

TO NEW YORK DEMOCRATS

Hearst is fighting the people's battles. Help him by urging your republican neighbors to vote for him. Tell them not to be deceived by the noisy falsehoods of corporation representatives. They oppose Hearst because they fear him. They fear him, not for any injury he will do to legitimate interests but for the work he will do for the public welfare and the damage he will do to those illegal and immoral combinations whose managers grow fat by oppressing the people.

If you are the beneficiary of the trust system and the beneficiary of unjust laws and special privileges, fight Hearst for he is your enemy.

the teaching of sympathetic friends, made more capable of self support and raised to a higher intellectual level than millions who can see. Many of the children taken into these schools are orphans whose parents have died during the famines. What a history might be written if the events of their lives were put on record, and how much evidence would be furnished to those who endeavor to trace the providence of God in the lives of individuals as well as in the course of nations.

I have in another article referred to the work of the United Presbyterians in the valley of the Nile. It would be difficult to over-estimate the influence which these pioneer Americans have exerted over the descendants of the Pharaohs. The government is giving more and more attention to educational matters in Egypt, but the first work was done by the missionaries, and no one can appreciate what this work means who has not had an opportunity to compare the boys and girls in the schools with the children who are growing up in ignorance outside. In Jerusalem the Catholic school for girls most interested us, and I need not add that the Catholic missionaries have in many countries been the first to risk their lives in the spread of the gospel and in the establishment of schools, orphan asylums and hospitals.

In Syria and in Turkey the Americans are very active. For half a century they have made Beirut headquarters for Syria, and their churches and schools are scattered all over this portion of Asia. At Constantinople also we met a large company of the representatives of the various American churches, and their schools have been built on both sides of the Bosphorus.

Why spend money on foreign missions? If the Oriental is happy in his idolatry or in his worship of God through other religious forms, why disturb him? These questions may be answered in various ways, but one answer will suffice for the purpose of this article. The Christian ideal of life is the highest ideal. There is no more beautiful conception of life than that it is an overflowing spring. There is no true measure of greatness except the Christian measure, namely—service. If this ideal is good enough for America, it is good enough for all the world. If truth must, according to eternal laws, triumph, then this ideal must triumph over all lower ones, and how can it triumph over lower ideals unless it is brought into contact with them? If we see a man engaged in some useful work, but laboring with antiquated tools, it is a kindness to him to offer him an implement that will multiply his effectiveness. If we see a man following a low ideal and making but little of life, is it not a kindness to offer him a higher one which will not only multiply his usefulness but his happiness as well? If the Christian ideal is worthy to be followed in America, it is worthy to be presented in every land, and experience has shown that it is an ideal capable of being made universal, for it has commended itself to people of every clime and of every tongue.

But it is said that we must not neglect home missions in our zeal to carry the gospel and its attendant blessings to foreign shores. This is a familiar objection, but as a rule it is urged by those who do the least for home missions. I think I am far within the truth when I say that the most liberal contributors to foreign missions are also the most liberal contributors to home missions and that those who are so afraid that work at home will be sacrificed for work abroad are the very ones who themselves make few sacrifices for the work at home. The same spirit which leads one to be generous in the support of those benevolences which are immediately about him, leads him to take an interest in the needy wherever they are found. The same spirit which makes one anxious to have the Sermon on the Mount known in his neighborhood leads him to desire that the knowledge of this sermon

and the philosophy which it contains shall be brought to the people of all the world.

There is another answer to those who say that we must confine our efforts to the home field until we have supplied every moral need. If an individual refuses to assist in the improvement of others until he has himself reached perfection, who will be able to aid others? In the effort to help others one often finds more improvement than could come from a selfish contemplation of one's self alone. So the country which refuses to extend a helping hand to other lands until all its people have passed beyond the need of improvement will do nothing for the world. As the contributions to benevolences would be small, indeed, if only those contributed who could do so without sacrifice, so the contributions to the world's advancement would be but slight if only those helped others who were not themselves in need of help.

"Let him who would be the chiefest among you be the servant of all;" if this is the measure of national greatness, then our nation is the greatest of all, for its contributions to the world surpass the contributions made by any other nation. These contributions are made in two ways; first, it contributes through the men and women who have come from other lands to study here, and second, through the men and women who have gone to other lands as preachers and teachers.

