

WICKERSHAM HERE

STUDYING BIG CASES.

Attorney General Comes to New York for Seclusion.

Attorney General Wickersham will remain in this city for several days, perhaps for a week, engaged in solitary study of the numerous great cases that are under consideration by the Department of Justice. His headquarters, where no man is permitted to intrude, will be in Room 27 of the Bar Association, in West 44th street.

Mr. Wickersham chose this place for absolute privacy early last autumn, when the preparation for next legislation and the preparation of the anti-trust act and the interstate commerce law were under way. The pressing of the matters now engaging his attention is the attack on the corporation excise tax. The case will come before the Supreme Court on March 14 for argument.

So far as has been given out, no corporation has been made to return, as required under the new law. The lists are being examined, and state officials have been called upon to give aid in completing the data of corporations, insurance companies, associations and joint stock concerns having capital stock.

When this data is compiled a comparison will be made with the returns which were made by corporations whose officers denied its constitutionality. It is on this question, or rather on the questions raised in the appeals, that the Attorney General is now engaged. The best lawyers to be retained will argue the case for the corporations. The validity of the whole act is at stake.

Panama Canal Libel Case.

Another matter that will be considered is the government appeal from Judge Hough's decision in the Panama Canal libel case. This involves the government's right to prosecute persons or corporations having a place or places of business outside of the United States.

Under Judge Hough's decision, sustaining the libel suit of Delaney Nicolai as counsel for the Press Publishing Company, the national government would have to depend upon the compliance of states to fight its battles.

In the Panama Canal libel case Mr. Wickersham also wished to be where he could obtain from United States Attorney Hough all the documents relating to the prosecution, and also to consult him as to the preparation of the case here.

The new investigation of the sugar companies and the recently developed phases, as for instance, the claim of Charles R. Hoke, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, of immunity because of possession given before the federal grand jury, need looking into. The government has been urged to greater efforts by the fight to hold back the books and documents which are essential to a clearing up of the situation.

So far as the sugar drawback cases are concerned, it was said yesterday that they would be a matter for consultation. With the new attitude of the American Sugar Refining Company, determined to fight for its secretary, the machinery of the United States Attorney's office may be started to grind out this case for early action. It was said that unless it was taken up soon there could be danger of the intervention of the state limitations.

Mr. Wickersham will also be able while here to keep in close touch with the New Jersey proceedings against the dressed beef companies. If it should be necessary to resort to federal action he could be consulted at once personally and much time gained. It was said that there would probably be a consultation regarding the federal attitude this week.

Standard Oil Case.
The preparations for the argument of the standard oil case have not been completed, and these will get the finishing touches here. Mr. Wickersham intends to take personal charge of the case before the Supreme Court, as he did in the tobacco case. The case may be considered or decided at about the same time if the argument can be made next Monday, the date scheduled for it.

At the Standard Oil prosecution calls for a discussion of the company, the same question will be considered in relation to the new investigation of the sugar companies. It may be decided that the same questions are involved, and if they are the proceedings may take the form of a writ for the production of the documents and what books of the company may still be necessary for the grand jury's consideration and work. The contempt proceedings will be pushed to get a decision as quickly as possible. It was expected that most of the documents would have been examined before Mr. Wickersham's arrival, so that he might be consulted regarding the mode of proceeding.

Whether Mr. Wickersham's work in this city or whatever time he may be able to spend here will be a period of extreme occupation, and, indeed, about as close as he can get to the city, he expects to do work which would require a month in Washington, where interruptions are unavoidable.

WESTCHESTER TO CELEBRATE.

Big Day March 14, When Harlem Railroad Begins Electric Service.

Various committees of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, acting in cooperation with the officials of the Harlem Railroad and with citizens of the towns along the line of the road, are busily engaged in preparations for the fitting observance of the installation of the new electric service between the Grand Central Station and White Plains on March 14. President James G. Cannon and his associates on the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce believe that the adoption of electric traction by the Harlem Railroad marks a new era in the development of the mid-Westchester section as far as least as North White Plains, which is to be for the present the terminus of the electric zone.

The first official train to be operated by the new power will carry two hundred or three hundred members of the Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, representatives of the New York Central lines and a number of guests. The train will start from the Grand Central Station about 1 p. m. and stops will be made at Mount Vernon, Brewster, Tuckahoe, Crestwood, Scarsdale, Hartsdale and White Plains. At each station will be on hand to meet the train and will make a short address, which will be responded to by representatives of the railroad company and prominent members of the Westchester Chamber of Commerce. The longest stop will be at White Plains, where the citizens are planning an enthusiastic welcome. Returning, the run will be made direct from White Plains to 42nd street.

