BATTLE FOR PROHIBITION IS RAGING IN AMERICA

Enemies *of* Liquor Traffic Have Made Eight Oregon Counties Dry and Expect to Win More at the Next Election--Wonderful Progress *of* Movement Throughout the United States

"A STAINLESS flag; the saloon must go!"

Shouting this slogan throughout the land the Prohibitionists are making a fight similar to none in the history of the world. Anti-saloon crusaders are sweeping the United States like a cyclone, the cry, "A stainless flag," having been heard in every state in the union. Where it is no longer heard the saloon has already gone. The slogan is the battle cry of the Anti-Saloon league.

Oregon is rapidly becoming a stronghold of the anti-saloon principles. But a few short years ago the idea of prohibition was laughed at as ridiculous by the people of this state. It is not that a joke and even the saloon is in peril that they are in grave danger of losing, within the next few years, the right to carry on their traffic here.

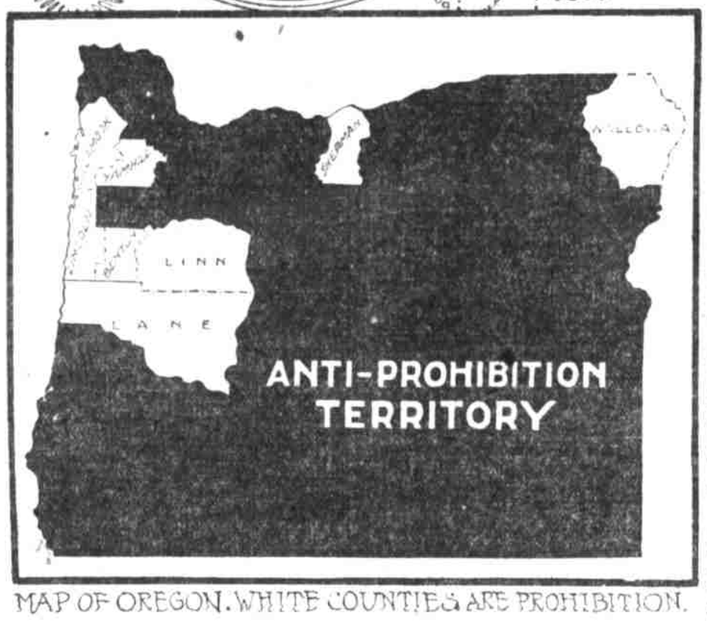
When the Anti-Saloon league entered Oregon about three years ago Dr. C. S. Tuffs of Ohio leader of the movement here, found him in for a multitude of difficulties. Hardly a friend had he in the state who was not ready to greet him and there were few people who did not doubt his success. He was undaunted by the opposition he met with the assistance of those who gathered in his work he opened the campaign. It was a hard fight but he stuck to it, as have those who have succeeded him. The result has been the opening today has eight dry counties and 100 prohibition precincts in wet counties. Besides this the local leaders of the movement feel confident that they will be able to place several more counties in the ranks of the dries at the coming election and add to the great many more prohibition precincts in the counties which remain wet.

REV. E. E. ZIMMERMAN FIELD SECRETARY FOR OREGON

REV. J. R. KNODELL ASST. SUPT. FOR OREGON

REV. ERVIN S. CHAPMAN DD. LL.D SUPERINTENDENT FOR OREGON & CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL PRESIDENT REV. DR. P. A. BAKER



MAP OF OREGON. WHITE COUNTIES ARE PROHIBITION.

Two States in District.

After Dr. Tuffs started the campaign in Oregon he was succeeded by Rev. Paul Rader, who remained here for more than a year. He was followed by Dr. E. S. Chapman of Los Angeles, the present superintendent, who has charge of all the work in Oregon and California. Dr. Chapman is assisted here by Rev. J. R. Knodell, assistant superintendent of Oregon, and Rev. E. E. Zimmerman, field secretary. These men are fighters for their cause and are busy every minute advocating prohibition.

Benton was the pioneer prohibition county of Oregon, going dry in 1904, two years prior to the time the seven other counties shut out the saloons. Dry counties in Oregon now are: Benton, Linn, Lane, Lincoln, Tillamook, Yamhill, Sherman and Wallowa. Gilliam and Malheur were declared to be dry after the last election, but through a legal tangle it was finally decided that they were against prohibition.

