it suddenly burst forth upon the king and his court.

The word of the Lord came unto him. In what way we do not know. Perhaps in the ways His word comes to us. Perhaps by more vivid ways. But in either case he became sure that it was God's word. After the announcement of the famine three and a half years slowly passed away before Elijah again appeared before the king. But the silent work of these years was as essential as the announcement.

Having taken one course of lessons, God sends Elijah to another school. This was best not only that Elijah might learn other lessons, but in order that he might be safer. Ahab was seeking everywhere for him. But he kept outside of Ahab's dominion. Every town, large or small, required in those times a wall for defense. His first need after his long walk through the famine-stricken land would be water. The gift of water to the thirsty is always regarded as a sacred duty in the East. Note the wisdom of this way of becoming acquainted, by asking a simple favor; as Christ asked the Samaritan woman for a drink from the well. As she was going to fetch the water, Elijah called to her, and said: "Bring me a morsel of bread." This, too, was a modest request.

The widow's faith was still further rewarded during Elijah's stay. One day her young son sickened and died. In the bitterness of her grief she cried out upon the prophet, thinking that his presence had directed God's special attention to her house, and this calamity had been sent her in punishment for her sins. Thereupon Elijah carried the lad to his own upper chamber, and stretched himself upon him as if to impart his own vitality, imploring God for his life. And God heard him; the soul returned to the boy's body and he was delivered to his rejoicing mother, who testified earnestly her faith in the prophet as a man of God, and her faith in the divine messages he uttered.

Elijah suffered with the people, The reformer, the preacher, must partake of the sufferings of those whom he would help. Like Christ, he must be "tempted like as we are, yet without sin." He must gain the victory in the same kind of battles, and learn lessons in the same schools.

He learns that the mightiest of God's servants are just as dependent upon Him in every way as the humblest and weakest of His people."

Temperance

WHISKY NO GOOD FOR COLDS

Persons Partaking of Alcohol Are More Likely to Suffer From Exposure Than Others.

At this season of the year the advice is freely given, "take a little brandy or whisky to keep out the cold or drive away a chill." To all such we commend the teachings of Dr. Norman Kerr, than whom on this subject there is no higher authority.

When he was asked if brandy or whisky was good to ward off a threatening cold or drive away a chill? "No," replied Doctor Kerr. "On the contrary, it is an entire fallacy to suppose that brandy or alcohol, in any shape or form, either warms the system or keeps off cold. As a matter of fact, alcohol, after a very temporary rise of temperature, extending over a few minutes only, lowers the vital temperature, in consequence of which the drinker is actually robbed of heat instead of acquiring an additional supply. Persons partaking alcohol are more likely to suffer from cold or exposure to it than those who abstain from it. It is for this reason that in climates such as Lower Canada, the soldiers on guard are instructed never to take alcohol when about to go on duty. I have known several deaths arising from disobedience to this rule."

"Brandy, then," said his friend, "is practically useless." "Certainly," replied the doctor. "Brandy does not warm the system, as so many suppose; it merely warms the skin, and has a paralyzing action on the nerves which control the blood supply. This accounts for the flush which one sees on the face of a person who has just taken a glass of spirits. Brandy, in short, causes a relaxation of the blood vessels, and is responsible for the flush on the skin. Intelligent voyagers never now take alcohol with them, unless it be in minute quantities in their medicine chests. I have been in the arctic regions myself, and I know very well that brandy cannot only be dispensed with, but that one is decidedly better without it. An immense number of people, whenever they feel a chill, resort to alcohol, on the mistaken assumption that it warms the body; it is a pity they do not know that it has an absolutely contrary effect."

On being asked what he would recommend in cases of cold, he said: "There is nothing better than simple hot water and getting under the blankets. The water can, of course, be flavored with lemon or orange, according to taste. A good drink of hot water has all the beneficial effects of brandy and none of its accompanying risks. If the feet can be put into hot water at the same time, so much the better. Spirits generally are worse than useless in cases of illness. An enormous number of people have taken rum under the impression that it keeps the influenza at a distance. As a fact, however, rum invites the influenza, from the depressing effects of alcohol on the nervous system. A nervous system depressed through the agency of alcohol is much more likely to take on any form of epidemic than one not similarly affected, inasmuch as the vitality is lowered."

Intoxicants on Board Steamers. The consumption of intoxicants on board of the large ocean steamers plying between New York and European ports reaches a large aggregate. The New York Sun gives from the steward's department of the Cunard fleet for a year the following figures of the quantities of wines and liquor used: "Eight thousand and thirty quarts and 17,613 pints of champagne, 13,941 quarts and 7,310 pints of claret, 9,200 quarts of other wines, 48,334 pints of ale and porter, 174,921 quarts of mineral waters, and 34,000 quarts of spirits and liquors." Of this enormous liquor consumption on shipboard, it is undoubtedly true that by far the larger portion is by European voyagers, but it is also true that many Americans, a great many too many, drink a full share of these wines and liquors. A total abstinence mission is nowhere more needed than among those who, as well-to-do passengers, go down to the sea in ships.

