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Editorials.

A Self-Appointed Supervisor.

"The Religious Education Association" organized by the recent Chicago convention, which convention was appointed by the "Council of Seventy" and dominated by higher critics, assumes to itself no humble position. It proposes to supervise and direct all the moral and religious educational institutions and agencies in the land. At least this is the place assumed for it by "The Biblical World," the official organ through which President Harper of the Chicago university, and the chief mogul of the higher critics, speaks. It is to formulate the ideal and guide the way to its realization for the individual, the home, the public and private common and high schools, the academies, the colleges, the theological seminaries, the Sunday-schools, the several young peoples' organizations, the secular and the religious press. In short, it proposes itself as a guide to the attainment of its own ideal to all agencies for the study and interpretation of the Bible except to the International Sunday-school Association, to which it proposes itself as an adviser and colleague, and "The Biblical World" expresses the hope that the International Sunday-school Association will at least "assume a receptive attitude toward the activities and recommendations of the new organization." The reason why it does not assume the supervision of the International Sunday-school Association probably is that this association, at its last triennial meeting, turned a cold shoulder to the higher critics and gave them to understand that it was itself of age and competent to conduct its own business without advice or counsel from those who are seeking to weaken and overthrow the authority of the very book whose authority it is seeking to maintain and whose teachings it is its purpose to make universally known.

The arrogant assumption of this self-appointed supervisor of Bible study and

interpretation is something alarming, and is another example of the manifest purpose of the scientific infidelity of the day to undermine and overthrow the influence and power of Bible Christianity in the world and to substitute therefor an emasculated Christianity, based not upon the plan of salvation taught by Christ in the New Testament, but upon the theories of scientific evolution, thus making a religion, not based upon a divine revelation, but a resultant of an evolution through natural development of the innate powers and qualities of the human race, a universal religion whose fundamental tenets are the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, until such time as, by further development, the idea of the fatherhood of God may be supplanted by that of the godhood of man, and man shall know nothing higher to worship than himself.

We would therefore again caution our people against accepting any proposals or patronizing any literature from this source, lest it prove to be an infernal machine in disguise, dangerous to handle, or a virulent poison however sweet to the taste. It is well to remember the story of the spider and the fly and of the bewitching charms of the serpent which bring the bird within his reach.

Appointed to Africa.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Missions, March the 24, 1903, Rev. A. F. Stultz and wife, of the Ontario conference, were appointed to go to Africa as missionaries and Brother Stultz was appointed financial agent and treasurer of the mission, the W. M. A. concurring in the appointment. Brother and Sister Stultz will leave for Africa about the first of August. They will locate at Danville and will have charge of the mission there and of the school children outside of school hours. Let the whole church pray that God's blessing may rest upon this appointment and upon Brother and Sister Stultz and thus fully equip them for this arduous work.

Brother Stultz came to our church from the New Menonites about six or seven years ago. He is between thirty-five and forty years of age, and one of the best equipped and most successful workers in the Ontario conference. His brethren strongly protest against his going because he is so much needed there, but the call of God is stronger than their protest.

For some time the managers of the two boards have felt that either they must send some man and his wife there soon to relieve Miss Lena Winkel who has been there alone, a real heroine for Christ, since the death of Brother Hazard, or that they must bring her home, which would be very unfortunate for the mission, but it has been very difficult to

find suitable persons who were willing to go. The going out of Brother and Sister Stultz should awaken new interest throughout the church in our African mission and increased prayer for the success of the work.

The Anthracite Coal Strike.

We have now reached the last chapter in the history of this, possibly, the most noted and most disastrous strike in history, affecting disastrously, not only the parties directly concerned, but the people of almost every city, town and village and even those in the country, east of the Rocky mountains.

The three principal things for which the strike was ostensibly instituted were to secure from the mine operators an increase of wages, a decrease in the number of hours constituting a day's work and a recognition of the Mine-Worker's Union. When the situation became desperate the President of the United States interfered, and, as a result, a commission was appointed to consider the whole situation and to make such awards as in their judgment were just, and both sides agreed to abide by their awards, and the miners returned to work. That commission has now finished its work and made its awards, which are briefly summarized by the Associated Press as follows:

The commission recommends a general increase of wages amounting in most instances to 10 per cent.; some decrease of time; the settlement of all disputes by arbitration; fixes a minimum wage and a sliding scale; provides against discrimination of persons by either the mine owners or the miners on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union, and provides that the awards made shall continue in force until March 31, 1906. The commission discussed to some extent the matter of recognition or non-recognition of the miners' union, but declined to make any award on this matter.

The question may now be asked, "Was the strike a success or a failure?" To the union miners it was both. They succeeded in getting an increase of wages and a decrease in the number of working hours per day, but not in either case, as much as they had demanded, but they lost in wages, while idle, and in the cost of the strike, probable more than their gain in wages will amount to in the next three years, besides, as a result of their violence, they lost in a measure the sympathies of the people.

To the Miner's Union and to the general union leaders, it was a complete failure. The commission declares:

No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization; and there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.

Besides, the claim of labor union leaders that when a majority of the employes of any industry unite together in an or-