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THE TEN TIMES ONE RECORD
June, 1897

THE LEND A HAND RECORD
June, 1899

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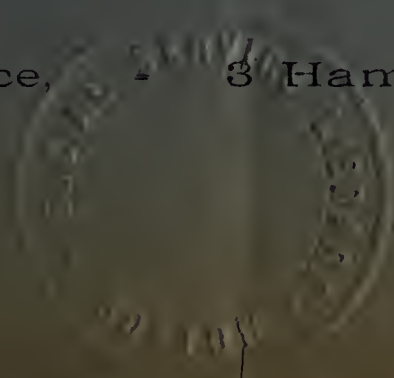
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June,

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The Ten Times One Record

*Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back.*

*Look out and not in,
Lend a Hand.*

IN HIS NAME.

Vol. V.

BOSTON, JUNE, 1897.

No. 2.



Any club or society of whatever name, is a Ten Times One or Lend a Hand Club which accepts the Wadsworth motto: —

Look up and not down, look forward and not back, look out and not in, and lend a hand.

It should have for one, at least, of its objects, the uplifting of some person, neighborhood, or institution outside the Club itself.

A Club may organize as it will.

Each Club may choose its own name, make its own constitution, and select its own work.

The badge is the Maltese Cross; the watchword, In His Name.

The Clubs are bound together by the Ten Times One Corporation. They are thus enabled to accomplish helpful work which is too large for single Clubs to undertake.

Ten Times One is an unsectarian work of public spirit.

For further particulars, address the Central Secretary, MRS. BERNARD WHITMAN, Lend a Hand office, 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, Mass.

TEN TIMES ONE CORPORATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

*Look up and not down;
Look forward and not back;
Look out and not in;
Lend a Hand.*

These are the mottoes of the Lend a Hand Clubs and these are the mottoes of the Ten Times One Corporation. A few years ago we had what we called the Central Office of Lend a Hand Clubs, and what is now the Ten Times One Corporation is simply the Central Office incorporated. As work crowded in at the Central Office, this incorporation became a necessity. We were called to receive, hold, and disburse funds and there was no responsible body to do so. The union of Lend a Hand Clubs makes the Ten Times One Corporation; hence, any confusion which may have arisen in these terms. It may not be amiss in this connection, to state that all gifts and bequests should be made to the Ten Times One Corporation.

A Lend a Hand Club is a Club of people, boys or girls, men or women, or all together, who accept the Wadsworth mottoes, so called, because they were the rules of Harry Wadsworth's life. You will find the story in the book called, Ten Times One is Ten. These mottoes are the foundation of the Clubs. No other creed is necessary. Faith and hope and love are the "three eternities," to quote our president, and they are what the mottoes mean. No child but can understand them, no adult but can accept them.

The Clubs began to form twenty-six years

ago, and while they may not have shown a great increase in numbers under the name, "Lend a Hand," we find under other names Clubs that have been formed upon the mottoes, thus making them a branch of our work and yet which have perfectly independent organizations. They are in a large measure recognizable by the silver Maltese cross which they wear, made larger or smaller and varying in detail from the original badge of the parent society. Under the different names we have penetrated every country and speak in various languages.

Lend a Hand Clubs make their own constitution, choose what special name they will, and select their own work. They wear the Maltese cross or not as they may prefer. The badge and the watchword, In His Name, are not compulsory. Each Club pays to the Central Office a fee of ten cents per member, annually. It is to be regretted that some of the Clubs are remiss in paying this fee, thus causing sometimes embarrassment to the office. It is desirable that the Clubs should subscribe largely for the TEN TIMES ONE RECORD, the monthly paper published in the interests of these societies, for it is only by keeping in touch with each other, that Clubs broaden and do their work more successfully.

The Clubs in the vicinity of Boston have held two conferences since our last annual meeting. These conferences have done much in bringing the members of Clubs into more intimate relations and have quickened the enthusiasm which has shown itself in much more active work than ever before. The first of these conferences was held in Arlington, in October, and the second in Lynn, in February. In both places the Clubs were most hospitably welcomed by the Clubs of the town, and the interest in such work was manifest by the sympathetic addresses of the ministers of the different churches.

The departments of Ten Times One which have required special committees, are the Lend a Hand Book Mission, Floating Hospital, Farmers' Fruit Offering and Noon-day Rest. Miss Brigham, the founder of the

Lend a Hand Book Mission will present to you a report of her work in the South during the winter. The Book Mission deserves assistance for it is very steadily and surely working its way in the South, and bringing comfort and hope into many a home. The work is extending beyond the homes now, and public officials in educational institutions and in the penitentiaries are giving Miss Brigham a welcome and their hearty cooperation.

The Farmers' Fruit Offering came to us, as do many things, because Ten Times One is *ready*. Almost before we knew it ourselves, we were in the full tide. The country's wealth poured in generously to relieve the poverty of the city. The distribution was most systematically arranged. The railroads were not only generous in bringing the fruit, but gave twice by bringing quickly. The owners of a large warehouse, Messrs. Wiley and Sons, gave us the use of storage lofts and also brought the fruit to the warehouse for us. We desire to publicly thank the railroad officials and Messrs. Wiley and Sons for their kindness; also Messrs. Hollingsworth and Whitney for a large supply of paper bags, and the distributors who gave their services. Expenses began when the fruit reached the storehouse. Small distributing stations were opened in different sections of the city and the fruit was sent there to be given for those who came for it; and for those too sick or feeble it was delivered into the very living room of the recipient. Money for expenses came in large part from city people who were not slow in recognizing the good of such a charity, but Clubs from the vicinity also bore a share of the expenses of distribution. Shall this be a permanent feature of our work? The directors must decide this question.

The Floating Hospital, founded by Rev. R. B. Tobey of Boston, has been in existence three years, but only came under the wing of Ten Times One a year ago. During July and August the barge made thirteen trips, carrying 1,558 sick children, 1,468 mothers

and 538 well children. The committee being convinced that better work could be done if we could own the barge, it was voted to buy it and fit it up to suit our needs. For this purpose the committee made a special appeal which has brought a large share of the money needed. The repairs on the barge are nearly completed, and by July it will be in readiness for the first trip. Thirteen memorial cribs have already been named and others, doubtless, will soon be taken. How better can the short life of some dear little child be commemorated than by endowing a crib which shall ease the pain and give comfort to some less fortunate little one? The clubs have given freely to the Floating Hospital. Several have signified their intention of giving \$100.00 for a day's trip, calling the trip by the Club name and sending delegates to assist and report on the work. Individuals also have contributed for trips, named for the donors.

The Noon-day Rest has finished its fourth year. The attendance varies as the business season is active or dull. During the busy time there are often 325 young women who lunch there in a day. The rooms are open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. Members only are admitted regularly. These members pay 10 cents per week and if they choose to bring lunch from home, they are entitled to a seat at the table, a clean napkin, plate, knife, fork and spoon and a glass of cold water. The cosy sitting room has books, a mending basket, piano, rocking chairs, and lounges, so that the tired girl may rest during her short nooning. We are about to move to more convenient rooms a few doors away, at No. 14 Bedford Street, where we feel that the members of the Rest can have more comforts than in our present location.

Outings for men is a charity peculiar to Ten Times One. It has never had a special committee, though it would be wise to appoint one. Women and children are sent away by various societies, but men who are ill have had little attention. We have for four years made it our business in the sum-

mer to send away invalids, money being given us for that purpose. We have found that the change has been beneficial and restored many a man to health. Last year our "Outings" were given to fifty persons at an average cost of \$7.66. Two weeks is the usual length of time for a visit, but it is often prolonged if the invalid needs it. In a very few cases we have paid fares only, the sick men going to friends who are able to care for them.

The Manassas Industrial School has claimed a large share of our attention, as it has from the beginning. Miss Jennie Dean came to Boston last autumn to speak in behalf of the school. She was the guest of Ten Times One and remained with us two months. You will see by the accounts that she raised \$793.04 for the school. If to this be added \$50.00 which was sent direct to the treasurer, and tools to the value of \$200.00 which Rev. C. R. Eliot was the means of sending, you will see that \$1,043.04 has really been sent to the Manassas Industrial School during the year.

Last year at our annual meeting, we were sending relief to the Armenians through Dr. Grace Kimball. Dr. Kimball has now returned from Van, but the need of assistance is still great, and we are still sending our aid. Thanks to the A. B. C. F. M. we have been enabled speedily and with no expense to forward our money for the relief of the sufferers.

It is almost impossible to explain what are the various calls in a single day at the Central Office. It is looked upon by many as a general information bureau and the questions asked are curious indeed. Others think Lend a Hand means money poured out for every need. Again, we are supposed by some to fit every peg into its hole, no matter how chipped and broken and ragged it may be. The following are some of the calls within a few days: To place a Western man in communication with a captain of a coasting vessel so that he can have the benefit of a sea-voyage and light work. He lived so

far from the sea coast he did not know where else to apply; a man who may be evicted unless he raises \$200.00 in two days; a Syrian and his wife who want to sell embroideries; a woman who wishes a temperate, honest janitor; a Southern lady who wishes to dispose of Confederate money and stamps; a man who wishes to talk with the secretary about committing suicide; a lady who wishes summer boarders; a girl who has left her home, to be hunted up. These are but a few of the calls, and it is the object of the directors to meet these wants as best they can. We are glad to be on such friendly terms with the existing charities that not only can we call upon them, but they also often return the favor.

Our correspondence in various places in the South has been most interesting. We have sent nine barrels and boxes of clothing and books to these correspondents during the year. We are again indebted to Messrs. Houghton and Dutton for several cases of hats which we have sent to various places. A lady writes, "Those hats came about New Years and I have enjoyed decorating young Afro-Americans with them ever since. I have half of them left so they will soon blossom out anew. Messrs. Houghton and Dutton should know how much they are appreciated."

The Treasurer's report shows "special cases" which we have been able to relieve, but which are best not made public. Also three invalid teachers who have been greatly assisted by the ready help of our society.

The West End Road most kindly provided us with 1000 free rides in July and August. The Young Men's Christian Union has also sent us free carriage rides for the sick. The *Transcript* and *Register* have been ever ready to present our appeals and a generous public has responded freely. To all of these kind friends we desire to acknowledge our indebtedness.

At a monthly meeting of the Advisory Board of Clubs in February, a sub-committee was appointed to raise an endowment fund

for Ten Times One. Our president, Dr Hale, is the founder of all this wide-spread work. It appeared fitting that during his life he should see his own child equipped for the service he wished it to render to the world, In His Name. This endowment seemed to the committee the most acceptable recognition of his seventy-fifth birthday. The nucleus of the endowment has been formed and thus the object more than half accomplished. But there are many who have requested the privilege of giving at a later time, and we would say to our friends that we hope their hearty and generous cooperation will be given until the fitting endowment is in the hands of the trustees.

In closing, I would once more speak of the TEN TIMES ONE RECORD. The support given to the paper has heretofore been small. When the new year opened in May, it was a question whether the paper should be continued or not. Ten Times One could not afford to publish it with a deficit to meet, and on the other hand, it certainly would be detrimental to the Clubs to discontinue it. A few friends offered to take the paper, enlarge it and rely upon the loyalty of the Clubs and friends of our work to support it. This has been done and we ask you all to fill out the slips which you will find in the sample number, and make yourselves subscribers to the TEN TIMES ONE RECORD.

M. C. WHITMAN, *Secretary*.

BRADFORD'S JOURNAL.

The first governor chosen by the Pilgrim Fathers was John Carver. I suppose they chose him because he was the gentleman of highest rank in their number. I dare say he was a very good man and very fit to be governor; but he died in the terrible first winter at Plymouth. They then chose William Bradford their governor, and he was their governor for many years. Once or twice he withdrew, but he was chosen again. Beginning with being the governor of a little

Of plimoth plantation

And first of y^e occasion, and Indjments ther vnto; the which that y^e may truly vnfould, y^e must beginne at y^e very roote & rise of y^e same. The which y^e shall endeuer to manesest in a plaine stile; with singuler regard vnto y^e simple trueth in all things; at least as ~~far~~ near as my slender Judgmente can attaine the same.