Pest Without Drink. The Medical Brief says: "Without doubt men who drink no spirits hold out better and do their work better than those who drink. Armies made of men of the former class march better, hold up longer under fatigue, enjoy better health, can bear exposure better, and consequently are free from drunkenness, suffer little from disease and crime. It lessens the power of resistance in exposure to great cold and becomes dangerous to use it. It may excite for a time, but is always followed by great depression. This has been clearly demonstrated in arctic explorations. In exposure to great heat the evidence is equally conclusive against its use. The array of testimony is indisputable."

Rumblers in Politics. Men may be drinkers without being content that the laws shall be made for them by the dealers in rum. Indeed, it strikes most men as a humiliation that in politics, especially in the cities, the liquor dealer is considered as an important factor, and the Liquor Dealers' association receives more attention and courtesy and favor than any other class or element in the community. The tendency in this has been to place rumblers in innumerable positions of public trust, which have been generally most unworthily and viciously filled by them.—New York Press.

Liability for Death. The Pennsylvania supreme court decides that if any person meets a violent death at the hands of a man who is intoxicated, under the civil damage act, the dependents of the deceased person can recover damages from those who sold the liquor which intoxicated the one who committed the violence.

Led by the Nose. "Pa, what is that 'leading woman'?" "Any woman, my son."—Flo-ton Transcript.

ONLY ONE "BROMO-CRISTINE." That is the name of the only medicine that is better to lose in loving than to gain by self seeking.

THE POTASH CONTROVERSY

German Claims Presented at Washington Are Contradicted by American Interests.

Washington, D. C., Jan.—The cotton growing states are particularly interested in the potash controversy between the State Department and Berlin, since the future price of fertilizer is directly affected by the outcome. German interests have just made representation to Secretary Knox similar in effect to these assertions made by circular letter to the miners throughout the South claiming that the German potash law, which places a penalty on mines selling heavily to Americans at a lower price than has formerly ruled, is merely a part of the general conservation policy of Germany.

According to Oehmsius, a leading German geologist, there are about 25,000 square miles of potash in one section of Germany, each of these containing some 50,000,000 tons of pure potash. This same authority states that the annual output from these mines is about 600,000 tons each and he figures that if the annual output should jump to 5,000,000 tons annually, it would still require 621,600 years to exhaust the supply.

Another of Germany's assertions is that the law does not discriminate against Americans. The brief of the American potash buyers committee submitted to congress points out that, under the law as recently passed by Germany, the mines of the potash trust in that country were allowed a proportion of output sufficient to supply the world, while the independent mines that had made contracts to supply the United States at a reduced price were limited to one-fourth of their actual sales already made to us. In addition a penalty of \$22 per ton was imposed for overproduction. Thus the penalty falls exclusively upon shipments to this country and indirectly upon the consumer.

An effort is apparently being made to create the impression that this controversy is really a contest between the policy of the German government and an American trust. The fact is that there is no such complete and powerful trust in the United States as this German potash syndicate. This syndicate actually monopolizes the entire potash supply of the world, save for the two mines that broke away from the trust and sold to American buyers. In this country there are about 70 different fertilizer manufacturers using potash, and of these about 75 per cent are independent of any trust affiliation.

Another claim made by the German committee at the White House was to the effect that the American buyers knew that a law would be passed providing for government taxes and penalties to be assessed, and that they made these contracts with this knowledge in mind. The American committee states positively that this information was brought to them after the contracts were made, and used as a club in an attempt to force them to give up the contracts already entered into, which would have reduced the price of fertilizer materially in this country.

An official high in the government here is authority for the statement that the cost of this controversy must necessarily fall upon the consumer, and that it should, therefore, be settled quickly. While the American companies paying a penalty have met the prices made by the German trust that pays no penalty, this has been done at a loss, and should they withdraw from the field because of this, the price of fertilizer in this country would be dictated by the German monopoly untrammelled in Berlin.

A Transaction in Stamps. The stamp vending machines installed in many stores and shops about the city are not favored by a woman who hurried into a drug store in Massachusetts avenue several days ago, where there is a branch post office.

"How do you sell your two-cent stamps?" she inquired indignantly. "Two cents apiece," replied Blasett. "Well, that's all right," she replied, while she fished in her purse for a coin. "This is the fifth place I have visited after stamps. At all the other places they had those slot machines—where you have to spend a nickel for two two-cent stamps. I made up my mind not to be held up if I had to walk all over the city. Give me two stamps."

The woman laid down a dime and hurried out with two two-cent stamps, leaving six cents in change lying on the show case. She did not return.—Indianapolis News.

Crutches or Cars. Richard Croker, at a dinner in New York, expressed a distrust for aeroplanes.

"There's nothing underneath them," he said. "If the least thing goes wrong, down they drop."

"I said to a Londoner the other day: 'How is your getting on since he bought a flying machine?'" "On crutches, like the rest of them," the Londoner replied.

Nothing Much. "I don't know whether I ought to recognize him here in the city or not. Our acquaintance at the seashore was very slight."

"You promised to marry him, didn't you?" "Yes, but that was all."

To Economize Space. "But why is it that you always serve toast with each slice stood up on edge?" "Oh, I just got into the habit; you knew we lived in a flat when we were first married."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

Led by the Nose. "Pa, what is that 'leading woman'?" "Any woman, my son."—Flo-ton Transcript.