

THE RESULT OF SIN IS SELF HURT

Rev. W. L. Davison, pastor of the Fleet Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, preached recently on "The self hurt of sin." The text was from Proverbs viii:36: "He that sinneth against himself bringeth his own soul to ruin."

There is, however, another side to sin. While we outrage and affront the Holy God, who looks not upon sin with any degree of allowance, we are guilty of the greater folly of cheating ourselves. His awful damage often spreads to wider circles but the perpetrator always brings the wreckage down upon his own head.

No man, can, therefore, reasonably blame God for what He Himself has instigated. If the plea be put forth that sin is ignorance, it is necessary for us to define sin and to insist that the plea be entered in good faith, and to further remark that justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne; mercy and truth shall go before His face. But the plea can never be candidly entered.

This moral subterfuge seems to be the theory of the manufacturer of much thought. He is vainly attempting to persuade himself that the responsibility is not theirs. If you persuade a man that he is not a responsible agent, that not being the creator of his will, he is not therefore accountable for his decisions, a very saturnalium of moral riot follows in the individual society.

It follows, therefore, that in a very strict sense men are the product of their own making. Whether we are proud of the product or otherwise, depends upon the kind of moral structure we are erecting. We are actually the architects of our own spiritual destiny.

DR. JAMES W. ROBERTSON TELLS OF THE WORK DONE BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION

An interview by C. Frederick Hamilton. This is an interview with Dr. James W. Robertson, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, and General Consulting Counsel for All Canada on matters of organization and social progress.

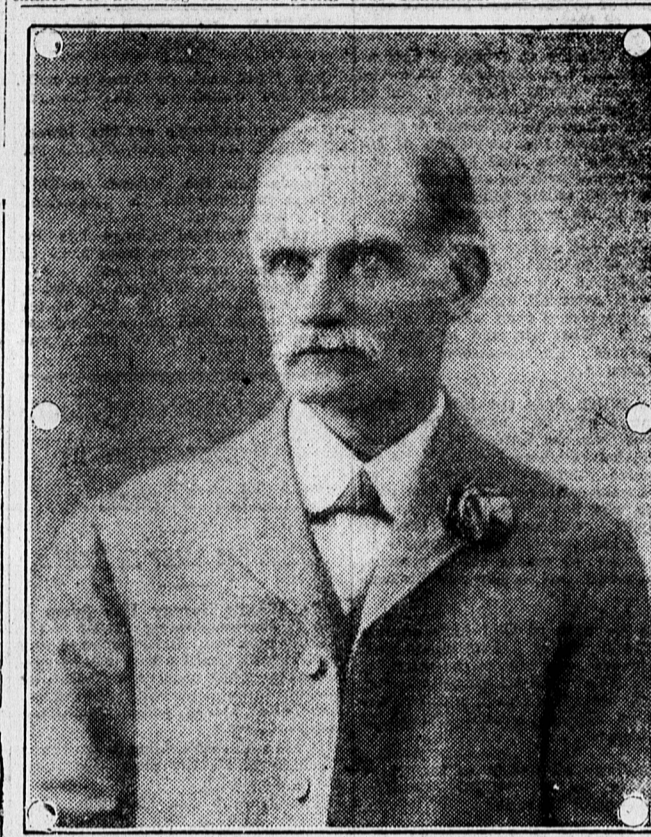
Understand that this is an interview with Dr. Robertson as Chairman of the Technical Education Commission. That is his present phase; to those who know the man, the fact that he is busy with this subject now, in itself is sufficient evidence that he was not busy with it two years ago, and will not be busy with it two years hence.

Consider his career for a moment, for part of the significance of what is to follow depends on that career. In the beginning this serious-faced young Scot, with a North British burr on his tongue and a gift of speech which could talk a bird off a bush, managed a cheese factory or three cheese factories in fact, with a famous brand of his own.