1. Chapter

It is well knowne vnto y^e godly, and iudicious, how euer since y^e first breaking out of y^e lighte of y^e gospell, in our Honourable Nation of England (which was y^e first of nations, whom y^e Lord adorned ther with, after y^e greife darknes of popery which had covered, & ouerspred y^e Christian world) what warrs, & oppositions euer since satan hath raised, maintained, and continued against the saints, from time, to time, in one sorte, or other. Some times by bloody death & cruell torments, other whiles Imprisonments, banishments, & other hard vsages. As being loath his kingdom should goe downe, the trueth preuaile; and y^e Churches of god reuerle to the anciente puritie; and recouer, their primatiue order, libertie, & bentie. But when he could not preuaile by these means, against the maine trueths of y^e gospell, but that they began to take rooting in many places; being watered with y^e blood of y^e martires, and blessed from heauen with a gracious encrease. He then began to take him to his anciente Strategemes, used of old against the first Christians. That when by y^e bloody, & barbarous persecutions of y^e Heathen Emperours, he could not stoppe, & subuert the course of y^e gospell; but that it speedily ouerspred, with a wondrous celeritie, the then best known parts of y^e world. He then began to sow errours, heresies, and wondrous dissentions amongst y^e professors them selues (working vpon their pride, & ambition, with other corrupte passions, Incident to all mortall men; yea to y^e saints them selues in some measure) by which wofull effects followed; as not only bitter contentions, & hartburnings, schismes, with other horrible confusions. But satan tooke occasion, & advantage therby to foyst in a number of vile ceremoneys, with many vnprofitable Cannons, & decrees which came since boon as snares, to many poore, & peacable souls, euen to this day. So as in y^e anciente times, the persecutio

By the courtesy of The Boston Herald.

company which did not number fifty people, when he died the colony which he and Brewster had founded numbered as many as five hundred persons.

This William Bradford, when he was only thirteen years old, had earnestly studied his

Bible, and was led into the little company of worshippers who met around William Brewster in the old manor-house at Serooby. There are but four or five names among the Pilgrim colonists which can be identified as the names of those who crossed from Lincoln-

shire to Leyden; of these names William Bradford's is one. After the colony was established in Plymouth, from his recollections of the past, he began the history of the whole movement, which is now known as Bradford's history. It is in this history that we find the material for any connected narrative of the very interesting history of the Pilgrim colony. It is therefore, the most important original document regarding the foundation of a great empire.

Precisely at what time he began it, I suppose, is not known; but it brings down the history to the year 1648.

As long ago as the time when Morton wrote what is known as Morton's Memorial,—that is, in the year 1669,—he consulted this book. Cotton Mather had it and consulted it. Prince, who was the minister of the Old South Church for a considerable part of the last century, had it and consulted it. Thomas Hutchinson, the Governor of Massachusetts, who wrote a history of Massachusetts, consulted it. But after that time the book disappeared, until it proved, nearly a century after, that the original manuscript itself was in what is called the Registry of the Bishop of London. Samuel Wilberforce, the Bishop of Oxford, consulted it there, and from the quotations which he made from it, and the references which he made to it, in his history of the Episcopal church in America, the American historians learned that this foundation document in their annals was still preserved in England.

This is the book which has just now been returned, with proper ceremonies, to the State of Massachusetts, first by the courtesy of the Bishop, and second, by the official decision of the law officers who have the management of such things in the ecclesiastical courts of England. Senator Hoar said to the Bishop, when he was in conversation with him about it, that if a history of England for thirty years of the reign of Alfred, written by Alfred's own hand, were discovered in England, the discovery would have no greater value for English historians, nor

awaken a greater enthusiasm among intelligent English people, than the discovery of this volume has for historians and readers of the true New England blood. This statement is perfectly true, and our readers, like other readers in Massachusetts, will be glad to know that the precious volume has been returned to the state within whose borders it was written.

EDWARD E. HALE.

ARCHER ALEXANDER.

The Emancipation Group* in Park Square, Boston, is a duplicate of the original by Thomas Ball, which stands in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C. It was the gift of Moses Kimball to the City of Boston, the original having been erected as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln by freedmen, the first contribution having been given by Charlotte Scott, an emancipated slave, whose idea it was "to make a monument to Massa Lincoln, the best friend the colored people ever had."

The face and figure of the kneeling slave, in the group, were taken from photographs of Archer Alexander, "the last fugitive slave captured under civil law in Missouri," and who was at that time, in the employ of Rev. William G. Eliot, D. D., of St. Louis. Dr. Eliot sent the photographs to the artist in Rome who used them in modelling his statue.

I remember very well the capture and return of Archer in 1863. I was at that time a lad of seven years. Archer had come to us only a few weeks before, having been brought home one day by my mother, to carry her basket from the market.

He was a runaway slave, having escaped from his master in St. Charles county, near by, to avoid being sold into the South. My father at once secured a permit from the provost-marshal (the state was under martial law), protecting Archer for thirty days from violent arrest. He could not protect him against the legal rights of his owner. In the

* See question 3 in May RECORD.

meantime my father made every effort to free him by purchase.

On March 30th, my younger brother and sister and I were playing in the field, watching Archer plough. My father was not at home, having gone into the city on business. Presently, when Archer was at the further end of the field, three men came up the driveway from the gate and stood by us until Archer came near with his horse and plow. Then they spoke to him, one of them had a revolver in his hand, knocked him down and dragged him to their wagon at the gate. We children hurried as fast as we could to the house, to give the alarm.

When my father returned, a few hours later, he was told what had happened, and not waiting for his dinner, hastened to the provost-marshal's office. The "permit" had not yet expired, and the provost-marshal exclaimed, "I'll show those fellows what it is to defy this office." Detectives were set to work at once, and by nine o'clock that evening, Archer was free again, and his cap-

tors were in the military prison. They had thrown Archer into jail and were in the outer office of the same building boasting of their success, when the detective found them. A few hours later and their victim would have been off for Kentucky. He had been roughly handled and returned to us bruised and battered. "In speaking of it the next day," so Dr. Eliot writes, "Archer said, 'I don't feel hard against them, Sir, though they was rough and most killed me. But what hurt my feelings the most was to see that young man that showed them the way to me.

I've toted him many a time about the field on my back when I was ploughin' and doin' my work on his father's place, whar was my home. I didn't think he could 'a' done it, Sir. It wa'n't right in him, nohow. But the Lord forgive him for it. I'se free.'"

Archer spent the next seven months in Illinois, which was a free state. After that, he came back to Missouri, and lived on our place for two years, earning good wages. He was soon joined by his wife, Louisa, who also managed to escape from her owner. Several of their grown-up children were already in St. Louis. One son, Tom, had enlisted in the Union army and was killed at Tilton Head, charging with negro troops.

Archer lived to hear of the dedication of the Lincoln monument at Washington, and to see a photograph of it. I quote the following lines from Dr. Eliot's "Story of Archie Alexander:"

"He was, I believe, the last fugitive slave taken in Missouri under the old laws of slavery. His freedom came directly from the hand of President Lin-

coln, by provost-marshal authority, and his own hands had helped to break the chains that bound him. His oldest son had given his life to the cause.

"When I showed to him the photographic picture of the 'Freedom's Memorial' monument, soon after its inauguration in Washington, and explained to him its meaning, and that he would thus be remembered in connection with Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of his race, he laughed all over. He presently sobered down and exclaimed, 'Now I'se a white man! Now I'se free. I



thank the good Lord that he has 'livered me from all my troubles, and I'se lived to see this'"

C. R. ELIOT.

FLOATING HOSPITAL.

"The purchase of the barge which the Floating Hospital committee has hired for three seasons and its transformation into a summer hospital, with all necessary appliances, an able corps of physicians, and a full quota of trained nurses, means more than double the number of trips made last year and an increased degree of efficiency which cannot be measured by these figures.

"It is strongly intimated in several quarters that we shall by-and-by receive bequests, but for the present we are still dependent upon the voluntary contributions of friends, old and new, hoping also, that some generous man or woman may give us an endowment, and see the results from the investment with the naked eye rather than through the celestial telescope.

"In addition to the other appliances and conveniences, we are to have a sick ward with twelve beds and another ward with an equal number on the first deck. Fifteen of these have already been named by the donors thereof, who have subscribed \$100 each for the privilege."

In the haste of preparation for our last issue, several errors were made in the list of endowed beds. We present below a corrected list, with the additions to the time of going to press:

ENDOWED BEDS.

1. Mrs. J. C. White, "In Memory of May Rosevear White."
 2. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Travis, "Stanley V. Travis Bed."
 3. Mrs. Geo. S. Mansfield, "George Stanley Mansfield Bed."
 4. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, "Good Rest Bed."
 5. Anonymous, "In Memory of a Little Boy."
 6. Miss Annie Louise Richards, "In His Name Bed."
 7. Mrs. C. A. Richards, "In Memory of Edward Allen Richards."
 8. Mrs. Louise K. Wilson and Miss Sarah S. Kimball, "In Memory of Our Mother."
 9. Eliot Church, Newton, "Eliot Church, Newton, Bed."
 10. Miss Leadbetter, "In Memoriam Edith Mabel Constance."
 11. Miss Susan C. Damon, (Un-named.)
 12. Benevolent Helpers, Harvard Church, Brookline, "Benevolent Helpers Bed."
 13. Mrs. John F. Winch, "In Memory of Jessie."
 14. Ten Times One Club, Allston, "Ten Times One Bed."
 15. Miss Alice M. Longfellow, "In Memory of Samuel Longfellow."
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The Englewood Division of the Chicago Christian Endeavor Union has a committee that is presenting to the pastors of the thirty component societies a series of questions, the answering of which will be profitable both to the pastors and the Endeavorers. These questions call for the points of special encouragement the pastors have met in their society work, and this comes first. Then they ask what weaknesses have been noticed, what suggestions the pastor has to offer for the betterment of the union work. Such a series of interrogatories has everything to recommend it.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Volunteers of America, will visit Boston in June, accompanied by the "Singing Troop." Meetings will be conducted nightly. The headquarters of the Volunteer movement for the New England States is now located at 702 Tremont Temple.

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The sixth annual meeting of the Ten Times One Corporation for the election of officers was held in Boston at Pilgrim Hall, May 26, at 10 A. M. After a short address by the president, Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., Mr. Edwin D. Mead, representing the Advisory Board of Lend a Hand Clubs, presented to the society through Dr. Hale, the nucleus of the Hale Endowment Fund, contributed in honor of Dr. Hale's seventy-fifth birthday. He also presented to Dr. Hale personally, a little book in which were copied extracts from

letters received and the names of the donors.

Dr. Hale replied in a few words which touched all hearts, expressing his thanks to the friends who so loyally had tried to forward his wishes by endowing his work of Ten Times One.

The treasurer's report showed an expenditure as follows:

Noon-day Rest	\$12,280.38
General Work	3,911.02
Floating Hospital, including Purchase and Repairs of Barge	7,771.63
Lend a Hand Book Mission	402.00
Total	\$24,365.03

The following-named officers were elected: President, Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D.; vice-presidents, Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, Miss Helen F. Kimball; clerk, Mrs. Bernard Whitman; treasurer, J. Stilman Smith; assistant treasurers, Roger E. Tileston for the Floating Hospital, Miss Charlotte D. Wright for the Noonday Rest, Edwin D. Mead for the Lend a Hand Book Mission; directors, Rev. E. E. Hale, Edwin D. Mead, Miss Helen F. Kimball, Rev. R. B. Tobey, Roger E. Tileston, Mrs. J. H. Hardy, Rev. C. R. Eliot, Mrs. A. P. Baker, Miss F. H. Hunneman, Miss C. Louise Smith, Fred H. Nazro, Frank B. Thayer; trustees of the Hale Endowment Fund, F. H. Peabody, B. W. Clark, F. H. Nazro.

Committee on Floating Hospital, Rev. R. B. Tobey, chairman, Samuel Breck, M. D., S. H. Durgin, M. D., Charles G. Farwell, Roger E. Tileston, Charles L. Davis and William Stickney.

Committee on Noonday Rest, Mrs. Bernard Whitman, chairman, Mrs. Kate Macmahon, Miss C. I. Coffin, Miss A. L. Sproat, Mrs. S. A. P. Dickerman, Mrs. W. O. Robson.

Committee on Lend a Hand Book Mission, Miss Sarah P. Brignam and Edwin D. Mead.

Auditors, S. H. Hubbard and F. H. Nazro.

After the business of the corporation was transacted the meeting adjourned to the public meeting held at 3 P. M. in the vestry of Park Street Church.

At the afternoon meeting Dr. Hale read an interesting review of the Society and its work. Miss Brigham spoke of her mission in the South, Rev. R. B. Tobey told of the Farmers' Fruit Offering, Mr. J. R. Anderson spoke of the Floating Hospital, and the results he had himself seen of its work. Mrs. Whitman also read a letter from the treasurer of the Manassas Industrial School. We hope to give a fuller report of this meeting in our next issue. A pretty feature of the annual meeting was the beautiful display of flowers. A bushel of lilies of the valley arrived that morning from Bryant's old home in Western Massachusetts. The flowers were as usual, after the meeting, sent to the North End for distribution among the poor and sick.