I venture the suggestion that it would be worth while to establish schools in the United States where representatives of other nations could be brought and made acquainted with Christianity and with the institutions which have grown up in Christian society. These could then go among their own people and preach with greater effectiveness than foreigners possibly can.

Next to this comes the education of the natives in schools established in their own land, and this, of course, is far less expensive. From \$40 to \$50 a year will pay for the board, clothing and tuition of a student in the lower classes of an Oriental Christian college. If the hundreds of thousands of Christians who could without sacrifice educate one student a year could be induced to contribute money for this purpose, what an impetus would be given to the cause of Christianity throughout the Orient! And who will measure the beneficent influence of money thus spent when we remember what has been accomplished by one trained mind directed by a high and holy purpose? Who will set limits to the good that may be done by those Orientals who are preparing themselves for larger work under the instruction of American missionaries and teachers?

Making due allowance for the frailty of human nature and for the mistakes which all are liable to make, it may be said without fear of successful contradiction that the missionaries, physicians and teachers who consecrate themselves to the advancement of Asia's millions along Christian lines are as high minded, as heroic, as self-sacrificing, and considering the great destiny of

the race, as useful as any equal number of men and women to be found in any other part of the world.

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RAINEY OF ILLINOIS

Commoner readers in every state will be interested in the contest in the Twentieth Illinois district. Henry T. Rainey now represents that district in congress and he is the democratic nominee this year. Mr. Rainey is the gentleman who made the admirable speech on the tariff in which speech he paid special attention to the watch trust. This speech was reported in The Commoner and attracted widespread attention at the time. Mr. Rainey is now serving his second term in congress. He is now a member of the following committees: Labor, Irrigation, Pacific Railroads, Enrolled Bills.

He was one of the four democrats on the labor committee who caught the republicans when they were unprepared and reported out the eight hour bill with the recommendation that "it do pass." The bill was reported out on his motion. At the time the motion was made there were present three republicans and four democrats. All the democrats voted for it. The republicans voted against it. Seven, however, was a quorum of the committee. The speaker of the house did not permit the measure to come before the house. Mr. Rainey made speeches in congress on the following subjects: Against a ship subsidy; in favor of railroad rate regulation; in favor of a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf; acceptance of statue of Frances E. Willard, placed in statuary hall by the state of Illinois; on the subject of a statue to the memory of John Paul Jones; and in the closing days of the last session of congress two speeches on the watch trust.

His district extends along both sides of the Illinois river, almost from Peoria to Alton; also extends for sixty or seventy miles along the Mississippi river. He is giving the subject of river improvement (particularly the question of a fourteen foot channel from Chicago to the gulf) special attention.

Mr. Rainey has been a faithful servant of the people and he deserves to be re-elected by a rousing majority.

FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

M. D. Foster, the democratic nominee for congress in the Twenty-third Illinois district, is a democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He is making his campaign on the principle of "equal rights to all with special privileges to none." He is against the system of special laws enacted in the interest of the few and against the many. He is against the system of tariff that enables manufacturers to sell to foreigners cheaper than to people of our own country, and that builds up gigantic trusts and combinations that oppress the people.

When elected to congress Mr. Foster will do all that is in his power to bring the government closer to the people. He believes in that kind of government advocated by Jefferson and Jackson. The people of the Twenty-third district should go to the polls and work for Mr. Foster. We feel sure that in Mr. Foster the people will have a representative who will look after their interests.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON

William H. Thompson, the nominee of the Nebraska democratic convention for United States senator, is meeting with encouragement in his campaign. Standing upon a platform that demands legislation in the interests of all the people, and opposing special privileges, his candidacy is in the interests of all the people and they should rally to his support.

BUT HE WON'T "PUT IT BACK"

Thomas J. Doyle, well known as one of the most faithful of democrats, is the democratic nominee for congress in the First Nebraska district. The following is a copy of a card that is being circulated among the voters of the First district:

POLLARD PUT IT BACK!

E. M. Pollard was elected to congress at a special election July 18, 1905. But he drew \$1,900 as pay for the period from March 4, 1905, to July 18, 1905—covering 136 days before he had even been elected. Mr. Pollard says that when he received this \$1,900 he did not know he was not entitled to it.

HE KNOWS IT NOW; BUT HE WON'T PUT IT BACK!

Yet Pollard asks you to re-elect him to congress! Will you do it?