LETTERS BY NIGHT TELEGRAPH.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company announces that beginning tonight it will maintain a night letter service between all of its own lines and the lines of all direct connections in the United States, fifty words or less to be transmitted at a rate charged for ten words during daylight hours. The message will be delivered at destination the following morning.

MANY HEAR PINCHOT

ON FORESTRY WORK.

Says Governors' Conference Will Live Long in History.

Gifford Pinchot spoke to about twenty-five hundred people in Carnegie Hall yesterday morning, when he told the Society for Ethical Culture about the conservation movement. There was no applause either in the course of his remarks or at the end, for Dr. Felix Adler, president of the society, who presided, asked beforehand that, in accordance with the rules of the society, the audience refrain from applauding.

"I have always considered a hand clapping," said he, "a puerile and barbaric custom."

"You all know that saying of Mr. Lincoln which we like so much to refer to," he continued: "You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time." He said that when all the people are being fooled, a yoke may be fastened upon them which they will have difficulty in throwing off. The conservation movement is to prevent the setting of such a yoke, and there is no no-representative of the movement than Gifford Pinchot.

Mr. Pinchot outlined the history of the conservation movement and explained its significance.

"It began," said he, "with those prophets versed in forestry who predicted that, at the rate the forests were being devastated, this country would be stripped of timber in a very few years. In 1891 a law was passed giving the President authority to create national forest preserves. As time went on a section larger than New England and the Middle States was set aside by the federal government in forests for all the people."

"Then came the conservation of streams, the need for which was pointed out by the Forest Reclamation Service. A revision of the land laws was the next step, and then came the creation of the Inland Waterways Commission. It was to this commission that the first public statement on the conservation of the national resources as a whole was made in 1908 by President Roosevelt."

"The first step to them what is of necessity the conception of conservation—that each stream shall be so treated by effecting a compromise of its different uses that the best total service may be obtained from it, first, for the people who are alive to-day, and second, for future generations. This is a simple conception, and yet no one stream had ever been treated in accordance with it, and we had spent half a billion of dollars on river and harbor improvements without acting upon it."

"This led to the next step—the conference of governors in May, 1908. It is hard to compare in importance any document with the Declaration of Independence, but the declaration of the governors contains certain statements and points of view which, if carried out, will give that document a place in history that will cause it to be remembered for many centuries. No movement since the government was founded has received such an impetus from a single conference as in this case."

Mr. Pinchot then read the declaration of the governors, and went on to speak of the work of the National Conservation Commission in making an inventory of the capital and resources of the nation. He read some sentences from the report of that commission introducing its inventory, in which the issue between conservation for the benefit of the people as a whole and exploitation for special interests was plainly defined.

"We come now to the end of 1908," he continued, "and the beginning of the battle which is being waged to-day. It was shown that at the rate and in the manner in which our natural resources were being exploited, the time would last, only twenty-five years, our coal supply perhaps a century longer and our oil half a century. A second conference of governors, attended by the state conservation commissions, met in Washington in December, 1908, and adopted unanimously the report of the National Conservation Commission. The movement became as never before a great national movement."

"Then Canada, Mexico and Newfoundland were invited to a conservation conference, and the resultant meeting brought these nations into harmony in a common cause. Following this congress of the nations a most significant recommendation was made by President Roosevelt—that the conservation of natural resources should be adopted as a course by the entire world for the common benefit of all mankind. There is bound to be a meeting of representatives of all the nations of the world to discuss conservation."

Mr. Pinchot pointed out that opposition to the national program of conservation is not a new thing, but a special application of it was made, which always induced a sharply defined conflict between special privilege on the one side and equal opportunity on the other. He said it was the bitterest fight in this country to-day, and growing bitter all the time.

CHURCH SIXTY YEARS OLD.

Quiet Observance in Place of Worship Popular with Stage Folk.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Church of the "Travellers," better known as "The Little Church Around the Corner," called out a large congregation yesterday.

Little note, however, was taken of the occasion beyond some slight decoration of the altar in the way of lilies-of-the-valley and palms and ferns. Lent being rigidly observed by Episcopalians as a time for doing away with outward show. Moreover, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector, who succeeded his father, was absent in the South on account of illness.