In presenting the Hale Endowment Fund, at the morning meeting, Mr. Mead said :

I am glad that it is a small company that comes together for this pleasant duty, because, as Dr. Hale and I know well, it is always the small meetings in which interesting things are done. And I am glad that it happens on this very day of all the year, the day when we are celebrating the return to us of the New England Bible. For we receive to-day our New England Old Testament, the story of the founding of New England by the Pilgrims, back to its home here in Massachusetts. It is the story of the men who did the very thing which our dear friend Dr. Hale has been doing all his life ; trying to make Church and State so near alike that it should be impossible to tell where one begins and where the other ends ; trying to make Sunday full of the sense of the duties to be done in the week-days, and to hallow every week-day with the thought that its duty is an effort for the Kingdom of God.

I remember one interesting word of Bradford's, or of one of those old Pilgrim Fathers. He spoke of the friends in England who were watching the little colony, and he sent back word to them—this was years after 1620—that they might have the consciousness that, "as one small candle may light a thousand, so this light here kindled hath shone to

many, yea, in some sort to our whole nation." It is the first record in New England history, that I know of, of *multiplication*. That is just what Mr. Hale's idea has been, and the idea of these societies which we are trying to make permanent:—the idea of such germinal impulses as should turn one into ten, and ten into a thousand. And this process some of us are determined shall go on, and go on as a memorial to him who has preached this gospel.

This little fund was started as a part of the celebration of Dr. Hale's seventy-fifth birthday. It was started in a very simple and modest way, as the beginning of a fund to endow the Lend a Hand societies. I have looked over this volume, Dr. Hale, which your secretary has placed in my hands, and I find that there are no less than 350 subscribers to this fund, ranging all the way from ten cents to \$250.00, and ranging in names from President Low of Columbia College, down to some school teacher in Paugus Four Corners or somewhere else, who writes just as fine a letter, and who contributes in the same spirit of devotion as the great mayor and college president. If we in the Ten Times One Society had "an eye to business," and wanted to be enterprising in stimulating subscriptions to this fund which we hope to see become a large fund, we could do nothing better than spread in the newspapers this list, so remarkable in its variety and devotion. We might give extracts too, from the letters which accompanied many of the subscriptions, which extracts given here, make this book vastly more sacred and beautiful than any subscriptions. If, dear Dr. Hale, I felt that when I am seventy-five years old, I could have a book of this kind placed in my hands, I should go on singing through life from now to the end. It is something few men ever receive. It is something to make a man happy all his days.

There is but one criticism which has come to the ears of any of us who have been interested in this movement. That criticism has been simply this: "We wish only that

we could have had the privilege of contributing to a fund that was more personal,—that we could have put ten thousand dollars, or a hundred thousand, into Dr. Hale's own hands, to do what he pleased with." We have told those people, what we all know, that there is nothing which is "personal" to Dr. Hale; there is nothing which he has thought of all his life or will think of to the end, but simply serving the public. We have attempted to make one of his dearest works permanent and productive, that it may go on multiplying.

I think about \$5000 has already been contributed. When we multiply that by five, we shall have—I hope it will be very soon—the \$25,000 which we set out to collect. But I hope that it will not stop there. I have been reading how over in the city of Glasgow, they have a fund called "the Fund for the Common Good." It is not quite clear in my mind just now, how it started,—perhaps as a gift; but in the reports of the government of Glasgow, year after year, you see that the city has drawn on this "Fund for the Common Good," for this and that good thing which was needed by the city. I hope that we may take that example to heart. Mr. Hale has been preaching often in these last years about our "wealth in common." It has been an impulse towards a real commonwealth. Perhaps we are starting here an important common fund on which Boston shall draw for the common good. I hope that this Ten Times One fund which here starts, may grow by and by to five times the present five thousand dollars. That will be a good basis for the memorial. I hope then that through endless years, here in Boston, one man after another who see what a great "Fund for the Common Good" might do, may, one after another, as he lives and as he dies, through his will or through his generous living hand, add his thousand or his ten thousand dollars to this fund; so that when, in 1997, Dr. Hale comes back, as he surely will, to revisit these "glimpses of the moon," he may find half a million dollars in a Lend a Hand fund,

carrying on his multiplying generosity, using still his germinating power, for the good of this city where he was born, and which he loves, and which loves him.

REPORTS OF CLUBS.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

The Whatsoever Club No. 1, is a Club of girls from eight to fifteen years old, belonging in the old First Parish. They cannot all meet every two weeks, but are glad to lend a hand, by doing some work for the Club at home, and helping on special occasions. Scrap book have been made for the Children's Mission, candy bags for Christmas use, and scrap books and stuffed animals for the Floating Hospital, and some pictures have been sent to Hale House, Boston. A little entertainment was held last autumn at a private house by which the girls made about \$7.30, and they have spent a little of it in buying flowers for one or two sick friends, and three dollars for an invalid's table which they lend to anyone who is confined to the bed. One dollar was given to the Easter contribution. They also helped the boys' Club in an entertainment for the Floating Hospital. The Club has the help of two ladies of the parish.

The Whatsoever Club No. 2, is a Club of six boys from eight to twelve years old, who are trying to do as many kind things as they can, the one which makes any show being a gift of \$3.50 to the Floating Hospital, as the result of a little Magic Lantern show.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Wadsworth Club, of the Willow Place Chapel, was organized in September, 1896, and is the successor of Lend a Hand Club No. 2, which was organized in May, 1893. The objects of the Club are similar to those of other Lend a Hand Clubs, and are the uplifting of some person and institution outside the Club itself, and the mutual

benefit and improvement of the members thereof.

The Club consists of ten members, and holds its meetings bi-weekly. On these occasions there are debates on current topics, spelling bees, and exercises in English prose composition. On Thanksgiving and Christmas, the Club has supplied dinners to families which are known to be deserving, and has also disbursed money to certain poor persons, to be expended by them as they saw fit. It has also bought clothing for certain needy young men and has striven as far as possible, to help those who are in actual want. Socials have been held which have been well attended, and the Club is now projecting an entertainment, which will doubtless be given in the near future.

The *Golden Rule* publishes the following important instructions to those persons going to California on the Christian Endeavor excursions :

Tickets will be sold only on the following days: June 29, 30, July 1, 2, and 3, and, to persons east of the Mississippi, on June 28. Going, passage must begin on the date of sale. Tickets for going trip are to be continuous passage, except that stop-overs may be made in Colorado and at all points west of Cheyenne, Denver, Trinidad, and El Paso, and at any point in California on the line covered by the ticket. Passengers must reach San Francisco on or before July 9. Baggage will be checked only to the destination of ticket.

The first company of boys of Jewish faith at New Haven, Conn., to be enrolled by the Boys' Brigade, is that of Mishkan Israel congregation. The officers were formally installed and the company received into the brigade in their rooms, which are in the handsome Sunday-school rooms of the new temple.



Conducted by the LEND A HAND CLUB,
Lexington, Mass.

Editor, - - - MRS. FRANK C. CHILDS,
Lexington, Mass.

Readers of the RECORD will please send in answers to puzzles as early as possible. Letters, answers, and original puzzles may be sent to the editor of this department.

CHARADE.

The soldiers clattered down the street;
At last the frightful first was o'er!
She snatched my first, made of my last,
Donned it, and then flung wide the door:
"Come, let us haste to tend" she said,
"The sick, the dying and the dead,"
Ah me! what piteous sights were these.
Beneath our feet my first flowed free;
She pointed, "'Twas the taste of this
That fired the General's cruelty;"
Oh, may that guilty soul go hence
Clad in my whole of penitence.

—*The Outlook.*

RIDDLE.

I cannot walk, though often wearing shoes,
I have no wings, but, still I sometimes fly.
I make no sound, yet many folks refuse
To let me in their presence quiet lie;
Perchance in clouds, mayhap upon the ground
Or treasures long forgot I'm daily found.

—*The Outlook.*

SOME OLD AUNTIES.

My aunties accepted an invitation to dinner, and here they are:—

1. An old auntie who lived "foh de woh,"
2. One who lived before the flood,

3. One who precedes both of these.
4. One who dates earlier than any yet mentioned.
5. The very beginning and pattern of all aunties.
6. Very old-fashioned in style.
7. One who came from the opposite side of the earth.
8. One who cures one when ill.
9. One who is a favorite with physicians and surgeons.
10. A very neat one who tries to keep the furniture tidy.
11. One who comes two before the last.
12. One who, I'm sorry to say is opposed to our religion.

ANSWERS TO MAY PUZZLES.

CROSS WORDS.

Palm.—Anna.—Problem.—Ave Maria.

CHARADE.—Stronghold.

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS.

Keene.—Rutland.—Concord.—Champlain.
—Owego.—Oil City.

for its summer work. Last year we cared for about 2,100 children and their mothers; every year the demands increase, and the amount of relief we can extend is limited largely by the amount of money received from the public.

Before you leave for Europe or your summer home—before you send your own children to mountain or seashore, remember the sick children of the poor, whose only chance for health and life may be through the ministrations of the Floating Hospital.

It was my good fortune to witness a very interesting scene a few days since. Ten enthusiastic girls, chaperoned by the mother of one of them, met by appointment at the office of the chairman of the Floating Hospital Committee. The sum and substance of the story they told was expressed in the form of a check with which to name a bed on the Floating Hospital.

Some people call it "drawing a bow at a venture," others "a special providence," others still "coincidence." How do you account for the fact, dear reader, that these girls, prompted to do something for suffering humanity, planned an entertainment with no definite end in view, and were influenced to designate the Floating Hospital as the recipient of the net proceeds of the entertainment because of one of our circulars, which the father of one of the girls had brought home and carelessly laid upon the table.

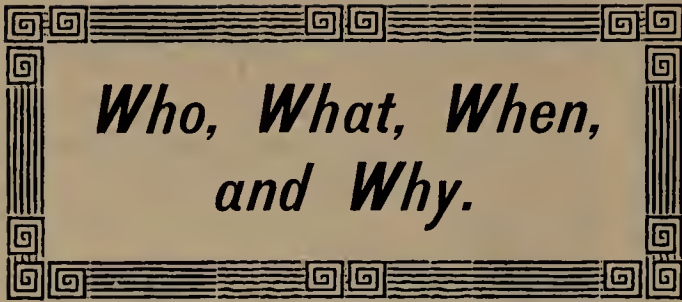
I suppose pretty soon some one will be propounding the conundrum, "Why is the Floating Hospital like *Oliver Twist*?" The answer is obvious—its call is for more—more—more. There is a certain advantage in having an institution well endowed, so that it may not be dependent entirely upon voluntary contributions, but the most of us must give our mite frequently because we have no large sums to bestow. "Many a mickle makes a muckle," is a proverb worn almost threadbare, but it is full of truth and meaning.



Eyes and Ears.

I came across a circular of the St. John's Guild, of New York, the other day, which I find in the main expresses the mind of the managers of the Floating Hospital, and so adapt it to our work.

To all whose duty it is to protect child life, the intense heat of the early days of summer becomes a menace and a warning. Already the little ones languish and the death rate increases. Heat, sickness and poverty, death's sure and unrelenting agents, are actively at work, and it is almost time that the life-saving machinery of the Floating Hospital should be in active operation



*Who, What, When,
and Why.*

Conducted by Edward E. Hale.

8. What was the basis of the voting franchise in the early history of the Pilgrim Fathers?

The freemen were at first the signers of the compact, and such persons as might be added by a majority vote. In 1656, it was ordered that "such as are admitted to be freemen of the corporation, the deputies of such towns where such persons live shall propound them to the court, being such as have also been approved by the freemen in that town where such persons live."

9. When and where did John B. Gough die?
Frankford, Penn., February 18, 1886.

10. Will you please to give the origin of Anniversary Week?

Charles I, the same who was afterwards beheaded, gave the original charter to the trading company of gentlemen who proposed to settle Massachusetts. By a bold act, that company afterwards took this charter to Massachusetts itself, and it made the constitution of the colony for sixty years. This charter provided that the directors should meet once a month or oftener, and that in "four great and general courts," to be held every year, all subscribers to the stock should come together. These four courts were to be held upon the last Wednesday in Hilary, in Easter, in Trinity, and in Michaelmas terms respectively, forever. When these terms are spoken of, they are terms of the English courts of law, taking their names from festivals in the Church of England.