Other counties in the state have dry precincts as follows: Multnomah, 25; Baker, 1; Crook, 2; Curry, 2; Columbia, 2; Coos, 14; Clackamas, 2; Wheeler, 5; Clatsop, 4; Douglas, 11; Gilliam, 4; Morrow, 3; Malheur, 6; Umatilla, 8; Union, 5; Wasco, 7.

In Grant county there are some precincts which have no saloons, but these were made prohibition by municipal laws; not under the local option measure.

There are but five counties in the state which have no dry precincts. These are Washington, Harney, Klamath, Josephine and Lake.

Organizing Campaign.

A hot fight will be made at the polls in the next election by the Anti-Saloon league. Campaign work is already organized in Washington, Polk, Jackson, Columbia, Clatsop, Josephine, Clackamas and Marion counties and steps are being taken for organization in Umatilla, Klamath, Lake, Grant and Wasco counties.

Besides inducing counties to go dry the league has taken up the task of seeing that they stay dry after prohibition is declared. Fifteen or 20 offenders have been haled into court by league officers during the past year, and after being convicted of violation of the local option law have been forced to pay heavy fines. In one or two instances jail sentences have been imposed.

The crusade at Albany, capital of Linn county, is the one to which the local officers of the league point with greatest pride. It was said recently that Albany was the "wettest dry town" in the state. A number of prominent men were arrested at the instance of the league and the crusaders declare that Albany is now as dry as the Sahara desert.

Another line of work taken up by the league in Oregon is closing of towns through municipal campaigns. The organization has won two victories in this way, up to this time; closing the towns of Canby and Ashland.

Some of the success of the league is attributed to the local law. It was copied after the local option law of Texas and is said to be one of the most stringent in the country.

For 1908 the Anti-Saloon league and its branches throughout the nation have planned to push their fight with a vigor never before equalled.

Shrugged Their Shoulders.

When the anti-saloon movement began to gain country-wide recognition the persons who were in the liquor trade merely shrugged their shoulders.

"Another reform wave," they said, "it will spend itself and pass."

But since then every month has shown an increase in the public sentiment back of the "reform." And with the opening of the year 1908 the movement, if anything, shows greater vigor than at any stage of the fight heretofore.

Liquor men no longer shrug their shoulders. They are fighting for their lives. Once careless of "reform," they are now taking the lead in raising that cry.

"Reform the saloons," the representative liquor men of the country are saying today. "Exterminate them," is the cry of the anti-saloon forces. And the fight is without quarter by the gaining party.

Disinterested persons at first looked with surprise at the rapid spread of the movement. Its growth was too much like that of a mushroom to foretell stability. It could not last, they thought. But these persons did not know that it was not the growth of overnight, but the development of a plant the seeds of which were sown seven years ago.

From disinterestedness the spectator has drifted into partisanship with one party or the other. Rather, he has been forced into the fight and compelled to take sides. The slogan of the anti-liquor workers leaves no room for half measures. It is all or nothing. The individual who cares little for the argument one way or the other has been brought into the fight. One way or the other he has to cast his vote and in this way he has made his alliance.

Progress of Year.

The history of the anti-saloon movement during the year 1907 shows more to encourage the opponents of the liquor trade than all the years of the century since the prohibition idea was first born. The results have been such as to fill the workers in the move with encouragement and the defenders of the saloon with dismay. There is no gainsaying the remarkable progress the wave has made. Nor that the sentiment against the saloon today is, if anything, stronger than it was at the beginning of last year.

In 45 states and territories of the union the anti-saloon league has its branches. In those states except where liquor had already been banished, the attacking parties are pushing their campaigns.

The old prohibition party has seen another organization, broader, and not based on political strength alone.

Take the results of the year 1907 in the fight against liquor. On January 1, 1907, there were three prohibition states, North Dakota, Maine and Kansas. These had a total population of approximately 2,800,000.

During the year the number of states was doubled, Oklahoma entered the union with a state constitution prohibiting the sale of liquor within its boundaries; Georgia became freed from the liquor trade by statute, which went into effect January 1, of the present year. Alabama also enacted a statute prohibiting the sale of liquor in the state, although this law will not go into effect until January 1, 1909.