The Rev. Dr. James G. Lewis and the Rev. W. W. Rutherford, the two curates, conducted the services, and the Rev. Dean Robbins preached the sermon. His topic was "Spiritual Freedom." The church is celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the first service held in this church, and it is a landmark in the history of the parish," he said. "It is sixty years since these doors were first opened, and for sixty years this church has been a school of freedom, a school where men, women and children have learned that freedom is found in the City of God alone."

"STEVE," CANDY MAN, DEAD.

Friend of Thousands of School Children on the East Side.

Stephen Reid, known to school children from the Battery to the "Hook" (the Grand street ferry) as "Steve," the candy man, is dead. His body was saved from Potter's Field by some of the men who bought candy from him when children were prominent in politics. Among his former patrons are Representative Rorand, Judges Rosalsky, Crain and O'Sullivan, of General Sessions, Magistrate Finn and former Sheriff Foley.

Reid, who was born in Ireland, had for sixty years conducted his candy business, moving his shop many times, but always next door to a school. He fell ill some time ago and went to the city hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he died on Thursday.

Of Interest to Women

FULL OF PITFALLS

New Gowns Deceiving—Less Simple than They Look.

For the amateur dressmaker the present day gown presents a number of pitfalls. The simpler the lines and the less trimming there is on a gown the more care must be given to the accuracy of lines and cut. The tiniest details show an unadorned gown, and the slightest flaw becomes noticeable where simplicity is the keynote.

The new spring models are only difficult to fashion, not only for this season, but also because they must all have a tunic of some sort, and tunics are the chief elusion of draperies. They behave quite impulsively without provocation, and become suborn at short notice, refusing to hang as they should. They pull over the hips or sag at the hem, or they wrinkle at the waist, and, all in all, they try one's patience immeasurably. The peasant sleeve, cut in one with the bodice, is another one of those trifles that look innocent enough, but are "the serpent under it," as Macbeth said. Nothing is more unbecoming than a blouse

few combinations will be considered too bizarre to be tried. In this field of color there lurks, however, the danger of passing the limits of good taste, and great care must be taken in choosing well, for "by their color shall ye know them," or as Carlyle expressed it more eloquently, "from the soberest drab to the high flaming scarlet, spiritual idiosyncrasies unfold themselves in the choice of color. If the cut betoken intellect and talent, so does the color betoken temper and heart."



TRIBUNE SUNSHINE SOCIETY

Man's love ascends
To finer and diviner ends
Than man's mere thought or comprehension.
—Sidney Lanier.

MONEY RECEIVED.
Miss K. R. Shay, now with Miss Hunter at Pasadena, Cal., has sent \$10 as the result of her "butterfly party."



YELLOW CREEP GOWN TRIMMED WITH MOTIFS OF CREAM COLORED LACE AND COVERED WITH A DARK BROWN CHIFFON TUNIC EDGED WITH BROWN SATIN.

bagging under the arm, and nothing is more difficult to prevent. But when it is pulled down too snugly, it tears out at the waist, and there you are! Only the experienced hand knows how to find the golden mean between the sagging and the snug effect, or can be trusted to make the silhouette as slim and graceful as fashion demands it should be.

But if the making of the gown is difficult, the planning is the more pleasurable. The lines are soft and graceful, the styles are simple and girlish, and materials never were so tantalizing, nor was their array ever so bewildering and varied. The pleasure of planning clothes is further increased by the emphasis now being placed on color combinations. For a time, self-toned effect, designed supreme, but now color will be regarded as too brilliant, and

suit of her "butterfly party." Mr. Young, of Elizabeth, N. J., \$50, his annual offering "for the relief, pleasure or comfort of cripples." Mrs. W. H. Doane, of Cincinnati, who is now in Florida, \$5 as a birthday gift to the T. S. S. Mrs. E. E. N. & for the Batavia street family; Old Short Hills branch, of New Jersey, \$10 as dues; Mrs. W. P. Tuttle, of New Haven, \$1 for badges; "Kate and Adelaide," of Athens, N. Y., \$1 as monthly contribution for the North Carolina cripples; a T. S. S. member in New York State, \$20 to be used as special cheer.

A KINDLY OFFER.
Miss F. of Manhattan, has kindly offered to send Margaret, the "little mother" in Batavia street, who had to take care of the family while her mother was in the hospital, to the country for two or three weeks' rest. This would be an outing of real benefit to this girl, but she cannot be spared at present. As soon as her mother is stronger she must take up the burden of wage earning again, otherwise the family will suffer for the commonest necessities of life.