In accordance with this vote, on the last Wednesday of the "Easter term," the governor of the colony was chosen in Massa-

chusetts, during the period up till 1690, when King William's charter came into existence. It is a little curious that a Puritan state, which did not recognize the festivals which govern the division, should have been obliged to fix its dates in accordance with those festivals. From this time, however, the date of election was fixed for the last Wednesday in May, without reference to the ecclesiastical date, until 1831. It was not convenient for the legislature of a farming state to meet in the summer, and accordingly in that year the constitution was changed, so that now the meeting of the legislature, of "General Court," is held on the first Wednesday of the year.

Now because the General Court met for the organizing of the government, in the last week of May, there very soon became a habit of the ministers of meeting at the same time. It is certain that for two hundred and seventeen years the ministers of the Congregational churches have met on the afternoon of the last Wednesday in May, and have made arrangements, first, for the care of the widows of their number, and second, for any other matters of common importance which might be brought before them. On the next day, Thursday, for two hundred and seventeen years, a sermon has been preached before them, formerly in the Brattle Street Meeting-house and now in the meeting-house of the South Congregational Church.

Because all these ministers met, it was thought to be a good opportunity for other charitable associations to meet. So the Bible Society and the Peace Society and the Anti-slavery Society, the various temperance societies, the moral reform societies, the Prison Discipline Society, and smaller institutions, came into the habit of holding their meetings on this week. Many of these meetings now continue; some of them, for convenience, have been changed to other parts of the year. But it is because the Governor's year began on the last Wednesday in May, for a hundred and forty years,

that that week is called "Election Week" by the older people, and that it is "Anniversary Week" to-day.

11. A member of the present legislature refused to cast his vote in favor of a pension for the widow of a soldier in the Mexican War, on the ground that it was an unholy war; what did he mean by this statement?

That it was.

12. Under what circumstances was James Otis assaulted, and where did he spend the last years of his life?

In the summer of 1769, he got into a controversy with some revenue officers, and attacked them in the *Boston Gazette*. A few evenings afterward, while sitting in the British coffee-house, he was assaulted by one Robinson, a commissioner of customs, supported by several army and navy officers. The last years of his life were spent in Andover. He was killed by lightning, 1778.

for admission to the institution was to be made he passed another office—that of a religious body, whose seal should be an outstretched hand—and quick as a flash he turned and went in, told his story, was received, and has been for some time rendering them valuable service. In telling his experiences, he said: "Of course, I have always recognized the spirit of self-abnegation necessary in taking on the life of a Christian, and had thought I was ready to accept this, but when I thought of this organization, it was as of one fitted for certain conditions, but with nothing in it for me. It looks now as if what there is in it was especially for me." And some of his work is of a very lowly character, yet he does it willingly, gladly, and feeling that in a slight degree he is helping to make life bearable for others.

When next you are tempted to refuse aid to an object which does not appeal to your "class" or "set" don't be too sure of it.

Concrete Charity.

The power of the life of Christ in the soul of a man is well exemplified in the experiences of a man living in this city to-day. Of a family whose male members for three generations have made their marks upon the best history of our country, himself a man of fine education, varied and interesting travel and occupation, he yet became a victim to the habit of intemperance. Again and again have friends helped to raise and restore him; again and again has he himself striven to break off the habit—all in vain, till the lowest depths seemed to have been reached, and he seemed to see no recourse but one of our county institutions or—death. He left a friend with the determination to find relief in one of these two ways. Nothing was heard of or from him for over two weeks. At the end of that time he came back a changed man, though still weak physically. On his way to the office where application

There is a bright side even to the experiences of a lodging-house keeper. A man made application to one of these recently for a night's lodging, saying he had no money. He was told of several institutions which would probably care for him, and lastly of the Wayfarer's Lodge, admission to which is obtained on application at the police stations. The denizens of the lodging-houses keep shy of this refuge because they pay for their accommodation in hard work. This man said to his informant, "I'll take the surest place," and started for the station. Seeing his willingness to work, the lodging-house keeper called him back and gave him a bed for nothing. For some work he did the next day he was given his meals, and with instructions to return at night if his quest for work was unsuccessful, he went into the street. He did come back, but he had found his job. This man had "the willing mind," and the story of his quest, told as the writer cannot tell it, showed the leading of a Providence, most unmistakably.

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Look forward and not back.*

*Look out and not in,
Lend a Hand.*

IN HIS NAME.

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The time has come when the power is in our hands. The execution of the business of feeding the hungry belongs rather to private charity than to the national administration.

To fulfill this duty the Cuban Industrial Relief Committees have been formed.

We earnestly beg the Clubs to make our office the centre for their contributions. We will send to any Club which wishes to meet for Cuban relief all necessary information. Our readers in all parts of the world may be assured that through this agency they may work directly in lifting up those who have been crushed to the ground in the tyrannies which have oppressed Cuba.

EDWARD E. HALE.

The aim of the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund is to help the starving Cubans to help themselves, and to help them now. The plan of the Fund is to employ the poor in Cuba in farm labor, sell the crops, and with the proceeds of each crop start others immediately. Sale of first crop is already secured. It also loans oxen, seed and farming tools to Cuban farmers, who at present are houseless and

penniless, requiring a re-payment after first crop is sold. As far as possible, especially till crops mature, it relieves widows and orphans who are starving, helpless and homeless.

The New England branch of the Fund is asked to raise at once \$6,000 for beginning operations on the relief farm secured at Guines, Cuba. The fertile soil, managers, and the starving farmers are there in waiting. Gen. James H. Wilson, military governor of Matanzas, writes us to hasten our work, since 20,000 people are starving in Matanzas province alone. Will not the generous people of New England send us the money required to begin operations at Guines, where, in their honor, the farm will be called, "La Granja Industrial de Nueva Inglaterra"—the Industrial Farm of New England?

The introduction of measures calculated to re-establish these people in their regular work, in place of measures for temporary relief, would seem to be the only plan that promises permanent results.

We trust that all who have at heart the best interests of the sufferers in Cuba will give to the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund abundant and speedy financial support, so that the work proposed may be practically undertaken without delay.

LYMAN ABBOTT,

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

C. H. PARKHURST,

Madison Sq. Pres. Church.

EDWARD JUDSON,

Judson Memorial Baptist Church.

HENRY VAN DYKE,

Brick Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. CHADWICK,

Second Unitarian Cong. Soc., Brooklyn.

CHARLES H. PAYNE,

Sec. Educational Dept. M. E. Church.

This is a timely and practical undertaking, and should be carried out immediately.

DAVID H. GREER,

St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church.

SHARADA SADAN.

[Our readers will be interested in the following extract from a speech by Ramabai's daughter, Manorama, who is now fifteen years old and at school in this country. She addressed the annual meeting of the Ramabai Association, dressed in Hindoo *sari* and spoke with the same pleasing directness and simplicity which characterizes her mother.]

I would like to tell you of the lives of some of the girls in my mother's school, who have afterward proved to be most useful helpers.

Yessoobai was married when quite young, and lived in a very orthodox Hindu family. Her brother was an educated man, who was studying in Bombay, and hearing of my mother's school, he brought his wife to it; but he would not bring his sister, for she was a widow. However, he told her and her mother about it, and did all he could that she might come. She did not always live with her mother; but, when she did, she had to go every morning to get water from a well. About the same time a man living next door started for his business. But in India it is considered unlucky for a widow to cross your path: the work of the whole day is undone by it. So he complained to her mother that she crossed his path every day. He said he would not allow it. So poor Yessoobai's mother told her she must never go at that time again. But she could not get her work done in time to go earlier; and, if she came home later, she would be scolded. Some time after, when she was staying with her husband's people, an occurrence happened which is rather amusing, and which she has often told us.

A Hindu widow is supposed to fast regularly once a week, if not oftener; and once a month she fasts so strictly that she is not allowed even to drink a drop of water. When the time comes for her to take her first meal, she is allowed only to eat bread made of a certain kind of flour. Yessoobai had been fasting in this way; and, when it was time for her to eat, she came to her sister-in-law,

who managed the house, and asked for some of this flour to make bread. The sister-in-law said there was none in the house, and that she must go without any supper. Yessoobai begged and begged, for she was hungry; and at last the sister-in-law said she would go and see. She got a ladder, and climbed up into an attic, where she rummaged about, and made as much noise as she could among boxes and sacks, and after a quarter of an hour she came down, and said there was none. Now, according to the Hindu philosophy, a man must not speak what is not true; but there are five cases in which he may tell a lie, and one of these is that he may always say what is not true to a woman. The sister-in-law had taken advantage of this rule, for at the top of the attic stairs, the next day, Yessoobai found an enormous sack full of this special kind of flour. She could not understand why her sister-in-law should have taken all that trouble; but she thought it a matter of religion, and so it must be all right. Some time after this she managed to come to our school, and she stayed seven years all together. Now that she has come to this country, she is much touched by the kind way in which she is treated. She will say many times a day, "I cannot understand why you are so kind to a poor widow." She is not a Christian, and perhaps that is why she does not understand. We have to tell her that the love of Christ makes one kind to everybody.

Normaddabai came to us when she was quite a little child. I remember how frightened she was, she had been treated so cruelly at home. She would sit a long way off, and it was not for a long time we could coax her to come anywhere near us. But after a while she was quite happy in the school; and now one would never believe she had been timid, for she is the greatest chatterbox you ever knew. She is a very bright little girl, and is studying as hard as she can up in Chili. Chumpabai is studying there, too, and expects to go back to India soon.

Jewoobai is the girl who wants to learn

everything. She used to speak another dialect before she came to my mother's school, and had to learn the Marathi. She learned it in two years, and now she is learning English, and can make herself understood very well. She came to the school about two months before I left India. Her head had been shaved; and she had been disfigured in many ways, and she looked miserable. I remember wondering what she would look like when I next saw her. When I did see her again, I was in England. When I went to the house where she was staying with my mother, somebody came and put her arm around me; and, when I looked at her, I did not know her. She had long, beautiful hair, and was a very pretty-looking girl, and so happy that I hardly recognized her. She is trying to do all she can now. She is learning to work on the farm which is carried on in connection with the school at Chili. One morning the boy who was ploughing, went for some water; and, when he came back, he found her with the reins in her hands, trying to plough. She has learned to take care of chickens, and will work all day long at all sorts of things. One day somebody said to her, "Jewoobai, aren't you tired?" "No, no," she said, "I no tired. I praising to God." That is what keeps her happy. She is a splendid swimmer, and last summer she taught all Mrs. Roberts's children to swim in a creek which is not far from the school. She did not know much English, but she knew enough to keep them out of deep water; and several people remarked to their mother, "You need never have any fear about your children, when that girl is with them." It is so with everything. We expect she will be a great helper to my mother, when she goes back to the school, as is her one wish.

There is such a change in these girls! Last summer, when my mother was here, she and Mrs. Roberts and all of us Indian girls went out for a walk in the fields. And my mother said, "Mrs. Roberts, you cannot think what a pleasure it is to see the change in these girls!" For one went and picked up

a stone, and was noticing how curious it was; another would get a flower, and begin applying her lessons in botany; then some one noticed the beautiful sunset. You cannot think how different this is from an ordinary Hindu girl, for they are taught never to notice anything that is beautiful.

Their one thought is to go back and help their people in India. Though they are not living actually in the Sharada Sadan, yet they seem to be living there all the time; for in everything they do, they say, "Would Ramabai like to have me do this?" or "Would this be done in the Sharada Sadan?" and, if it would not, they do not do it. They wanted me to thank you for all your goodness to them. My mother has already told you how grateful they are to you; and I want to tell you that they all pray for the Ramabai Association every day, and for all their friends in America. We know that their prayers will be answered; for He that has been faithful and answered so many prayers during the ages past is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever.

COUNTRY WEEK.

Like similar charities in the city, Country week is not intended as a remedial agency. It is simply an attempt to meet, in a direct way, an existing evil, and relieve it so far as possible. Aside, however, from the mere pleasure and physical good it affords the children who profit by its work, the foundations of a larger and better ideal of life are often laid. The old poet's statement that "man made the city, but God the country," is so near the truth that any child growing up in an environment of tenement garrets and dreary streets has a strangely one-sided development. The first night in the country, instead of being one of unalloyed delight, as might be imagined, usually finds the children homesick for the crowded corner and the glare of electric lights. But that the true love of nature is not really dead in these city visitors becomes evident when the day of return arrives. Not only do brown cheeks and

bright eyes attest the effect of wholesome surroundings, but the frankly expressed desire to "live in the country always" shows that the possibilities of a life other than in a tenement have been revealed.