These six states which can now be classed as strictly prohibition, have a combined population of more than 9,100,000, an increase in the dry population of the country, during 12 months, of more than 200 per cent.

Recently Mississippi, with an estimated population of 1,750,000, has voted to join the ranks of the prohibition states January 1, 1909.

Only the Beginning.

But these states represent only the beginning of the fights which are being carried on for state prohibition. In 11 states the next legislature will be required to pass on legislation to eliminate the saloons.

The other states in which the contest will reach a definite issue soon are South Carolina, Florida, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, District of Columbia, Tenessee, North Carolina, Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri.

Delaware, at its recent election on the question, went dry in more than half its territory and charges were afterwards made that Wilmington itself would have gone dry if the liquor interests had not rung in some few hundreds of voters from outside the state. These charges were not substantiated, however. These 12 states have a population of more than 30,000,000.

While these figures in themselves are large, they do not show in its true proportion the growth of the anti-saloon movement. Throughout the entire country portions of states are dry. Kentucky has only three counties and a score or so of cities that are wet. Tennessee has only five towns and cities where liquor is sold. In Oregon, Ohio, Texas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois and several other states, the opponents of the saloon have made remarkable inroads on the liquor trade under the shield of convenient local option laws.

"Said the Governor."

In some portions of these states a thirsty traveler would have to journey over six or seven townships before he could find one where there was a saloon, and then it would be as far to the next watering place.

In Kentucky, for instance, "county unit option" is conceded at the next session of the legislature. If this becomes a fact state prohibition seems to follow. Texas is two thirds dry and getting dryer. In Ohio "county option" is regarded as certain, the senate having already passed the measure. Governor Hanley in Indiana is one of the most ardent advocates of the anti-saloon cause. There is a strong demand for county unit local option and under the "remonstrance" act saloons are being wiped out over night. Nebraska will probably adopt local option at the next session of the legislature and will have to wrestle with the question of a prohibition constitutional amendment. In Massachusetts the last election showed a majority of 13,000 in local elections during 1907 out of a total vote of 400,000 for prohibition.

These six states mentioned last have a total population of a trifle less than 18,000,000.

Go Dry by Election.

One of the most striking features of the campaigns of 1907, however, has been that 35 cities went dry by election. These are scattered throughout the union. The list includes:

Alabama, Anniston, Birmingham, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, and Selma.

California—Berkeley.

Georgia—Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Brunswick, Columbus, Macon, Savannah.

Illinois — Champaign, Jacksonville, Urbana.

Indian Territory—Durant, Muskogee, Tulsa, Wagoner.

Massachusetts — Haverhill, Lynn, Worcester.

North Carolina—Asheville, Rawley.

Ohio—East Liverpool.

Oklahoma—Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Shawnee, Enid.

Oregon—Ashland, Canby.

Tennessee — Clarksville, Jackson, Knoxville.

Vermont—Burlington.

Summing it up according to an estimate based on figures which have greatly increased during the last year, it is probable that on January 1, 1908, more than 25,000,000 of the population of the United States were living in prohibition states or in prohibition sections of states which have not yet declared as a whole against the liquor traffic. This means that nearly 28 per cent of the country is dry.

Missouri Started Early.

Missouri started its anti-saloon campaign for 1908, early. Within the first two weeks after the new year began three counties had voted on the no-license question and all three went dry. On January 21 the city of Marshal voted no license. In all 69 of the 114 counties have voted to prohibit the sale and use of liquor. Next to Milwaukee St. Louis is probably the greatest beer manufacturing center in the United States. But in St. Louis the laws are being enforced with as much severity as in any other city. There are evasions, of course, but the antis believe they are growing fewer in number. Some day, they say, Missouri will be dry, from the Mississippi to Kansas, and from Iowa to the Arkansas.

Kansas the Pioneer.

For more than 20 years Kansas has had a prohibition law. It was passed back in the eighties somewhere. So far back that only the oldest inhabitants and Carrie Nation remembered anything about it. It forbade the saloon, but no one ever paid any attention to it, and the liquor joints flourished like the sunflower.