Gathered Here and There

Even the time-honored custom which holds the bride in spotless white is yielding to the influence of an age which has little respect for old customs. Some brides are introducing a little color into their bridal gowns in spite of tradition. In one case the gown was embroidered in an elaborate floral design in silver threads and white floss, with lines of green in the folds.

Seldom has there been a season when the arts of the home dressmaker could be practiced with such advantage as now. The vogue of tunics, the clinging of materials, the fancy for deep bands of a different material at the hem of dresses, the touches of lace as rich embroidery afford unrivaled opportunities for the utilization of scraps and leftovers of all kinds. The spoils of bargain counters, family treasures in the form of old lace, embroideries or quaintly patterned silks and last season's discarded gowns can all be pressed into service. The tunic is a wonderful help in time of trouble, for many an old gown when partly veiled in some gauzy fabric is just as good as new.

Statistics collected by a French authority show that marriage and longevity go together. The married man's chances of becoming an octogenarian are double those of the bachelor, it is estimated. From twenty-five to twenty-nine the death rate among married men was found to be five a thousand, while among the unmarried it was ten. Between thirty and thirty-four the

mortality rate was seven for the married and fourteen for the unmarried. This disparity was found to continue to extreme old age. Still more interesting is the comparison between married men, bachelors and widowers. Once a man becomes a widower, it seems, his chances of life fall below those of the bachelor. Where five married men in a thousand and ten unmarried die between the ages of twenty-five and twenty-nine, the rate among widowers is twenty-nine a thousand. While the disparity among women is not so great, the advantage is still in favor of the married. The explanation is probably to be found in the greater physical comfort and mental repose enjoyed by the married, the shocking death rate among widowers being easily accounted for by the loss of a wife's care, without which the man who has grown accustomed to it is proverbially helpless.

A brain cell has been likened to a three-cornered spider with innumerable branching legs. On these legs are little buds which expand and contract, according to circumstances. When they are contracted so that the buds on the different legs do not touch each other consciousness is maintained. When they swell and touch each other ideas become confused and sleep follows.

An English philosopher declares romance to be something which has been or is to be, and from this premise he deduces the depressing conclusion that marriage as a present experience can never be romantic.

hospital, to the country for two or three weeks' rest. This would be an outing of real benefit to this girl, but she cannot be spared at present. As soon as her mother is stronger she must take up the burden of wage earning again, otherwise the family will suffer for the commonest necessities of life.

BUTTERFLIES FOR SUNSHINE.
Miss K. R. Shay, of New York City, celebrated Washington's Birthday by giving one of her attractive "butterfly parties" at the Hotel Magnolia, Pasadena, Cal., for the benefit of the T. S. S.

The guests had a merry time making and painting the butterflies, and after they were completed prizes were awarded to Mrs. J. M. McDougall and Dr. Goodyear for the handsomest butterflies.

Professor and Mrs. Gilbert Moberly, of Los Angeles, furnished music, which was much enjoyed, and Miss Douglas, of the hotel, added to the pleasure of the evening by giving some readings.

The patriotic decorations of flowers and red, white and blue ribbons and white carnations were used about the rooms. There were about sixty guests present, and the evening was voted a great success. The souvenirs were Washington cards. Miss Shay has been asked to repeat her pleasing entertainment.

EASTER SALE.
The members of the Chelsea branch will hold their semi-annual sale of aprons and Easter novelties, in aid of the Working Women's Consumptive Fund, on March 13 and 19, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 10 o'clock p. m., at No. 514 West 16th street. Refreshments will be served. Any contributions for the sale should be sent to Mrs. P. A. Greene, at the above address.

WILLING HAND BRANCH.

Mrs. C. V. Dorsch, president of the Willing Hand branch of Grafton, N. Y., reports in part as follows: "Our Sunshine box has been received and I thank you for the contents, which brought comfort to many. I am sorry we cannot do something for the general society besides paying our dues, but we have so many to help here, as the winter has been terrible, the worst in twenty-five years, and there has been much distress. In some places the snow is fourteen feet deep—fences and shrubs are buried out of sight, and have been since the middle of November. With the help of the Christmas box sent from the office we were able to remember all the little ones in the Sunday school, besides crippled, Lizzie and her family, our poor blind member and her three children. Also an unfortunate family, from which the father had been taken to a Troy hospital the day before Christmas. The four children were looked after, and the day brightened for them by special gifts."