It may be asked, "Is it wise to bestow charity so freely? In the first place, charity is not granted indiscriminately. The fact that children over twelve (except in particular instances) are not sent away prevents older children from neglecting any work in which they may be engaged for the sake of the outing. It should be remembered, also, that charity has the effect of pauperizing its recipient only when it does for the individual that which he could do for himself. Obviously, the man who does not earn enough to maintain his family in decency and comfort cannot hope to give to his children any opportunity to know of the life which is not bounded by the squalor and gloom of a tenement. Experience has proved that the Country Week visit is accepted as a kindly gift from those who have to those who have not. One grateful mother spoke for many, when she said to a Country Week helper: "The Lord bless ye all. Ye're doin' His work for the poor, and He'll reward ye."

The following letter was received from the Lend a Hand Club at Davenport, Iowa.

To the assembled Lend a Hand Clubs.

GREETING:

The Lend a Hand Club of Davenport Iowa, is too far away to send delegates as requested, but desires to send greeting and to say that we are trying to hold up the Lend a Hand standard in our community and are doing what we can for the spread of the Order.

We desire to thank Dr. Hale personally for all that he is to us here in Davenport, where we are isolated from other clubs, and remote from the centre of activity, and bid God speed to other societies working under our mottoes. For the Club,

JENNIE McCOWEN, *President.*

FRIDA WITTIG, *Secretary.*

The Peace Crusade.

THIS DEPARTMENT WILL CONTAIN THE
LATEST INFORMATION ACCESSIBLE
REGARDING THE MOVEMENT
OF NATIONS FOR
PERMANENT PEACE.

Earth, wise from all the foolish past,
Shall, peradventure, hail at last
The advent of that morn divine,
When nations may as forests grow,
Wherein the oak hates not the pine,
Nor beeches wish the cedars woe;
But all in their unlikeness, blend
Confederate to one golden end.

WILLIAM WATSON.

This department, which we have entitled "The Peace Crusade," will be published once a fortnight at the office of the LEND A HAND SOCIETY, 1 Beacon St., Boston. The publication will continue until the close of the conference proposed by the Emperor of Russia. The price of subscription will be placed at twenty-five cents for the series. We invite clubs, alliances and peace societies to subscribe for one hundred copies each. For one hundred such subscriptions the price will be \$15.00.

PEACE CRUSADE COMMITTEE.

Edward E. Hale, *Chairman.*
Edwin D. Mead
Charles Fleischer
Charles F. Dole
Frank O. Hall
Charles G. Ames
Lucia Ames Mead
Fred Hovey Allen
Dudley R. Child
Roger E. Tileston

THE GREAT CONFERENCE.

As the reader of this number of the *Crusade* will see, the early days of the great meeting at The Hague were most auspicious. If any one of the editors of this paper could himself have written the press despatches which recorded the history of those days, he could not have invented a beginning of the conference more to our wish, nor one which expressed more completely the hopes of a waiting world. In this matter people of serious purpose and statesmen who have had long experience in diplomacy are at one. Lord Salisbury's letters might have been read from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church in Columbus, or the Reverend Dr. Gladden might have written Lord Salisbury's letters. Certainly, there is a rebuke to the Philistines of the world, to those who call themselves the practical men of the world, in this new evidence that the idealists understand the position quite as well as they do. If some of them should learn what is the substance and what is the shadow in our modern life, it will not hurt them. It has proved that the friends of peace are neither poets swinging on rainbows nor fools chattering in jargon. It has proved that men to whom the providence of God has entrusted the care of nations have some sense of the dignity of their position, that they have read history, and have forecasted the future.

Before another number of the *CRUSADE* is published, it may be that very important developments will come before the world from The Hague, such as no man now would pretend to forecast or to foretell. Writing in the last week of May, we have no right to say more than to repeat what we have said before, namely, that good must come where seventy or eighty conscientious and wise statesmen meet together for so great a purpose as has summoned the conference. There is no harm in saying again that absolute unanimity is not to be expected among twenty-four states, representing different religious, different political forms, with va-

rious histories and various expectations. But, considering the broken condition of civilization at this moment; that in the condition of statesmanship to-day, the hand of every state is raised against its brethren and that every nation does what is right in its own eyes, there will be a gain if only three nations, say England, the United States, and Switzerland,—shall unite in some method for establishing a Permanent Tribunal.

E. E. H.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIZATION.

The first and principal contribution is the advance made in the United States, not in theory only, but in practice, toward the abandonment of war as the means of settling disputes between nations, the substitution of discussion and arbitration, and the avoidance of armaments. If the intermittent Indian fighting and the brief contest with the Barbary corsairs be disregarded, the United States have had only four years and a quarter of international war in the one hundred and seven years since the adoption of the Constitution. Within the the same period the United States have been a party to forty-seven arbitrations, being more than half of all that have taken place in the modern world. The questions settled by these arbitrations have been just such as have commonly caused wars, namely, questions of boundaries, fisheries, damages inflicted by war or civil disturbances, and injuries to commerce. Some of them were of great magnitude, the four made under the treaty of Washington (8 May, 1871) being the most important that have ever taken place. Confident in their strength, and relying on their ability to adjust international differences, the United States have habitually maintained, by voluntary enlistment for short terms, a standing army and a fleet which in proportion to the population are insignificant.

The beneficent effects of this American contribution to civilization are of two sorts: in the first place, the direct evils of war and

of preparations for war have been diminished; and secondly, the influence of the war spirit on the perennial conflict between the rights of the single personal unit and the powers of the multitude that constitute organized society—or, in other words, between individual freedom and collective authority—has been reduced to lowest terms. War has been, and still is, the school of collectivism, the warrant of tyranny. Century after century, tribes, clans, and nations have sacrificed the liberty of the individual to the fundamental necessity of being strong for combined defense or attack in war. Individual freedom is crushed in war, for the nature of war is inevitably despotic. It says to the private person: "Obey without a question, even unto death; die in this ditch, without knowing why; walk into that deadly thicket; mount this embankment, behind which are men who will try to kill you lest you should kill them; make part of an immense machine for blind destruction, cruelty, rapine, and killing." At this moment, every young man in continental Europe learns the lesson of absolute military obedience, and feels himself subject to this crushing power of militant society, against which no rights of the individual to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness avail anything. This pernicious influence, inherent in the social organization of all continental Europe during many centuries, the American people have for generations escaped, and they show other nations how to escape it. I ask attention to the favorable conditions under which this contribution of the United States to civilization has been made. CHAS. W. ELIOT.

VIRGINIA'S ACTION.

The international arbitration committee of the Virginia State Bar Association has addressed a letter to our delegates to the Peace Conference, and another to President McKinley in favor of international arbitration, which it considers will be the practical result of the Conference, and which will eventually lead to disarmament,

BARON DE STAAL'S ADDRESS.

The text of Baron de Staal's address, in opening the Conference, is thus rendered in the telegraphic despatch. We shall not receive the text in the French language until after these lines go to press :

"To seek the best means of securing the benefits of peace to all nations is, according to the circular of August 17, the principal object of our deliberations. The name of peace conference, which, by instinct, was given in advance of the decision of the governments to our assembly, indicates in the best way the essential aim of our work. Therefore the conference cannot fail to fulfill the task assigned to it and to secure tangible results for humanity. The great willingness with which all countries accepted the invitation to partake in the conference is most eloquent proof of the unanimity with which pacific proposals were received. It is a most agreeable pleasure to me to express to the delegates the thanks of the Russian Government.

"The composition of this meeting is a great guarantee of the spirit with which it will fulfill its mission. It will be a vast gain to the world if diplomacy succeeds in establishing here some rules for the peaceful solution of international disputes, to generalize, to codify the application of arbitration and mediation. It seems to be the essential purpose of our efforts to prevent conflicts by pacific means. It is not our mission to attempt to reach Utopia. We must reckon with what is possible in the work we are going to do, and must not pursue abstractions. Without sacrificing our ultimate hopes, we must keep on the ground of reality, so as to get a solid foundation and a fixed basis.

"No nation can remain isolated even if so desired. Of course there are rivalries, but only on economical grounds. The different nations seek only to bring the over-production which they cannot consume to other markets. These rivalries are salutary, be-

cause they lead to a spirit of human fraternity. If the nations are bound by so many ties, why not study the effects toward which they are tending? When there are disputes between two nations the others cannot be indifferent, because all are affected. Then acts of conciliation should come in. These are old maxims which are always recognized by statesmen and thinkers, but they impose themselves now more than ever, and the fact that they may be proclaimed by such an assembly as this would certainly be of prime importance in the history of humanity.

"The nations have great need of peace, and we owe it to humanity and the governments which have given us their confidence to protect our interests, and it is due to ourselves to accomplish a useful work in settling upon some means of insuring peace.

"Among these means are arbitration and mediation. These have been practised for a long time by diplomacy, but they have not been precisely established, and their employment in cases in which they should be applied has not been defined. It is our duty to do this, sustained by the conviction that we labor for the welfare of humanity and in the direction which was pointed out by preceding generations. But as we are firmly resolved not to attempt Utopia, and as we recognize that our present task, however grand, has its limits, we must also occupy ourselves with another phase of the situation. Inasmuch as it is not yet possible to render armed conflicts between nations impossible we must minimize the horrors of such conflicts. The governments of the civilized States have already taken great steps in that direction, but we want to go further; and the most competent men for the solution of these questions are here.

"Besides other matters of high importance which also enter into the idea of the maintenance of peace, and which the Russian Government thinks might be included in our deliberations, there are reasons to ask if the welfare of nations does not demand the limitation of progressive armaments. But it is

for the Governments to decide in the interest of their respective countries what action to take in this direction. We are sure that we are going to examine these questions in an earnest spirit of sincere conciliation and so walk in the ways which lead to the consummation of peace. Thus we shall do a useful work, for which future generations will be grateful to the sovereigns and the chiefs of the States represented in this hall."

THE CONFERENCE.

It will be convenient to our readers to have at hand a short daily calendar of the proceedings at The Hague, so far as they are made known. With entire propriety, the proceedings are not made public in detail. This fact alone shows that the Conference means business.

The number of delegates is unofficially stated as one hundred and twenty. We have no list, at this writing, of more than sixty-nine from twenty-four States. The names of these gentlemen are printed in another column.

THE HAGUE, May 19, 1899. The chiefs of the different delegations to the peace conference met to-day under the presidency of the president of the conference, M. de Staal, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, for the purpose of discussing the business to be transacted to-morrow.

The meeting, at which Mr. Andrew D. White, head of the United States delegation, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, head of the British delegation, were present, resulted in an agreement to appoint three committees to deal with the respective groups of questions proposed for discussion, namely, disarmament, laws of warfare, and mediation and arbitration.

With a view of facilitating the appointment of the committees, it was agreed that each chief delegate should nominate those of his own delegation whom it might be desired to appoint to the respective committees, so

that each nation should be represented upon all. Probably the committees will meet next Tuesday or Wednesday to organize and to arrange the procedure.

The opinion of a majority of the delegates seems to be that the general scheme to be presented to the conference to-morrow has been conceived in a broad and liberal spirit; and the result of this morning's meeting of the delegation chiefs is regarded as demonstrating the good will and conciliatoriness of all the delegates, as well as a common desire to facilitate the labors of the conference.

THE SECOND SESSION, May 20.—The second sitting of the peace conference lasted thirty-five minutes. The president, Baron de Staal, read the replies of the Czar and Queen Wilhelmina to the telegrams sent to them by the conference on Thursday.

The proceedings were confined to the appointment of three general committees and the delivery of an address by the president, M. de Staal, on the work of the conference. The committees formed to-day will meet on Tuesday. There will be no full session of the conference until it is summoned by the president.

The American members of the committee are: Disarmament, Ambassador White and Capts. Mahan and Crozier; laws of war, Mr. White, Capts. Mahan and Crozier and Minister Newel; arbitration and mediation, White, Low and Holls.

MAY 21, Sunday. There was no session of the Conference.

Dean O'Foley's sermon at the English church to-day was attended by the chief Anglo-Saxon delegates.

It took the form of a brilliant discourse upon the development of the principles of international arbitration, based upon the text "And your old men shall see visions and your young men shall dream dreams," the old men being typified by Gladstone, whose efforts led up to the Geneva convention.