While still busy as Agricultural Agitator his mind turned more and more to educational subjects. It was the rotation of crops applied to the human product of the farms. "The crop should make the land ready for the next," he said once "and yield for larger and better crops on millions; as yet we are but seventy millions—as we shall be before many scores of crop have been reaped—shall we not be a dominant people among the nations?"

He deliberately call down upon ourselves the wrath of the outraged moral deity. In the phraseology of religion, we say of a man that he is "saved" or "unsaved." If a man is "saved," we may understand either one of two things: First, that he has received the absolution of Christ's atonement for sin. The vicarious sense of the suffering and death of Jesus Christ is the heart of the creed we preach.

the farms will be certain, through temperament or through the turn of their abilities to find their way into some other line of industry. The local factory will accommodate many of these. Thus the interests of town and country will be linked together.



Dr. James Wilson Robertson, L. L. D., C. M. G., Chairman of the Education Commission of Canada.

satisfaction than he has in a large city. He can live in a better house; he can have a garden which at once will help with the family exchequer and serve as a recreation. His children will breathe a more democratic atmosphere, will associate with children in other walks of life, will have educational opportunities in many respects better, will have on the whole larger opportunities. Moreover, the workingman is a more important man in a small place than in a big one; he may become a member of the municipal council, he may sit on the school board, he has numerous outlets for his civic energies.

Again, another concrete fact of interest. We hear a good deal of the immigration from central Europe. We know that certain of our large cities have great masses of immigrants who speak neither of the mother tongue of Canada. It has come out in the proceedings of the Commission that there are considerable numbers of these immigrants in places of moderate size, living and working under conditions highly favourable to absorption and assimilation.

for longer or shorter periods (mostly longer). I reached Hunter River, about 11 a.m., and was met by our kind and courteous brother, D.M. McDonald, who took me to his home, where I received a right Highland welcome. When evening arrived, in company with Bro. McDonald, I repaired to the commodious hall, to find it packed to the doors (so that standing-room was at a premium), with one of the most crisply and intelligent audiences it has been my good fortune to meet.

conditions here and now. There is a strong feeling in favour of shifting the emphasis from the study of letters as a means of culture to the training of the faculties of the body mind and spirit. There is a feeling-broad that the underlying principles of sound education run concurrently with, or parallel to, all wise governmental action.

Perhaps Dr. Robertson's most important message is this—This survey of Canada has deeply impressed him with the interrelationship existing between the people who live in the different provinces. These interrelationships, these practical partnerships, are very intimate and very fully developed, even if they were not fully recognized.

Take thirdly the fact—it may not be fully grasped, but Dr. Robertson declares it to be a fact—that there is no real competition of a hurtful kind between one province and another. The gain of one is not the loss of another. The agricultural prosperity of Prince Edward Island, for example, does not lower the price of interties with the market of the Ontario farmer, for the world's market is so very high and so very clamorous for high quality. This is but one example of a fact of Canadian development which is a leading characteristic.

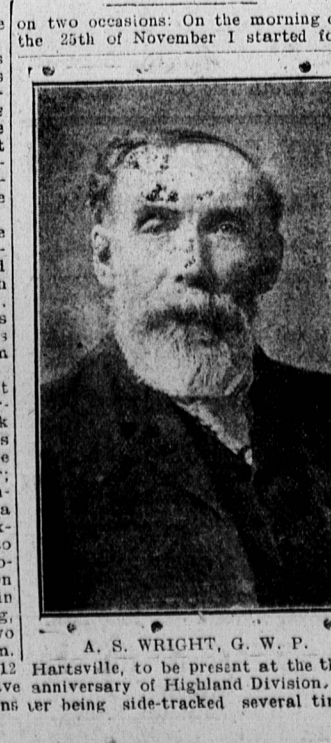
One more observation before we pass to a fresh phase of the chairman's observations. The Commission found an unanimous trend of testimony, alike from principals of great universities and teachers of one-room schools, that the relationship of the existing school systems to the actual situation in Canada is most imperfect. All feel that instruction should be adapted and adapted to meet best-laid plans of mice and men gaged at a-gley. Why we did not succeed, will always be to me a mystery, in the remembrance of the eloquent and convincing address given by our Grand Scribe.