BIRTHDAY PARTIES.

Mrs. S. E. Draper, of Grafton, N. H., writes that she has such pleasant recollections of her Sunshine party last year, that she wishes for another on March 11. She is a "shut-in," and has not been as well as usual this winter.

Miss Elizabeth Stone, of No. 392 7th street, Buffalo, a "shut-in" member of the society, requests, as a pleasant surprise to her mother, Mrs. C. B. Stone, who is not well, that she be remembered on her birthday, March 22, with sunny greetings, "the more the merrier."

REQUESTS.

President of the T. S. S.: I wonder if any of your members have flower seeds or plants to spare for me? I have only had four flowers so much, and have only had "shut-in" all winter, and would like to receive cheerful letters or anything that will make brighter for a lonely day, whether it is flowers or not, as I am quite unwell.

MRS. OLIVE BISHOP.
Lock Box 134, Chickasha, Okla.

A sad case of two aged sisters, reduced gentlemen in this city, who are in destitute circumstances, has been brought to the notice of the T. S. S. A member of the North Carolina branch, who knows them well, has sent \$10 to relieve their immediate needs, and she hopes others will feel inclined to send a little sunshine into the lives of these worthy women.

A member of No. 19 branch makes a request for a destitute mother, who has practically nothing to put on her newborn babe. Old linen or muslin is an imperative need for a suffering woman, Miss Fannie Loe, a blind member, living at No. 89 Shetucket street, Norwich, Conn., would like some wool for her Sunshine work.

RESPONSES.

Mrs. H. of Montclair, N. J., has responded to the request for clothing for the young man who works in an office and helps to support a widowed mother. Mrs. C. has furnished the wool for Mrs. Bailey, of Monroe, Me. Miss R. of Syracuse, has remembered Mrs. Mahler, of Chelsea, Wash., with sundry gifts and will pass on Easter cheer to three other members. Mr. Wade of Oakmont, Penn., purchased the blue and white, old-fashioned coverlet from Mrs. B. He says: "She has one or two more to dispose of; also an old mahogany bureau, with carved, solid legs and veneered sides. If there is an honest, fair-dealing purchaser of good turn to put him in communication with her, I shall try to interest one of our department stores in Pittsburg in the sale of the baskets made by the woman in North Carolina."

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following contributions have been received: Seven new dresses for girls from seven to ten years of age; petticoats and waists from the Helping Hand Circle of King's Daughters, at Irvington, N. Y., through Mrs. C. R. Doremus; clothing for men and women from Mrs. J. B. Lane, of Plainfield, N. J.; fancy work and wool from Connecticut, without a name; packages of "Young Men's" from Mrs. M. D., crocheted lace and embroidered collar, from Mrs. S. Draper, of Grafton, N. H.; wool, from S. J. Berry; wool mittens, without a name; wool and tennis waist, from A. F. N., of Plainfield, N. J.; useful and fancy articles from Mrs. S. at Hotel San Remo; bed socks, from Mrs. C. C. Walden, of Flatbush, and Mrs. Kuehn, of Clark's Falls; worsteds, without a name, and a packing case full of all kinds of articles for distribution from Miss Gossip, of Jersey City.

PASTOR RUSSELL ON "INFERNO"

GREAT CROWDS AT BROOKLYN'S LARGEST AUDITORIUM, THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PASTOR RUSSELL OF THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE HELD HIS IMMENSE AUDIENCE SPELL-BOUND FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS.

An immense overflow crowd gathered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday afternoon to hear Pastor Russell's discourse on "INFERNO" from the text, "If the Bible does teach that Eternal Torment is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, yea, thundered, weekly, daily, hourly. If it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the foul stain dishonoring God's Holy Name removed."

The opening exercises were conducted by E. W. Brenneisen, of the People's Pulpit Association. He took occasion to announce that a Question Meeting would be conducted at the Brooklyn Tabernacle in the evening by Pastor Russell; also that a list of prayer meetings and Bible Study meetings for the week could be had from the ushers. He stated that although Pastor Russell would be holding public meetings in other cities during the remainder of the month, regular services would be held in the Brooklyn Tabernacle at 3 and 7:30 P. M. each Sunday, on which three Sundays special discourses would be given explanatory of the Prophecies, showing the Millennium to be nigh at hand. Pastor Russell, he announced, would preach again in the Academy of Music on Sunday, April 3rd, on the topic, "The Overthrow of Satan's Empire." On April 5th he expected to sail for Jerusalem, incidentally visiting the Great Pyramid, and, returning, would hold meetings in Russia, Germany, Switzerland and Great Britain. He anticipated returning to Brooklyn in season to keep his appointment to preach in this Academy of Music on Sunday, June 5th, at 3 P. M., on which occasion his topic will be "Jerusalem."