THE HAGUE, MAY 21.—PEACE DELEGATES' SUNDAY.—Belgian, Dutch and Swiss Delegates discuss plan for united action.—The Belgian, Dutch and Swiss delegates to the disarmament conference held a meeting to-day to consider the question of taking united action, especially with reference to all matters particularly affecting the minor powers. They will probably agree upon some form of co-operation.

MAY 22.—After an active exchange of views in the last twenty-four hours, the chiefs of the various delegations arrived this evening at an agreement regarding the selection of the presidents of the various committees. This agreement will be communicated to the delegates, who have been summoned to meet in plenary session in the Huis Ten Bosch at noon to-morrow, for the purpose of formally confirming the agreement.

MAY 24, Tuesday.—The Peace Congress had no session. The chiefs of the various delegations were presented to Queen Wilhelmina this afternoon. M. de Staal, the President of the conference, had a special audience with her Majesty, at which he invested her with the Order of St. Catherine. The Czar sent the insignia of the order set with magnificent diamonds, and this the Queen wore to-night at a great reception, which was attended by all the delegates and the ladies of the diplomatic corps. There were five hundred persons present, making the reception one of the most brilliant social events that ever occurred at The Hague.

MAY 26.—The disarmament committee met this morning and M. Bernaert, chief of the Belgian delegation, who presided, set forth the points submitted for consideration. The two sections immediately divided and proceeded to a discussion of the question of firearms and explosives, which continued until the hour for adjournment.

The arbitration committee met this afternoon, under the presidency of the chief of

the French delegation, M. Leon Bourgeois, who was flanked by the honorary presidents of the committee, Sir Julian Pauncefote, chief of the British delegation, and Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation.

M. Bourgeois presented the questions of mediation and arbitration and suggested a programme the committee might follow, urging recourse to all pacific means before war. He admitted a long list of possible subjects of dispute which might arise between nations and yet might find solution in arbitration, closing with the more difficult problems. He then presented a scheme of forty articles already introduced to the full conference by a Russian delegate. The statement of M. Bourgeois was clear and concise, commanding the closest attention.

Sir Julian Pauncefote proposed that the committee should immediately proceed, before all else, to consider the question of a permanent tribunal of arbitration. He did not, however, submit any plan, and eventually withdrew his motion, in view of the suggestions offered by Count Nigra and others, who urged the wisdom of following the programme of the president, in which the question of a permanent tribunal follows the general subject of arbitration.

Recognizing that the committee was too large to consider the Russian proposals, M. Bourgeois appointed the following sub-committee: Chevalier Descamps David of the Belgian delegation, Prof. Asser, privy councillor of the Netherlands delegation; Baron Estournelles de Constant of the French delegation, Mr. Frederick Holls, secretary of the United States delegation; M. Lammasch of the Austro-Hungarian delegation, Prof. Maartens of the Russian delegation, M. E. Odier of the Swiss delegation, and Dr. Zorn of the University of Königsberg, representing the German delegation. Sir Julian Pauncefote and Count Nigra were appointed honorary presidents of the sub-committee, while M. Bourgeois and M. de Staal were empowered to attend meetings.

This arrangement gives a representation

to all the great powers as well as to Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Chevalier Descamps David was appointed chairman of the sub-committee.

THE DELEGATES AT THE HAGUE.

Austria-Hungary — Count von Weiserheimb, first secretary of the Austrian foreign office, ambassador extraordinary; his excellency M. Okoliosanyo Okalicona, minister at the court of The Hague; Court and Ministerial Councillor Meroy.

Belgium—M. Beernaert, ex-minister of foreign affairs; Chevalier Descamp-David, senator, and Count de Grelle-Rogiar, minister at The Hague.

China—His Excellency Yang Yu, minister at the court of St. Petersburg.

Denmark—His Excellency Fr. E. de Bille, minister at the Court of St. James; Colonel Van Schnack, ex-minister of war.

France — M. Bourgeois, ex-premier; his excellency M. Bihourd, minister at The Hague; Baron Estournelles de Constant, deputy; Vice Admiral Pephan, Brigadier General Monnier, Louis Renault, professor of law.

Germany—Count von Munster-Ladenburg ambassador at Paris; Professor von Stengel of the Munich University; Professor Zorn of the University of Konigsberg; Captain Siegel, naval attaché at the German embassy in Paris, and Colonel Gross von Schwarzoff, commanding the Ninety-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Great Britain—Rt. Hon. Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. B., British ambassador at Washington; Sir Henry Howard, K. C. M. G., minister at The Hague; Vice Admiral Sir John Fisher, K. C. B., and Major General Sir John Ardagh, K. C. I. E.

Holland—A. P. C. van Karnoock, D. L., ex-minister of foreign affairs and deputy; Major General den Beer Poortugael, privy councillor, ex-war minister; and Professor Asser, privy councillor, and M. E. N. Rahusen, member of the upper House, two authorities on international law.

Italy—Count Nigra, minister at the court of Vienna; Count Zernini, minister at The Hague; General Zuceari and Captain Bianca of the navy.

Japan — Baron Hayashi, minister at the court of St. Petersburg; Colonel Uyehara, Captain Sakomoto of the navy, and his excellency J. Monoto, ambassador at Brussels.

Norway and Sweden—Baron Bildt, minister at the Court of Rome.

Persia—General Mirza Riza-Khan, minister at the Court of St. Petersburg.

Portugal—Count de Macedo, minister at Madrid; Angostino d'Ornellas, minister at St. Petersburg, and Count de Selir, minister at The Hague.

Roumania—His Excellency M. Al. Beldiman, ambassador at the Court of Berlin; his grace M. T. Papinin, minister at The Hague, and Colonel C. Coanda.

Russia—Baron de Staal, Russian ambassador at the Court of St. James; Colonel Jilinsky, Colonel Count Barantzoff, Captain Scheine of the navy, Lieutenant Outehinnkoff of the navy, and Professor de Martens, a well-known authority on international law.

Servia—M. Myatovich, minister in London.

Siam—His excellency Phya Suriya, Dr. Ch. Corragioni d'Orelli and M. E. Rolin, consul general in Belgium.

Spain—Duke de Tetuan, His Excellency M. de Villa Urrutia, ambassador at Brussels; His Excellency M. de Bageur, minister at The Hague.

Switzerland—Dr. S. Roth, minister at the court of Berlin; Colonel A. Kuzli and M. E. Odior, both members of the National Council.

Turkey—Turkhan Pasha, privy chancellor; Nourey Bey, secretary general of the foreign office; Abdulla Pasha, lieutenant general, and Rear Admiral Mehemed Pusha.

United States—Seth Low, president of Columbia University; Andrew D. White, ambassador at Berlin; Stanford Newell, minister at The Hague; Captain Crozier of the ordnance department of the army; Captain A. T. Mahan of the navy (retired), and Frederick Holls, as secretary.

A WAR CORRESPONDENT ON WAR.

The young men of this country know little or nothing of war. It presents itself to their minds, perhaps, as a sort of foot ball contest on a large scale, in which there is a good deal of excitement, some risk, and plenty of glory, with a prospect of appearing conspicuously in the pages of the illustrated magazines.

At this time we may all read with profit the views of one, who is no rough rider of three months' experience, but a veteran observer and chronicler of the terrible days before Sebastopol, of the life and death struggle of the Sepoy mutiny, and of the early days of our own civil war, Sir William Howard Russell, the famous war correspondent of the London times. In answer to an invitation to be present at a meeting at Westminster Town Hall in furtherance of the objects of the Peace Conference, he wrote:

"I am entirely in sympathy with those who desire that the proposals of the Emperor of Russia to convene a Peace Conference should be received with the utmost favor by the people of this country, and I would gladly attend the meeting to which you are good enough to invite me if I could venture out at present.

"It is just because I have seen so much of the unutterable misery and desolation caused by war in the nine campaigns in which it has been my lot to be a camp follower that I would, with all my heart and soul, pray that the terrible temptation to settle quarrels by the arbitration of the sword, which is afforded by the great armies of the conscription, should be resisted and overcome, that I conceive it to be my duty to welcome with gratitude the blessed summons from the North to the Christian nations of Europe to consider the beneficent designs of the Tsar for the abatement of bloated armaments, and that I hold it to be especially the obligation of the people of these islands, who are unvexed by the universal necessity of following the drum and who can, with a tolerably

good conscience, aid in emancipating their fellows on the continent from the burden of military service, to do all they can by the expression of their opinion to promote the success of the Peace Conference.

"We cannot be accused of sinister designs or secret purposes, for our army is not large enough for its obvious responsibilities, and it would not be an unwelcome result to the Government, whoever they may be, if the Conference eases the pressure on the national purse caused by our constant outlay on the navy which is occasioned by the rivalry in shipbuilding of possible enemies, and if it was greatly reduced by the mutual adjustment of values for the navies of the world when it can be shown to be feasible and safe."

NOTES OF THE CRUSADE.

The International Council of Women reports sixty-eight meetings held on May 15th, at which more than twenty-seven thousand women were present, representing societies which aggregate nearly one hundred thousand members. At each of these meetings the following resolutions were adopted; and were telegraphed to similar bodies in Europe:

"We, the women of the United States, extend to the women of —, sympathetic and affectionate greetings. We feel profoundly grateful that the women of the world have been aroused to the need of international relationship through their desire to support the initiative made by His Majesty the Czar of Russia in behalf of gradual disarmament.

"We of the United States regard gradual disarmament, the object for which the Conference at The Hague is convened, as the first step in a perhaps long but straight path which humanity is destined to walk, and which leads undeniably to the goal of universal peace maintained by universal obedience to the decisions of a permanent Court of Arbitration.

"This initiative seems to us, in view of the possibilities which it enfolds, a sublime

movement. We are profoundly grateful that we are summoned to participate in the world-wide demonstration in behalf of the object toward which the Czar's rescript inevitably tends.

"We hope the demonstration beginning on May 15th, far from ceasing with that date, will continue throughout the weeks that the Congress is in session. By this means the echoes of our meetings must be sustained until they reach the ears of the representatives of the nations convened to consider that gradual disarmament which means ultimate total disarmament; which also means the application of the Golden Rule to national life.

"Hoping that the women of your country may respond to the appeal made through you by the Central Committee, I remain

"Very sincerely yours,

"MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,

"Chairman of the American Branch
of the International Committee."

MR. WHITE'S STATEMENT.

On the 22d of May, Mr. Andrew White, the head of the American delegation, gave this expression of opinion to the press:

"The words of Emperor William have contributed to improve the situation. I think we may arrive at some result on the subject of mediation and arbitration. Although it is undoubtedly impossible to make such action obligatory, it can be rendered at least optional, and I believe that after the conference the powers will recognize that they have at their disposal a means of regulating their differences otherwise than by war. That will be an immense advance.

"I am also confident that important improvements are achievable in the laws and usages of war, to humanize war, especially in extending to naval battles the Geneva convention of 1864 and in increasing the protection of private property in naval wars.

"Relative to the reduction of armaments I am not in a position to speak."

A correspondent at The Hague, who seems to be well informed, says:

When the members of the arbitration section had finished reading the Russian proposals on the subject, Sir Julian expressed his complete approval of them, but said it would be a great pity if the Conference failed to embody the principle of arbitration in some permanent shape.

"I now beg to propose," he said, "the formal establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal, empowered to deal with all matters in dispute capable of reference to the judgment of an umpire. I do not intend to trouble you with details as to its mechanism today, nor until you accept the principle of my proposal. Therefore, I ask you to accept the principle now." M. de Staal at once declared: "Sir Julian Pauncefote having presented his proposal, we are prepared to supplement and to complete the printed suggestions just distributed by others, dealing with a permanent arbitration board."

Thereupon the Russian president of the Conference drew a paper from his pocket and laid it upon the table. The paper contained the foundation of a Permanent Tribunal.

THIS OFFICE OFFERS FOR SALE:

- THE FEDERATION OF THE WORLD. By Benjamin F. Trueblood, LL.D., 75 c.
- DIPLOMACY, ARBITRATION, AND THE PERMANENT TRIBUNAL. By Edward E. Hale, 3 c. each; \$2.00 per hundred.
- A PERMANENT TRIBUNAL. By Edward E. Hale. 3 c. each; \$2.00 per hundred.
- ORGANIZE THE WORLD! By Edwin D. Mead. \$1.50 per hundred; \$10.00 per thousand.
- HYMNS FOR THE PEACE CRUSADE. \$1.00 per hundred; \$7.00 per thousand.
- THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO. \$2.00 per thousand.
- WILLIAM PENN'S PLAN FOR THE PEACE OF EUROPE. 5 c.
- DISARMAMENT OF NATIONS, OR MANKIND ONE BODY. By Geo. Dana Boardman, \$16.00 per thousand.