I have received during the quarter a good deal of correspondence, much of it, however, of an unimportant nature. I might mention that I received a card of invitation from J. C. Foster to attend the first annual of "Revival of the Sons of Temperance" in the District of Columbia, which was held on December 16th. I was forced to forego the pleasure. Our G. S. also got a notice from W. S. Saunders, enclosing agenda of the annual session of the Grand Division of Nova Scotia. We sent greetings. I received kind greetings from the Most Worthy Scribe, to which I replied.

J. Ernest Haslam wrote me under date of Dec. 15th, desiring a ruling on Art. 3 of Subordinate Constitution re age of members eligible to vote. I withheld my ruling at that time, owing to the fact that it would be contrary to that given by some of our P. G. W. P.'s, but I promised to bring the matter before the Grand Division at this session, which I now proceed to do by giving it as my ruling that all members of the age of 14 years and over are entitled to vote, unless their Grand Division determines otherwise, by vote; and that ours has not done so, at least, I fall to find any record of its having done so. I would wish that this clause be brought up either by the Committee on the State of the Order, or by that on Constitutions, as no question is ever settled until it is settled rightly.

ANNUAL REPORT OF G. W. P. OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

To the Officers and members of the Grand Division of P. E. I. Dear Sisters and Brothers—It is with feelings of devout thankfulness to Almighty God for His many mercies in permitting us to meet in this our first quarterly session, that we assemble to deliberate on the past and to devise ways and means whereby by we may the most successfully carry on the glorious work in which we are engaged.



A. S. WRIGHT, G. W. P.

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WORTH OF WORK TO HUMAN LIFE

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All things that are, are with more spirit chased than enjoyed. Merchant of Venice, Act III, Sc. 5. Enjoyed, as used in this passage, has reference to the pleasure of possession. Each man thinks if he had this position or that object he would be satisfied. The only creatures that are ever satisfied are the animals in the summer fields, the hog in its pen, or human beings whose chief good is but to sleep and feed.

Shakespeare has frequent allusions to the hunt. This is an excellent example. As he wrote no no doubt had in mind the fleeing fox and the pursuing hunters. Brutal sport! but the dash, the speed, the danger of it, made it a real pleasure. The fox is run to ground, the winner of the brush has in the prize but feeble enjoyment of the chase. It is the chase, not the game, that takes men to Africa and Alaska, to South America and to India.

The world is a big hunting ground; some men are engaged in the pursuit of arms, some in mercantile pursuits, all are after a goal, honors or wealth. Position and decorations are won; they are all weary. Wealth is gained; it does not give the satisfaction that was expected. Alexander wept when he had no more worlds to conquer. The restless spirit of Napoleon sought to bring the old and new world under his sway; had he won the whole round earth, he would still have been dissatisfied. Wellington conquered "world conquerors." Did it satisfy? No! He sought other pursuits. In statesmanship he found an outlet for his energy.

Cecil Rhodes pursued wealth diamonds and gold. It was all dust and ashes. He sought happiness in the greater good of the British Empire; but he saw it. He strove to paint the whole of Africa red. He fortunately failed. Even in his death hour he was still seeking satisfaction. The Rhodes scholarship scheme bringing young men from all parts of the Anglo-Saxon world to a common life in Great Britain no doubt gives his restless spirit more satisfaction than his wealth ever did. Though dead he is still pursuing a great object.

Andrew Carnegie may have imagined that in the enjoyment of his wealth he would find happiness. His millions proved a burden. Other and higher pursuits he took up; betterment of the condition of mankind by education became his goal. In the establishment of universities and libraries he finds a pleasure he could never have found in his mere millions. As a money maker he could not but get times be conscious that his success meant the failure of some other promoter; as a promoter of education, he has the consciousness of doing good to many without causing and possible suffering.

(Continued on page 8.)