The speaker launched directly into his subject. The good fathers and the good intentions of our forefathers were not questioned, but their theologies were roundly denounced as being not only dishonoring to God but dishonoring to men. The speaker included himself as amongst those now ashamed of what once was believed and taught in the name of the God of Justice and Love.

The speaker pictured faintly what he declared was the generally accepted Catholic view of a Purgatorial Inferno, as outlined in Dante's great poem illustrated by Doré, and published by Catholics in nearly every language. He reminded his hearers that Dante was a monk, in fact an Abbot, and that his realistic pictures of Purgatorial tortures are generally accepted by Catholics. Some, he declared, pictured matters still worse, but another line of Catholic theologians inclines to more moderate views, detailing the sufferings as mental more than physical. The speaker suggested that these discrepancies merely prove that the entire doctrine is built upon human speculation. He declared that all these conceptions of Purgatory are quite unscriptural. Nevertheless, he congratulated those who are seeking to minimize the sufferings of Purgatory. He believed their course to be in the progress of civilization. He congratulated Catholics also upon having a less horrible view of human destiny than Protestants, with whom he classed himself.

"The Protestant view," the speaker said, "is supported by the most intelligent one-sixteenth of the earth's population; nevertheless, it is the most absurd, the most unreasonable, the most God-dishonoring, the most diabolical theory known amongst men. Briefly summed up, it assigns to heavenly and eternal glory, peace and joy a mere handful of the human family—the saints—those who walk in the footsteps of Jesus and take up their cross and follow Him. No denomination of Christians has had the temerity to claim that any but the saints are fit for heaven, nor to claim that any but a few are 'saintly.' With these conclusions, the speaker said, the Bible is in full agreement. It is when we come to consider what is to be the 'fate of the unsaintly and the heathen,' numbering thousands of millions, that the controversy begins. There are, he declares, but eight ways of dealing with these. And to avoid danger of mistake he had written these out and read them. We quote them verbatim:—

(1) The Catholic method of putting them into Purgatorial torture for the expiation of sins and for the development of character, and then taking the worthy ones to heaven.

(2) The Adventist plan of saving merely the saintly and destroying all others in the Second Death.

(3) The Agnostic theory that all, both good and bad, die as dies the brute.

(4) The Calvinistic theory that the saintly few are taken to heaven to sing praises to God for their salvation, while looking over the balcony at the parents, children, neighbors, friends and the heathen suffering torture and singing the while to drown the cries of anguish and pain of those whom God 'passed by' and refused to save, as the catechism declares. Our Baptist friends supplement this by the further limitation that only the water-immersed saints can constitute the 'elect' Church. Our Episcopalians incline to think that the saints will be only of their Communion, and some of them say, only High Churchmen.

(5) The Methodist view, objecting to those passages of the Scripture which speak of an 'election,' holds, nevertheless, that only the saintly handful are fit for heavenly glory, or promised a share in it. They, too, fear that they will hear the shrieks of the damned, and that it will dim their heavenly bliss to all eternity. But they insist that God will sorrow with them because He could not help the matter; that He did the best He could; that He was certainly unwise in starting man's creation as He did; that if He could only get his people sufficiently aroused to contribute a large enough sum of money for the purpose He might save a few more from amongst the heathen. Nevertheless, it is free, admitted that if the heathen were all brought to the New York standard of righteousness there would not be very many of them found saintly or fit for heaven after all.

(6) Our Universalist and Unitarian friends tell us that they have a vague hope that there is neither Hell nor Purgatory; that every human being may hope for heavenly bliss. But they do not to the satisfaction of others explain how there could be heavenly bliss

in such a hedonism as would follow the commingling of all classes, heathen and civilized, on a common plane in heaven more than here.

