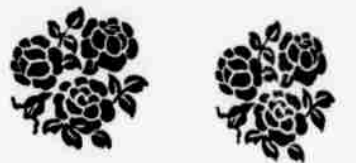




EDITORIAL



To Our Subscribers

* We are now sending out statements to
* our subscribers who are in arrears, and
* we earnestly ask for a prompt response.
* If you cannot send the money, please
* write and let us know when we may expect
* it. If you think the statement is not
* correct, kindly tell us what you think
* is correct. We do not wish to collect
* anything that is not due us. Do not
* conclude that we are in error because you
* have sent a remittance in the spring.
* Many paid then whose renewal has fallen
* due again by this time. Look at your
* label and see what it says. Usually it
* conforms to our books. If it says that
* your renewal is due and you have not
* received a statement, you can save us
* trouble and expense by remitting at once.
* Please give this matter your kindly
* attention.

Notes and Comments

The New Man-Power Bill has been enacted into law. All between the ages of 18 and 45 are subject to draft, and the day for registration is September 12th. The registrants will then have to be examined and classified, and those selected will be inducted into the service according to the regulations laid down by the War Department. It is manifestly the purpose of the government to marshal an army sufficiently large to meet any emergency that may arise in the prosecution of the war. We are in it to win, and all the resources of the country, whether men or wealth, will be put at the disposal of the Government until this object is accomplished.

The Entente Allies on the Western Front are continuing to push the Germans back, capturing many prisoners and a large amount of war munitions. Since the Americans started the ball rolling at Chateau Thierry, there has been no let up in the offensive of the Allied forces. Sometimes the battle has waged fiercer than at others, but the Allies have not since lost the initiative; and during that time they have captured about 130,000 prisoners and over 1,300 guns. The famous old Hindenburg line has been pierced at some points, and there is no indication of the offensive weakening. There is much for our encouragement in the news from the battle front, and the more vigorously this sort of thing is kept up the sooner may we hope for a permanent peace for the world. The German army is weakening in its morale, and it is beginning to break in upon the German mind that their armies are not quite so invincible as they thought they were.

War-Time Prohibition. It now looks as if Congress will enact war-time prohibition to continue during the period of demobilization, but the time for it to go into effect will probably be July 1, 1919, instead of January 1, 1919. This will probably be six or eight months before prohibition would go into effect on the basis of the Constitutional Amendment. It will probably be that much saved, but we cannot feel that this extension of time ought to have been allowed the liquor business. It is another evidence of how hard John Barleycorn dies, but the edict has gone forth by the American people (and we may say by the world) that he must die. There is no excuse for the drink habit and no defense for it; and there is no reason in the moral or the political life of the nation for fostering this pestiferous evil of the liquor traffic. As soon as

this Washington legislation is fully settled, the temperance forces will be directed toward the securing of the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution by the legislatures of the various States that have not yet adopted it. The outlook is very encouraging, but it is necessary to keep up the fight.

¶ ¶ ¶

The Teacher Training Drive is now on. It is popular now to do things by the drive method; and, while we cannot allow the work of the Church to lag at times when there is no special drive on—a custom that is a sore disease in our Church life—it is well to take advantage of the situation to further this very important cause. No one will now question the importance of the Sunday-school work. For the last generation we have been becoming more and more dependent upon it for the religious instruction that our young people are getting. We could easily wish that it were otherwise, but we are merely calling attention to a fact. It must also be confessed that the efficiency of the teaching in the Sunday-school has been far below what ought to be for the best interest of the Church. This is not said to disparage the work that the Sunday-school has been doing; for it has been of great value. Neither is it our purpose to discourage that splendid company of Sunday-school teachers who feel the weight of the responsibility that is upon them and are conscious—painfully so—of their inability to do the work as they would like. It is the purpose of the teacher training course to help these to a higher efficiency, and to enlist the interest of others and qualify them for this most important work. We are deeply interested in this movement for better trained teachers for our Sunday-schools, and we trust that no Church will overlook this movement that looks to the better equipment of our teachers.

The Students' Army Training Corps

We have called the attention of our readers to the important provisions which the government is making for our young men to get what education is possible under the conditions that exist today. There is a real peril upon us of having a generation of uneducated, untrained men at a time when the best possible training is needed to meet the greatest crisis in the history of the world. Failure in the work of reconstruction following this war would be tragic, and yet there is imminent peril of failure. No patriotic young man can afford to ignore the seriousness of the situation.

It is now settled that all males between the ages of 18 and 45 will be required to register with the government. They will then be classified and subject to call according to regulations laid down by the War Department. Many of these young men from 18 to 21 have been in college; others were expecting to go. It is now clear that all who are prepared to do college work should go. Those under 18 will not be subject to the draft, but, if they are prepared to enter college, it will be a great mistake not to take advantage of every possible opportunity to secure an education. It is the patriotic thing to do. It is the religious thing to do. Every effort should be made to equip one's self for the trying times that are ahead of us; for it is only thus that the highest service can be rendered for the future welfare of the race.

Trinity College is completely equipped to cooperate with the War Department in military training. The War Department wishes young men, whether eighteen or twenty-one, to spend

in college the time between their registration and the call to service. Under the present plan, men who enlist in the Students' Army Training Corps there will receive the pay of a private (\$30.00 a month) in addition to uniforms and other equipment already provided and described below. By this plan students get military training in more or less specifically outlined courses that ought in the natural course of events to fit them for officers' commissions. These students, therefore, will receive enough pay from the government to pay their college expenses while they are getting the training.

We append the following authoritative statements for the information of our young men and for the parents of such young men who are interested:

COPY.

August 26, 1918.

From: Committee on Education and Special Training.

To: Commanding Officer, Students' Army Training Corps.

Subject: Arms and Equipment for Students' Army Training Corps.

1. The following instructions will indicate the method of securing authorized clothing for your detachment of the Students' Army Training Corps. "The officer in charge of enlisted students in each college will as soon as enlistment or induction is complete, measure and determine, according to Special Regulation No. 40, the size of the articles of clothing needed by the enlisted students of his school. Telegraph requisition, addressed to the office of the Committee on Education and Special Training, attention Major Buell. This telegram should give the location of the school, and be signed by the officer to whom these articles should be invoiced. Care should be exercised in determining the size needed by the boys at each school."

2. The authorized articles of clothing for the Students' Army Training Corps Detachments are as follows:

- 1 overcoat.
- 1 hat, service.
- 2 coats, cotton, O. D.
- 2 shirts, flannel, O. D.
- 2 breeches, cotton, O. D.
- 1 pr. leggins.
- 1 pr. shoes.
- 1 belt, waist...
- 1 collar ornament.

3. The ordnance property for the Students' Army Training Corps Detachment at this institution has already been requisitioned, and has been shipped to institutions where U. S. Army Training Detachments are located. As soon as your requirements are determined, you will advise the committee by wire and your quota will be ordered transferred. If auto trucks are available they will be used to expedite delivery and transfer.

4. Advise the Committee on Education and Special Training immediately of any shipments received.

GRANVILLE CLARK,
Major U. S. A., Secretary.

EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE.

The following statements from the Committee on Education and Special Training, of the War Department, of August 28, outline the general plan under which the Students' Army Training Corps will operate under the changed conditions produced by the revision of the Selective Service Law:

1. All young men who were planning to go to school this fall should carry out their plans and do so. Each should go to the college of his choice, matriculate, and enter as a regular student. He will, of course, also register with his local board on the registration day set by the President. As soon as possible after registration day, probably on or about October first, opportunity will be given for all the regularly-enrolled students to be inducted into the Students' Army