

he was very fond of sugar and promised, if he would come up to our house, I would give him some. One day he came with the post. I got him in my room. Mamma helped me deal with him and he chose the Lord right then.

There is a little boy, about 3½ years old, named Daniel Mtetwa. One day, in Sunday school, Mamma invited all who had no witness to come to the altar. Four came, but the rest went out. I went outside fishing. Elija Masiko was there playing. I asked him if he had the witness and if he wanted to give himself to the Lord. He did not have the witness, and he came in to pray and chose the Lord. I asked little Daniel and he came too and gave himself, and three little girls the same day.

Just two weeks and a half later I was at the funeral of Elija Naseko. Then I was very glad I had called him in that Sunday, for it was the last time he ever came to Sunday school.

I have dealt with a lot of souls since I wrote to you. I believe it is twenty who have chosen the Lord.

Yours, living for Jesus,
DANIEL MacDONALD

Hartland M. S.,
June 2, 1940

Dear Boys and Girls:

I want Jesus to be able to use me in His service, because He died for me and I love Him. We are lucky to be able to serve Jesus openly. Many people are not. We ought to take our privilege while we can.

There was a little native girl staying here and going to school, an orphan named Gatalina. She was rather stupid and often naughty. I used to pray with her nearly every day. She was kind of shy and did not understand, but at last it dawned upon her and she gave herself to the Lord.

There are a lot of Sunday school children that I have been talking to about Jesus. Quite a number have given themselves to the Lord. I prayed with some of them at the altar and they came through.

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One of the heathen girls staying here now is Sigwa." She is very shy. She almost gave herself the other day when Daniel and I talked and prayed with her. Please pray with me for her and for her heathen brothers and sisters.

Yours in Jesus,
MARYELLA MacDONALD

TODAY

Today unsullied comes to thee—new born,
Tomorrow is not thine:
The sun may cease to shine
For thee, ere earth shall greet its morn
Be earnest, then, in thought and deed,
Nor fear approaching night;
Calm comes with evening light,
And hope and peace. Today thy duty heed.
—John Ruskin

Available information indicates that 1,800 local option elections were held in 1939, in about 950 of which the dries won, and that 10,800 local option elections have been held since repeal, the dries being successful in about 6,950 of them.—The Watchman-Examiner.

Temperance Column

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging. Whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—Prov. 1:20.

WHAT OUR PRESIDENTS SAID ABOUT LIQUOR

In 1834, Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, New York, secured the signature of James Madison to the "declaration" given below. He subsequently presented the same document and secured the signature of every succeeding President thereto down to and including Andrew Jackson, with the exception of William Henry Harrison. Mr. Harrison died before Mr. Delavan had an opportunity to present him with the paper.

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits as a drink, is not only needless but hurtful; and the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the citizens of the U. S., and especially all young men, discontinue the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of the country and the world."

James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, James E. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson.

John Adams

"Several country towns within my observation have at least a dozen taverns and retailers. Here the time, the money, the health, and the modesty of most that are young, and of many old, are wasted; here diseases, vicious habits, bastards, and legislators are frequently begotten."—Diary of John Adams.

Thomas Jefferson

"The habit of using ardent spirits by men in office has occasioned more injury to the public and more trouble to me than all other sources. And were I to commence my administration again, the first question I would ask respecting a candidate for office would be: 'Does he use ardent spirits?'"—Thomas Jefferson.

John Quincy Adams

"I regard the temperance movement of the present day as one of the most remarkable phenomena of the human race, operating simultaneously in every part of the world for the reformation of a vice often solitary in itself, but as infectious in its nature as the smallpox or the plague, but combining all the ills of war, pestilence and famine."—John Quincy Adams.

Abraham Lincoln

"Whether or not the world would be vastly benefitted by the total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues; and, I believe, all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts."—Abraham Lincoln.

William McKinley

"The liquor traffic is the most degrading and ruinous of human pursuits. By legalizing this traffic we agree to share with the liquor seller the responsibilities and evils of his business. Every man who votes for license becomes of necessity a partner to the liquor traffic and all its consequences."—William McKinley.

Theodore Roosevelt

"The most powerful saloon keeper controlled the politicians and the police, while the latter in turn terrorized and blackmailed all other saloon keepers. If the American people do not control it, it will control them."—Theodore Roosevelt.

William Taft

"He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement. Personally, I refuse to take such a risk, I do not drink."—President William H. Taft.

—The Thought Loom

LIQUOR IS A STIMULANT

It stimulates idleness.

It stimulates profanity.

It stimulates the animal, and strangles the human.

It stimulates the coarse and smothers the fine.

It stimulates insanity.

It stimulates self-destruction.

It stimulates accident.

It stimulates failure.

—Heart and Life Magazine

DEMANDS OF THE EDITOR

Louis O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, has written an interesting editorial on the responsibilities of editors of church papers and the demands made of them. The concluding paragraph reads as follows:

"Lest there should be any misunderstanding, however, let it be said at this point that it is, of course, the editor's business to produce as highly interesting a paper as he can create, provided he does not abandon his purpose to lead, inform, educate, and inspire his readers and to lift them to higher levels of intelligence, culture, taste, and spiritual achievement. But who is to fix the standards? It is an old but true saying that 'everyone thinks he knows how to edit a paper.' What is an editor to do when he receives epistolary advice to 'jazz it up,' 'use more pictures,' 'cut out personal items,' 'eliminate church news,' 'create a department of athletics,' 'turn thumbs down on articles on foreign countries,' 'give us plans and methods for raising money,' 'stop reporting church socials,' 'abstain from all controversy,' 'preach the simple gospel,' 'deal courageously with social questions,' 'print more sermons,' 'print no sermons,' 'turn your paper over to the Oxford Group Movement,' 'show up the Oxford Group Movement?'"

Most of us believe that an editor should be brilliant. There were some in other days. Most of them (perhaps all) are dead.

Editors of religious papers are usually very ordinary men who have been given a great opportunity. More than brilliancy, any such editor needs "common sense," a spirit of fairness, vision. Then he will need the co-operation of the preachers and the people. Some editors have this co-operation and some do not.—Free Methodist.

The Japan Buddhist Federation is planning to send a civilian corps of 1,000 young priests to work as missionaries among the Chinese people in the subjugated provinces. All candidates for such service must be graduates of Buddhist universities or training schools.—Religious Telescope.