Then some curious person began to wonder how the liquor traffic in Kansas was governed by law and made an investigation. The Kansas Temperance union, to which belonged the few who had ever heard of the anti-liquor law, began to expand.

By and by along came a governor and a district attorney who believed the law was made to be obeyed. And then began a fight which was waged throughout the state and which resulted in the virtual overthrow of the liquor trade in the state. In the present year it is confidently anticipated whiskey will have left for good, the state of Governor Hoch.

When the final clash came there was no recourse to a voting contest. The prohibitionists had the advantage of teh old law, for so many years a dead letter. All the anti-liquor population needed was the election of men who would see the law carried out. This was accomplished.

Kansans are willing to admit that the change in conditions is for the better. Bank reports all show a large increase in deposits. One of the humorous features of the change has been largely dwelt upon by Kansas newspapers. Formerly there used to be strong contests for the minor office of police judge in the cities because of the goodly size of the revenue from fines. Now, it is difficult to find anyone who will accept the nomination for the place. It no longer pays.

Not New in Ohio.

Prohibition in Ohio is not a new thing. For years the anti-liquor forces have been at work. But the progress made during the last year, exceeds the advance of the five previous years.

At present Ohio claims to be classed among the leaders in anti-saloon movement. Of the 1,376 townships in the state nearly 1,150 have driven out the saloon. Of the 809 municipalities 490 are dry, 18 of them being county seats. Four hundred and sixty thousand of the population in the large cities are living in residence districts that have driven out the saloons.

Forty-nine and a half per cent of the population of this state is today living in townships, municipalities or districts that have outlawed the saloon. Sixty-eight per cent of the territory of the state is dry.

Indiana Pamphlet.

Anti-saloon leaguers in Indiana take pride in a little pamphlet which they have been sending out by thousands throughout the state. In it are two maps. The first shows by white and black the dry and wet territory in the state, May 1, 1905, when the Moore remonstrance law went into effect. The second in the same way shows dry and wet territory December 1, 1907. There is this one difference in the two maps, the first is nearly all black, the second is almost entirely white. They might well be used as "before and after" advertisement for some cleansing product of wonderful virtue.

It is a remarkable fact that during the year 1907 more than 550,000 persons in Indiana drove out licensed saloons from their communities. At the present time there are in all 761 dry townships in the state out of 1,016. There are 21 counties in the state which have saloons in only one place, 18 saloons in only two places and 13 more in which the majority of the population live in dry territory.

As the situation is now Indiana has 13 counties which are wholly without the saloon. The passage of a local option law, the anti-saloon workers believe, will mean at least 80 dry counties out of the 92 within two years. The constitutional amendment they refer upon to settle the matter for all time.

South Dakota Referendum.

Resort to the referendum to decide upon the questions of county unit in local option elections is the stuff of dependence of the anti-saloon league workers in South Dakota at the present time. That the referendum may be in favor of local option the league is carrying on a campaign, which for activity perhaps equals any similar contest now being conducted in any other section of the country. At present five counties in South Dakota are dry, the wet counties numbering 59.

New Wisconsin.

Ten years ago virtually every community in the state of Wisconsin had its saloon. At the close of the year 1907 there were 650 towns, villages and cities which had abolished the saloon. The work of the league in that state during the last year showed bigger results than the work of the preceding nine years put together. At the present time the parties in the struggle are lining up for another grand battle which is to be held April 7. On this date votes will be taken in 200 communities on the question of license or no license. The enemies of the liquor business estimate that they will carry at least 50 per cent of the elections held.

In 1,200 towns of the state citizens are carrying on campaigns for the strict enforcement of the existing laws. Such fights usually sooner or later develop into license elections. In Milwaukee, the home of the largest brewing establishments in the country, where formerly saloons never closed their doors from the first day of January to the last day of December, the citizens are waging an active fight to enforce a midnight-closing law.

Fight to the Finish.

"It may as well be understood that nothing short of the extermination of the whole liquor traffic will ever satisfy us."