The Lend a Hand Record,

ORGAN OF

Lend a Hand Clubs.

WHAT IS A LEND A HAND CLUB?



Any club or society of whatever name, is a Ten Times One or Lend a Hand Club which accepts the Wadsworth motto: —

Look up and not down, look forward and not back, look out and not in, and lend a hand.

It should have for one, at least, of its objects, the uplifting of some person, neighborhood, or institution outside the Club itself.

A Club may organize as it will.

Each Club may choose its own name, make its own constitution, and select its own work.

The badge is the Maltese Cross; the watchword, In His Name.

The Clubs are bound together by the Lend a Hand Society. They are thus enabled to accomplish helpful work which is too large for single Clubs to undertake.

Lend a Hand is an unsectarian work of public spirit.

For further particulars, address the Central Secretary, MRS. BERNARD WHITMAN, Lend a Hand office, 1 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

LEND A HAND SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Lend a Hand Clubs was held in the vestry of Park street church Monday, May 29, 1899. The meeting opened with prayer, repeating of the mottoes and singing of "Via Crucis," written by Rev. William Hall Williams of Waban, by members of the Waban Club. After the reading of the general reports Mr. Tobey and Mr. Anderson spoke for the Floating Hospital department and Miss S. P. Brigham for the Lend a Hand Book Mission. Short addresses were made. A fuller account will be found in our next number, together with the report of the president, Rev. Edward E. Hale.

ANNUAL REPORT.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since the mottoes which are the foundation of our clubs were given to the world. The book which contains them is called "Ten Times One," and shows the wonderful influence of true, unselfish lives. Such lives can be ours if we will live in faith and hope and love, and such influence may pass from us to others as from Harry Wadsworth and his friends to the tens and hundreds and thousands.

A Lend a Hand Club is bound by no creed but the mottoes. Each Club makes its own constitution suited to its needs, and selects its own work. The special name, too, is of its own choosing. As the clubs increased, a Central Society and office became a necessity. Each club pays to the Central Society annual dues. These dues are ten cents for each member, sometimes paid out of the Club treasury, and sometimes collected from each member by the treasurer. The badge of the Clubs is the silver Maltese Cross with the letters "I. H. N." upon it. The work of the Clubs is that which comes next at hand. Meetings of Clubs are usually opened by repeating the mottoes:

Look up and not down ;
 Look forward and not back ;
 Look out and not in ;
 Lend a Hand.

These mottoes are faith and hope and love, and the duty of the Lend a Hand Clubs is while remembering each one, to weave the three into the perfect Christian life.

Our past year opened with war and a cry for aid for the soldiers. The Lend a Hand Society, cumbered with few rules and regulations, was ready without a moment's delay to answer the call in Massachusetts. A circular issued to the Clubs May 11, brought a ready response, and while other organizations were making by-laws, the Lend a Hand Society was at work.

A committee took charge of the cutting, and sewing was given out to Clubs and individuals, to do at home or at the Lend a Hand office, as might be desired. The first requisition made upon the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association came from Fort Warren for sheets, pillow-cases, towels, etc., and was filled by the Lend a Hand Society on the same day, and the Clubs made a large contribution to the last request, which was for comfort bags for the soldiers in the regular army. A full report of this work may be found in the Lend a Hand Record, of February of this year. The Clubs stood ready to lend a hand and served their country with efficiency and promptness.

Early in the summer began the Outings for Men. This department of summer work belongs peculiarly to the Lend a Hand Society. We do not believe in charities overlapping. If a society does efficiently a work that is needed, it is better to strengthen the hands of that Society. So Lend a Hand rarely includes children or women in its Outings. The Country Week can care for them better than we, and reversing the case we can care for the men better than they. Some one who knows the man and vouches for his worth must make application. "Outings" are intended for temporarily sick, or tired

out men. Two weeks is the allotted time but in special cases the vacation is extended.

While the men are enjoying country air and nourishing food, the sick babies of Boston are being carried down the harbor every day on the Floating Hospital. Last summer such improvements were made on the Hospital that when necessary the children could be kept on the water all night with the best of medical and nursery care, and doubtless the lives of many sick babies were saved by this means. The Floating Hospital department published in January a report of its work which deserves more space than we can give to it here.

Following the season comes the Farmers' Fruit Offering. We are in hopes of increasing the interest in this charity, and to that end have asked the Clubs to remember the needs of the poor in our city by planting a little larger lot of potatoes and beans that they may share and yet not be the poorer. The railroads offer free freight for this charity which is one of the most needed in the city. The offerings were stored free of expense and distributed as wisely as we knew how, our largest expense being for cartage. Some of the packages came marked for certain families whose names had been asked for and whose needs we personally knew.

Ready as the Clubs were to give their help in time of war, they were no less ready to cast whatever influence they had for peace. On the 24th of August the Czar of Russia surprised the world by a proclamation favoring peace and disarmament. In October, at our quarterly Conference held in Roxbury, Mrs. Chamberlain of Worcester presented resolutions in favor of the manifesto which were unanimously accepted and forwarded to the Russian minister at Washington. These resolutions were not only among the first which were sent to the Czar, but they have since been adopted by many societies and churches in sympathy with the peace movement. A letter to our president from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington, acknowledging these resolu-

tions, we have already printed in the LEND A HAND RECORD.

As early as February we opened our office to the Peace Crusade — for all people interested in this movement to make it a rallying place. Books and papers with the latest information were supplied and we devoted a part of the LEND A HAND RECORD to matters relating to this new movement. *The Peace Crusade*, a small paper, has been issued since then every fortnight, and the Clubs have been able to help in creating a stronger public feeling in favor of Peace and the Peace Conference. We shall continue this *Peace Crusade* until the end of the Conference.

As that end draws near the Cuban Industrial Relief appeals to the Lend a Hand Clubs for assistance. We have heard the call from the starving people, now suffering more than ever before, and we are not deaf to the cry. The plans are not yet fully matured but our office will again be a headquarters for relief work, and we rely upon the Clubs, whose office it is, to carry on the work.

Covering the entire working year, is the Lend a Hand Mission, the good of which can hardly be over estimated. Miss Sarah P. Brigham gives her time to this work entering into it with her whole heart, and bringing to bear wisdom and tact in carrying it out. The result is most satisfactory. She has won the confidence of the people in the states which she visits and has gained admission to many institutions hitherto denied to visitors. We only regret that money for this department comes slowly. The expenses are very small and the returns so large that it should be well supported.

We have discontinued the Noon-day Rest after six years of good service. It was never established as a permanent department. It was opened in answer to a loud call for better food at lower rates, and better accommodations for working girls. These we have now given them to a far greater degree in some cases than it was possible for the Noon-day Rest with its limited means to do. One of the large lunch rooms of the city has now

provided one of the most beautiful and comfortable resting rooms that can be desired. Toilet accommodations are light, luxurious and scrupulously neat. The sitting-room has tempting easy chairs and lounges, books, magazines and writing materials. A matron is ready to render whatever service may be needed. At the lunch room the food is good and exceedingly reasonable.

Other lunch-rooms have caught the idea though they have not carried it out equally as well. This is the work of the Noon-day Rest, and it has achieved the success which was desired. These things would not have been had there been no Noon-day Rest established six years ago by the Lend a Hand Clubs. Our work having succeeded, our efforts are no longer needed in that direction.

During the year we have had several special cases of more than ordinary interest. One was that an architect who was ill of consumption. We were enabled through the kindness of friends, many of them from his own profession, to give him all the comforts he needed until he died. We have been indebted to Sister Gonzaga of Carney Hospital, for the ever-ready welcome always given to the sick and the afflicted that needed hospital care. When a year ago, we learned that Sister Gonzaga, recovering from a severe illness, needed a complete change, it was a pleasure to us, as it proved a benefit to her, to be able to meet the expenses of her journey. Our "invalid teacher," a Lend a Hand member, is still with us although we wonder that she has not been called from us ere this. Her needs, too, have been in a measure, met by the Society. A long, wasting illness makes sad inroads upon a slender income. Her sweetness and cheerfulness are a lesson to us all.

Such instances as these are reported here because they show why the Lend a Hand Central Office would be glad to spend more money than it does. The calls are numerous, and there are many people to be helped along who do not come under the "objects" of any charitable society. One of the plans

which the Lend a Hand Society hopes to carry out before another year is the purchase and fitting up of a home for men in the country. There are many men, temperate and honest, over sixty years of age, who find themselves unable to obtain work and who have no means. These men can do a certain amount of work and would be glad to do it in a home for their remaining days. With this object in view we hope to own a farm and make it self-supporting, but we must ask our friends to give us either a farm or the money to buy one.

We return thanks to the Elevated Railway Co., for 1000 free ride tickets last summer which we hope we used wisely as we certainly did conscientiously; to Country Week for free rides for individuals; to a friend for park rides and sails upon the ponds; to the press for their kindly offices; to many charities of the city which have always given us their cordial support, and to the agents of Associated Charities with whom we work in hearty coöperation. Our friends have shown their confidence in us by generous contributions of money, clothing and personal work.

The Hale Endowment Fund has received contributions during the past year, but it grows slowly. We appeal to the public for additions to this fund. We desire to see it reach \$25,000 and no sum is too small to be received, and acknowledged with thanks. This fund is a permanent fund, the interest only to be used by the Society.

Our work grows and our desire to perform it faithfully is deep and strong. We do not know in the morning what the calls may be for the day. Great and small come close together, and we strive to meet them all.

"Say not 'a small event!' Why 'small?'
Costs it more pain than this, ye call
A great event, should come to pass,
Than that?"

Until one passes a day in the Lend a Hand office it is impossible to understand what are the demands and what are the duties of the Lend a Hand Society.

Respectfully submitted,
M. C. WHITMAN, *Clerk.*



Conducted by the LEND A HAND CLUB,
Lexington, Mass.

Editor, - - - MRS. FRANK C. CHILDS,
Lexington, Mass.

EATABLES FOR THE TABLE.

1. Came out of the ark.
2. Ancient books.
3. A lamb never does.
4. Many play to win it.
5. What Boston did for her country.
6. Hard for ardent and restrained lovers.
7. Reminds one of underground regions.
8. Not paid for at once.
9. In circulation.
10. A great name in the history of natural science.
11. What bad pennies do.
12. Raises water and relatives.
13. Painful for pedestrians.

CHARADE.

Oh! famed musician, father of my first;
With such a son how sad thy lot, how drear!
Yet judge him not too harshly, at the worst
His punishment was just, his tears sincere.
Think of his youth and of his pleasures few,
And also think he was my second, too.

In days of yore my whole was much re-
proved,
But in these modern days she's almost
loved.

Why should she not in all rough sports en-
list,

If she can vote and be a bicyclist?

ENIGMA.

Read forward, I'm a color
Of rather sombre hue,
At least I'm not as brilliant
As scarlet, pink or blue.

Read backward, I am sometimes used
As synonym for poet;
Now tell me, puzzle-loving girls,
Do any of you know it?

ANSWERS TO MAY PUZZLES.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLES.

1. Lake Wetter.
2. Mt. Hood.
3. Maryland.
4. Peking.
5. Natal.
6. Cold Harbor—Chillicothe.
7. Mt. Misery.
8. Chili.
9. Leeds.
10. Orange.
11. Russia—Morocco.
12. Amoor.
13. Dead Sea—Lake Tsad.
14. Fairweather—Mt. Pleasant.
15. Assumption.

CHARADE—Crow-bar.



Eyes and Ears.

Gen. Howard said that after he had rallied his men in the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, having been shot in two places, he was obliged to "turn over the command." He crossed the field of battle among many wounded men, who were waiting to be carried to the hospital. He joined a young soldier who, like all the rest of the command, had been under fire for the first time. This young man had been drinking and Howard said to him: "If I were you I wouldn't drink!" He did not reiterate the words, he did not illustrate or "enforce" them; he simply said, "If I were you I wouldn't drink," and they parted. General

Howard did not ask his name and never saw him again.

But about a year ago General Howard heard the rest of the story. Some one sent him a newspaper with a short biography of the gentleman who had drunk too much on the day of the battle. From that moment he had heeded Howard's advice, ashamed probably that his general should have found him in that condition. He had recovered enough from his wound to serve out his term honorably. When the war was over he had studied law, and attained such success in his profession that he was appointed a judge in the State where he lived. He was a leader in the community and died universally respected. And he had been man enough to be willing to tell how the first half of his life ended, and the second half began when Howard, with his wounds bleeding, said, "If I were you I wouldn't drink."