(7) The alternative of all the foregoing unsatisfactory human propositions is the Bible proposition. We urge that in it alone Christendom can find a common basis of union, a common ground of faith. It accepts the entire Bible, harmonizes every text of Scripture, and is not only biblical but reasonable. It appeals to the common sense given to us by our Creator as none of the foregoing propositions do. Briefly stated it is this:—

"The Divine purpose in man's creation was to make man an earthly being with mental powers imaging his Creator. The earth was to be his home and his existence as perpetual as that of the angels on the spirit plane. The Eden Paradise of Adam was but a sample of what the entire earth was designed to be. God permitted the perfect Adam to be tested in respect to his loyalty and obedience. He foreknew his disobedience and purposed to permit sin and its penalty to take their course for six thousand years, as a means for the instruction of mankind, as well as for the exemplification of the Divine Character and Law to the holy angels. The reign of sin and death (Rom. 5:21), with all its evils, God was fully able to stop and to correct, and will do so in His own 'due time.' (Tim. 2:6.) He awaits the time when a sufficient number of mankind shall have been developed to fill the whole earth with a population, intending that thereafter the procreative powers of the race shall be eliminated."

"The curse or sentence for sin was not Purgatory, nor Eternal Torment, but, as the Scriptures declare, 'The wages of sin is death.' The soul that sinneth, it shall die.' This sentence has been in execution upon our race for the last sixty centuries, and approximately twenty thousand millions of the race have thus been produced—almost enough to comfortably 'fill the earth,' if all were alive to-day."

"These thousands of millions are neither in Purgatory nor in the theological Hell of torment—they are all dead (asleep) in the Bible Hell, Sheol, Hades, waiting for God's 'due time' when Messiah shall establish his Kingdom with the living generations and then gradually bring from the tomb all those millions which have gone thither from Adam's day until now."

"While waiting for the resurrection Day—The Day of Christ—the thousand years of his Millennial Kingdom, God, according to the Bible, has made two elections from amongst the sinners. One of these selections began with Enoch and ended with John the Baptist. The other began at Pentecost and will end at Christ's Second Coming. The first election, according to the Bible, will come forth in the resurrection perfect men—samples to the world of what all mankind may attain. The second election, the great King of Glory, the elect of this Gospel Age, will in the resurrection come forth, not human beings, but spirit beings, like the angels, and like unto Christ, for 'flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God.' And these are to be with Christ in his Kingdom on the heavenly plane, whilst the ancient worthies of the Bible, the Millennial Kingdom as channels of mercy, grace and truth for the blessing and uplifting of the non-elect, just as we are, (1 Cor. 15:20-28) and not for the injury of the non-elect, but to their advantage."

"Meantime God so arranged this great plan that it would give to all of His people a full and complete knowledge of a fuller appreciation of Divine Justice, Love, Power and Wisdom than could have been given otherwise. The sentence of death to the non-elect, their destruction, is their advantage. Their continuation for six thousand years has proven the righteousness of Divine Justice. Next God's Love will be shown to the non-elect, as hereafter manifested, the love of God, that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. (John 3:16.) The death of Jesus for the unjust, not by compulsion, but for the joy that was set before Him, reveals to us the depths of Divine Justice and Love. The resurrection of the Church during this Gospel Age, to suffer with Christ, to walk in His footsteps, to be baptized into His death, and to be resurrected with Him in His Kingdom, is but another step in the Divine exhibition of the length and breadth and height and depth of the Love of God."

"The power of God in the resurrection of the dead, both just and the unjust, will be the most stupendous manifestation of Divine Power ever witnessed. And first, the resurrection of this entire Divine Program will be recognized by all those eventually saved to all eternity. As for the effect of Christ's death, the Bible declares that Scriptures assure us that it will bring to every member of the race a clear knowledge of the Truth—of the Divine Character and the Divine terms of salvation. It will bring to the non-elect, not only a release from the powers of Satan, who will be bound for the thousand years of Christ's reign, but it will bring to the non-elect an instantaneous change. The world, coming forth from the tomb unto a resurrection by judgments (John 5:28-29, Rev. Ver.), would then be in the ideal and only Purgatory of the Bible—Christ's Millennial Kingdom would serve out to them just judgments, rewards and punishments, according to their obedience or disobedience to the Truth and grace then enjoyed. The speaker especially urged that Christian people should awake to a realization of the fact that the Second Death is already dawning, and that consequently the numbers of the 'elect Church' must be nearly completed. Hence, he urged that we should be ever on the alert to 'make their calling and their election sure' to membership in the spiritual 'Seed of Abraham,' from which will proceed the Second Death—the destruction of the earth. (Gal. 3:29.)

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