This quotation from a leaflet published by the Kentucky Anti-Saloon league explains the feeling of the white-ribboners in Kentucky. There was a time when the Bluegrass state was noted for its whiskey. It is the birthplace of the mint julep, but it has changed so much since then that the julep would not recognize it now. Within 18 months since the Cammack county unit law has been in force, nearly the entire territory of the state has gone dry. There have been 38 contests by counties. The league has won 36 of this number. On September 1, 1907, there were 93 counties which boasted that they had not a saloon within their borders. Four counties are nearly all saloon territory, two counties have three wet towns each, six have two wet towns each, and in 14 counties there is only one wet town each.

More than 97 per cent of the territory of the state is now dry by the direct vote of the people.

One Victory in Michigan.

In Michigan the league has won only one out-and-out victory. One county is dry. But the fight has recently assumed proportions which make it worthy the name of a general engagement, and the persons interested in the liquor traffic are fighting as though they believed the battle to be a do-or-die contest. On the first Tuesday of next April 14 county local option fights will be held in Michigan. Six of these counties already are listed to make the contest for prohibition and the vote is expected to be very close.

Illinois Awake.

War against the saloon is at its height in Illinois. For years the campaign was carried on in a more or less half-hearted way. It was not until the beginning of the year 1907, however, that the temperance wave now spreading over the country caught the state. More was done in the last year than in any 10 previous years. In Illinois the league is working at the present under a township, city and village local option law. In last November local option elections were held in 161 precincts in the southern part of the state. Of this number 142 went dry. Perhaps the greatest surprise was that sprung after a careful canvass of conditions in Chicago where the liquor hold is strongest, of the entire city, nearly half the area is dry territory. The principal residence districts have abolished the saloon entirely. Hyde Park, Englewood, Normal Park and a number of suburbs have banded against the saloons until now the thirsty person has to get on the streetcar and in some localities go a mile to satisfy his longings. It is believed that from 2,000 to 3,000 saloons in Illinois will be wiped out of existence at the local option election April 7 of this year.

New Jersey Hopeful.

In results which show, the Anti-Saloon league of New Jersey has not accomplished a great deal. In things which will produce results the league believes it has made great headway. Its great effort during the last year has been to obtain the passage of a local option law by the state legislature. In this the Hoyt people triumphed by a vote of 49 to 11.

Defeat spurred the anti-saloon workers to great efforts, and they feel confident of winning out at the next session.

Vermont Wants Prohibition.

Anti-saloon forces in Vermont are working at the present time for the annual local option elections which will be held in each town in the state on the first Tuesday in March. Until a few years ago Vermont was a prohibition state. Agitation by opponents of the law finally brought about the passage of a local option measure. This has not proved satisfactory, however, and the voters are anxious to reenact the prohibitory statute.

Legislation in Virginia.

New legislation to leave the way free for unrestricted popular vote on the liquor question is the object for which the Virginia Anti-Saloon league is working at the present time. Under existing legislation difficulty is encountered in bringing about elections on temperance issues. Other aims of the Virginia league for the year are to make 95 per cent of all towns dry—95 per cent of the counties and 65 per cent of the cities.

Tennessee in Line.

"Tennessee will stop at nothing less than absolute prohibition."

In this statement, made by one of the prominent workers in the anti-saloon cause in that state, is expressed the ultimate aim of the foes to rum. Just now, however, Tennessee has a thorn in its side. The prohibition workers groan whenever they think of it. For there are three cities and two small towns which still sell liquor—this out of the entire state population. Consequently Tennessee is going after those five places this year, and if they are left with liquor by January 1, 1909, it will be considered surprising.

Battle in Iowa.

The chief object toward which the temperance forces are working in Iowa at present is the resubmission of the constitutional amendment, which will more strictly regulate the liquor trade. At the present time there are 72 counties without mulct petition of consent and 27 counties with it.

Rhode Island Campaign.

Workers against the liquor traffic in Rhode Island have laid out a comprehensive campaign which they will carry on under the leadership of the Rev. A. R. Christie, during virtually the entire year. The remedy of Rhode Island lies, under existing laws, entirely with the popular vote. There are 23 licensed towns and the temperance league has undertaken to bring about elections on the question of license in each of these.

Gain Nine Towns.

With a gain of nine towns, comprising 30,000 population, for no license in 1907, to cheer them on members of the Connecticut Temperance union have entered into the continuance of the anti-liquor fight in that state with renewed energy for 1908.