Mohonk is so called from the cry of the wild geese passing over the lake in spring and in autumn — "Mo-honk, mo-honk!" What the birds mean is not known, the dictionary having been lost.

The distinguished ornithologist, Mr. Scott, went to visit Dr. Young at Princeton, that he might see the great 22-inch telescope. Unfortunately he came on a night of full moon, the worst of all possible times for separating double stars or other miracles of great telescopes.

To pass the time, perhaps, the friends aimed the glass at the full moon. At once it revealed flocks of birds, flying southward. Dr. Young focussed for a distance of five miles, and his friend was able to make out the various species as they passed across the disc of the moon.

It proved that the astronomers had notes of the nightly passage of the migrating birds, which confirmed and illustrated the notes of the ornithologists. It is thought that they prefer to fly on moonlight nights.

The Office Book Shelf.

LOWELL AND HIS FRIENDS. By Edward Everett Hale, D. D. *Boston, Houghton and Mifflin.*

A biography is rarely just to either the subject or the biographer. "No man liveth to himself" and no man's life can be drawn by itself and be true to him. Dr. Hale has always preached the doctrine of "together" and that only as lives are interwoven with other lives do they fulfill their mission and do we see them as they are. A New York journal recently spoke of the title as misleading, but the journalist had not been trained in the school which teaches "together." No title could be truer or more appropriate for a book which shows Lowell among those whom he loved, and which brings him into the daily life of little as well as big experiences. The reader though he never saw them with the "eye of the flesh" knows all these friends of Lowell and they all go in and out of the charmed circle with a close acquaintance that bridges over time and distance. When a great man no longer stands alone upon a pedestal but is brought close into the humble life as a friend, the biographer has achieved an enviable success. We see Lowell as he is, for to the reader there is no "was."

THE JAMESONS. By Mary E. Wilkins. *Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.*

"The Jamesons" deals with the impertinences of a summer boarder toward the people among whom she and her family stay in a little New England village. Although the story is too artificial to awaken very lively interest in one's mind, the reader is conscious of a feeble sense of wonder when, on the last page, these long-suffering inhabitants of Linnville confide to us that they "are really fond of Mrs. H. Boardman Jameson, and are very glad that the Jamesons came to our village." Perchance it amused them to see Mrs. Jame-

son's hens (she tires of boarding and tries farming after a while)—"twenty of them, great, fat Plymouth Rocks, and every one of them in shoes, which were made of pieces of thick cloth sewed into little bags and tied firmly around the legs of the fowls;" and her cows, "their horns wound with strips of cloth terminating in large, soft balls of the same to prevent their hooking."

As a whole this story falls far behind Miss Wilkins's earlier work. It surely cannot find a place on our bookshelf beside her "Jerome." Laying aside "The Jamesons" we take up one of Miss Jewett's satisfying stories with a feeling akin to that we had as a child when, leaving upon the nursery floor the painted verdure of our little Noah's ark, we ran out into the sweet-smelling lane under the "truly trees."

"Thy gardens and thy gallant walks
Continually are green;
There grow such sweet and pleasant
flowers
As nowhere else are seen."

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS. A story of the Grand Banks. By Rudyard Kipling. *The Century Co., New York.*

That a new edition of "Captains Courageous" has been called for will surprise no one. It gives a welcome opportunity to say again what a wonderful story it is, with its open-air atmosphere, its homely lessons in manliness, its vivid account of the life of the New England fisherman. It has been said, and probably not without some truth, that Mr. Kipling's fascinating stories of wars and camps and colonies are in part responsible for an increase of military spirit among young Americans, and a longing for foreign possessions. But here he has struck a truer note, in showing the adventure, the sacrifice and heroism involved in the unnoticed life of the fisherman of the Banks. He seizes too on

the dramatic features of the life of a great railway king (while passing indulgently over some of its moral shortcomings), and the chapter which tells how the railway king crossed the continent to meet the son whom he supposed to be drowned is as stirring as a ballad of chivalry.

THE RESCUE OF CUBA; an Episode in the Growth of Free Government. By Andrew S. Draper, LL. D. *Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago.*

Mr. Howells has jauntily derided the "ink-shed" of the Spanish war; and of books and articles in which the pronoun of the first person is often met with we have perhaps had enough. But Dr. Draper's book aims to treat the war as a part of the progress of the race toward liberty. The weaknesses and failures of the rule of Spain, from the beginning of her American dominion, are pointed out, and the war of 1898 is described in its relation to the whole course of history. The narrative of the campaigns in Cuba, Manila and Porto Rico are spirited, though necessarily condensed. The other chapters are a little heavy and polysyllabic, almost suggesting the work of another hand. The book is well illustrated, from photographs and original drawings. The movement toward "expansion" is given a subordinate place, but the author treats it with confidence and good conscience, believing that it was an unsought result of a war upon which the American people entered with an unselfish desire to free an oppressed people.

Exchanges.

The *American Kitchen Magazine* does not confine its articles to instruction in cooking. Mrs. Colcleugh is well known as a traveler and one who sees many marvelous things. Her "Picnic with Tahitians" is one of the most interesting adventures she has described. "Alpine Flowers" will make us all recall happy vacation days in this and other lands, and "The Mushroom Dinner," which

Mrs. Doughty outlines, will answer many questions regarding the cooking of that favorite vegetable food.

The June *Atlantic Monthly* contains the opening chapters of a new serial story entitled, "To Have and to Hold," by Miss Mary Johnston, the rising and popular young author of the brilliant historical romance entitled, "Prisoners of Hope," which has been so successful during the past season. Miss Johnston's work not only became immediately and unusually popular, but is admitted by the best critics to be of the highest order of historical fiction, full of vigor and interest, and yet accurate and true to life and time.

The following complex anagram on the name of the author of the "Rubaiyat" is taken from *Literature*. The letters which compose the word Omar are here used in seven different combinations.

Sit *mora*, sub *ramo*, canit *Omar*, fontis
ad *oram*;
Cui sit *amor*, quantum dat tibi *Roma*,
Maro.

One of the most readable articles of the month is "The Century's Progress in Scientific Medicine," by Henry Smith Williams, M.D., in *Harper's Magazine* for June. The author describes in detail the great inventions and discoveries in medical science during the last century.

Ian Maclaren, who has done very little literary work for some months, has just written for *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Philadelphia, an important series of four short stories, under the general title, "A Scots Grammar School," the first of which appeared in the issue of June 3. In these stories the author returns to the Scotch town and folk he knows so well. Muirtown Seminary is drawn from Stirling Grammar School, where the author prepared for the University of Edinburgh.

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Patriot Ledger, Thurs. Jan 4, 1979

Lend A Hand Clubs 108 years old

By MARCIA PARKER

BOSTON (UPI) — Frederick Greenleaf didn't know his death more than a century ago would be the catalyst of a loose federation of service groups called Lend A Hand Clubs.

Nor did Edward Everett Hale, who founded the Lend A Hand Society to oversee the clubs, expect the society still to be running strong 108 years later. "You hate

to put words in people's mouths," said Mrs. Mary Merritt, the society's executive director, as she pointed to three yellowing portraits of the Boston born and bred founder of the organization.

"But I think Dr. Hale would have been surprised we've survived 108 years."

Private foundation

The society, which today is a private foundation providing grants for the aged, needy children and emergency relief, sprang up in a curious manner.

During the Christmas season, the society is flooded with more than the usual requests for aid. Although it doesn't run a special holiday program, Mrs. Merritt said the organization tries to help "whenever we can."

More than 100 years ago Hale, probably best known for his patriotic book, "A Man Without A Country," wrote a story called "Ten Times Ten Is One."

It was not unlike one of the homilies the Boston minister had delivered over the years, and he based it on what he said were the four great principles of religion: Faith, Hope, Love and Charity.

As the story goes, 10 friends of Frederick Greenleaf — alias Harry Wadsworth — who had not met before, come upon each other

at the railway station on their way to his funeral. They describe his influence upon their lives through his life of love and service and look for ways to carry on his spirit and high ideals. They agree to write to one of the men among them who over the years collects evidence of how each of the 10 men influenced 10 more to:

"Look up and not down, (Faith)
Look forward and not back (Hope)

Look out and not in, (Charity)
Lend a hand. (Love)"

The good deeds multiplied and soon the world's population was abiding by the credo. And so ends Hale's "catchy" tale, which sparked the start of the Lend A Hand clubs that cropped up across the country.

"It wasn't too terribly religious or sentimental. It gripped people's imagination, and it was catchy," said Mrs. Merritt, pointing this time to Greenleaf's portrait hanging over the fireplace in her office.

They were called Harry Wadsworth Clubs, Ten Times One Clubs and Look Up Legion, and within a year it became apparent there was a need for direction from a central location. Lend A Hand Society was founded in 1892 and Hale served as its president until his death in 1909.

Today there are a smattering of clubs still in existence in Massachusetts — including Lexington, Arlington, Walpole, Watertown, Lynn and West Medford. When it was founded, Lend A Hand assisted hospitals and schools, establishing scholarships, found people employment, shipped books to the rural South.

'An agency's agency'

Mrs. Merritt said today it is more "an agency's agency," taking cases on referral from social workers affiliated with various institutions.

Hale's bronze statue, inscribed with the Lend A Hand credo, is still standing in the Boston Public Garden. The humanitarian, author, and poet, first served as a Unitarian minister at the Church of the Unity in Worcester and later became pastor of the South Congregational Church in Boston's Back Bay section.

The church, had it still been standing at the corner of Newbury and Exeter Streets, would have celebrated its 150th anniversary this year.

A rare photograph of Hale standing at the pulpit on that church's 50 year anniversary was recently donated to the Harvard Divinity School as a Christmas present by Boston antique dealer E.J. Repetti.

Tom Macy, exile

By EDWARD ROWE SNOW
Patriot Ledger Columnist

Several years ago my good friend at the Massachusetts State House, archivist Leo Flaherty, told me of one of the exciting possessions in his vaults, a letter of Yeoman Thomas Macy of Salisbury, Mass., who later went in a small open boat all the way around Cape Ann, Cape Cod and across to Nantucket.

Macy, an upright citizen of Essex County, admitted one day in 1659 that he had given shelter to vagabonds, or Quakers, as we know them today, in his home. At the time, the law prohibited any person from opening his door to a Quaker for any reason at all, and Macy was told to appear before the General Court at Boston to receive his punishment. He decided not to obey the summons.

Instead he composed an apologetic, almost fawning letter to the General Court. As Samuel Adams Drake states: "He believed that in his case discretion was the better part of valôr." At any rate, Macy concluded that it was best to avoid the clutches of the law, and was successful in doing so. Macy's letter follows:

"This is to entreat the honored court not to be offended because of my non-appearance. It is not from any alighting the authority of this honored court, nor from feare to answer the case, but I have bin for some

time, neigher was I at leasure to talke with them, for I came home wet to the skin immediately afore they came to the house, and I found my wife sick in bed.

"If this satisfie not the honored court, I shall subject to their sentence. I have not willingly offended. I am ready to serve and obey you in the Lord. Thomas Macy."

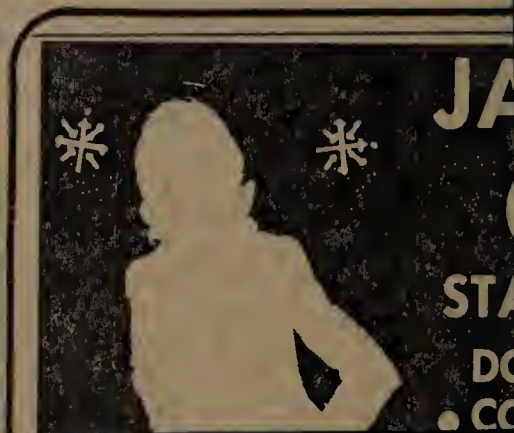
Meanwhile, Macy and others in the area had already purchased the island of Nantucket. There they intended to sail if the General Court decided against accepting Macy's explanation, for Nantucket was not within the jurisdiction of the Bay Colony.

When the General Court refused to accept his apology, Macy acted with great courage, taking his wife, family and friends into a small open boat. Their only ever belongings were available to them. They had Starbuck to help him. They rowed around the coast to Cape Cod, around the treacherous seas to the faraway island of Nantucket, landing at Madaket, and settling there in the autumn of 1659, and they had accomplished a truly remarkable accomplishment.

Macy's descendants soon populated the island. One of them wrote a history of the island.



E. R. Snow



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