Georgia Wins.

Liquor traffic in Georgia came to an end with the striking of midnight December 31, 1907. Henceforth no liquor will be sold from a saloon within the borders of that state with the sanction of the law. Governor Hoke Smith, elected something more than a year ago, has announced in favor of the anti-saloon move. The legislature voted for prohibition by a large majority. The voters of this state were without question in favor of the abolition of the saloon.

Alabama Dry.

At an extra session of the Alabama legislature, held in the fall of 1907 a state prohibition bill was passed, which abolishes liquor with the first day of January, 1908. Summarizing the present conditions which probably will remain unchanged until 1909, 50 of the 67 counties of the state are without saloons or the sale of liquor; four counties have barrooms; one has a barroom and dispensary saloon, and 12 have dispensaries.

To Enforce Laws.

Anti-saloon workers in Oklahoma now are busy with two questions. One is the passage of a code of enforcement laws supplementing the constitutional provision. The other is to keep up an increasing public sentiment for a law enforcement and a decreasing demand for the liquor traffic. Last September, when it was put to a vote whether liquor traffic should be permitted in the state the drys defeated the wets by a majority of 20,000.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE LEADERS

Following are the leaders and headquarters of the anti-saloon league in 45 states:

Alabama—The Rev. Brooks Lawrence, Birmingham.
Arkansas—The Rev. E. A. Tabor, Little Rock.
California—The Rev. E. S. Chapman, Los Angeles.
Colorado—The Rev. E. E. McLaughlin, Denver.
District of Columbia—The Rev. T. M. Hare, Washington.
Connecticut—H. H. Spooner, Kensington.
Florida—The Rev. W. R. Lambert, Jacksonville.
Georgia—The Rev. J. C. Solomin, Atlanta.
Idaho—The Rev. C. E. Helman, Caldwell.
Illinois—The Rev. James K. Shields, Chicago.
Indiana—The Rev. E. S. Shumaker, Indianapolis.
Iowa—The Rev. W. G. Barber, Des Moines.
Kansas—The Rev. Robert Norris, Topeka.
Kentucky—The Rev. C. L. Collins, Louisville.
Louisiana—The Rev. S. A. Smith, New Orleans.
Maine—The Rev. R. O. Everhart, Portland.
Maryland—William H. Anderson, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—The Rev. S. H. Davis, Boston.
Michigan—The Rev. George W. Morrow, Boston.
Minnesota—The Rev. N. A. Palmer, Minneapolis.
Missouri—The Rev. U. G. Robinson, St. Louis.
Montana—The Rev. W. T. Groom, Butte.
Nebraska—The Rev. J. R. Carns, University Place.
New Hampshire—The Rev. J. H. Robbins, D. D., Concord.
New Jersey—J. Frank Burke, Newark.
New York—The Rev. Howard H. Russell, D. D., New York city.
New Mexico and Arizona—The Rev. W. W. Havens, Albuquerque.
North Carolina—The Rev. R. S. Davis, Warren Plains.
Ohio—W. B. Wheeler, Columbus.
Oklahoma—The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—Rev. E. S. Chapman, joint superintendent of Oregon and California.
Pennsylvania—The Rev. S. E. Nicholson, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island—The Rev. A. R. Cristy, Providence.
South Dakota—The Rev. Walter M. Grafton, Ph. D., Mitchell.
Tennessee—W. R. Hamilton, Nashville.
Texas—The Rev. B. F. Riley, D. D., Dallas.
Vermont—Clarence J. Ferguson, Burlington.
West Virginia—Theodore Alvord, Parkersburg.
Washington—E. H. Cherrington, Seattle.
Wisconsin—The Rev. H. H. Humphrey, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Utah and Nevada—The Rev. Louis S. Fuller, Cheyenne.
Virginia—The Rev. R. H. Bennett, D. D., Richmond.

DON'T LOOK AT THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE--By Maurice Maeterlinck

OUR impulse is always to depict life as more sorrowful than it really is and this is a serious error, to be excused only by the doubts that at present hang over us.

No satisfying explanation has so far been found. The destiny of man is as subject to unknown forces today as it was in the days of old, and though it be true that some of these forces have vanished, others have arisen in their stead. The number of those which are really all-powerful has in no way diminished.

Many attempts have been made and in countless fashions to explain the action of these forces and account for their intervention, and one might almost believe that the poets, aware of the futurity of these explanations in face of a reality which all things notwithstanding, is ever revealing more and more of itself, have fallen back on fatality as in some measure representing the inexplicable, or at least the sadness of the inexplicable.

It is true that fatality is no longer the goddess of old, or rather the clearly determinate God, inflexible, implacable, arbitrary, although constantly watchful. The fatality of today is vaster, more formless, more vague, less human or actively personal, more indifferent and more universal.

In a word, it is no more than a professional appellation bestowed, until better be found, on the general inexplicable misery of man. In this sense we may accept it perhaps, though we do no more than give a new name to the unchanging enigma, and throw no light on the darkness, but we have no right to exaggerate its importance or the part that it plays, no right to believe that we are truly surveying mankind and events from a point of some loftiness, beneath a definitive light, or that there is nothing to seek beyond, because at times we become deeply conscious of the obscure and invincible force that lies at the end of every existence.

Doubtless from one point of view unhappiness must always remain the portion of man, and the fatal abyss be ever open before him, vowed as he is to death, to the fickleness of matter, to old age and disease.

If we fix our eyes only upon the end of life, and happiest and most triumphant existence must of necessity contain its elements of misery and fatality. But let us not make a wrong use of these words, above all let us not, through listlessness of undue inclination to mystic sorrow be induced to lessen the part of what could be explained if we would only give more eager attention to the ideas, the passions and the feelings of the life of man and the nature of things.

Let us always remember that we are steeped in the unknown, for this thought is the most fruitful of all, salutary.

Let us recognize that mystery exists, until it reveals itself, we have not the right to halt or relax our efforts, not the right to cast down our eyes in submission, or be silent and resigned.

FOR A LITTLE HUMILITY--By Emil Reich

EVERY man of real experience will admit that genuine respect is one of the most potent means of getting along in life. There are whole nations who have by an unfortunate development of their history become so demoralized that their members have practically no bump of respect at all. Having no respect for themselves, they respect no others, and the consequence is that they are mostly unsuccessful in life, whether as husbands or wives, politicians, business men or writers.

This sense of genuine respect is best cultivated by a warm attachment to religion. Whether in or out of church, whether in free nature or in the study, whether in the family circle or in vast popular meetings for religious purposes, wherever religion can be felt directly and strongly, there respect is implanted in the soul.

In a sense, and probably in the truest sense, it may be said that the greatest instances of individual success are the results of deep religiousness. Without a profound respect for his own ideas, no poet, artist or inventor could ever find the patience and intense, unremitting attentiveness required for the production of a great work.

In practical life respectfulness to others is one of the surest means of securing sympathy, countenance and attachment. Persons in power, men who have various posts or other emoluments in their gifts, are, as a rule, elderly persons. Now when people grow older they are less desirous of love than of respect. They want to see especially on the part of younger persons, that they are respected, that no familiarity is taken with them. Younger men showing such a respectfulness make a very good impression.

Apart from all preconceived theories of success there can be little doubt that the young men of today are fairly haunted by a ferocious desire to do everything according to their own sweet will and inept views. They do not cling to their opinions and resolutions because they have tested them or verified them carefully—not in the least! They cling to them because they are their opinions, their resolutions. There the young man stands, like a windmill on a lonely rock, forbidding looking, uninviting, beating with his wooden arms the wide air, and grinding the sand of his own empty cellar. The upshot is—poor.

I have in my time handled over 2,000 young Oxford and Cambridge men belonging to the middle classes. Their lack of true humility was, in spite of much outward modesty, nothing short of appalling. On every subject under the sun, whether honor or business, marriage or love, education or temperance, they had ideas and opinions as fixed and petrified as if they had gone through the richest of lives in a variety of countries and circumstances.

In reality their actual experience of life was nil, their knowledge of even books most limited, and their powers of meditation quite undeveloped. A little humility would have saved them from the laughter of mature and from crushing failure. Humility is an essential factor to success in the young.