

IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

God's settled purpose and foreknowledge—you by the hands of Gentiles have called to a cross and have put to death. But God has raised Him to life, having terminated the throes of death, for in fact it was not possible for Him to be held fast by death.

Therefore let the whole House of Israel know beyond all doubt that God has made Him both LORD and CHRIST—this Jesus whom you crucified. "Stung to the heart by these words, they said to Peter and the rest of the Apostles: 'Brethren, what are we to do?'"

Books by the hundreds have been written about Peter's model sermon. It was largely a telling of what he knew—a testimony to reality. Also it was steeped in Scripture. It had for driving power the twin engines, consciousness of the Christ and consciousness of the crowd. Filled and thrilled by the sense of reality and need, Peter preached straight at his hearers, with the aim of changing their life allegiance.

That day, with its three thousand converts, began a new social unit in the world, a fellowship which has increased to this day and is still increasing. Some of the persons present were hunted into wilderness and caves by the Roman government; but their cause overturned and outlived. Today that cause and its Christ are the one sure hope of our perplexed and suffering world.

LEO JULOFSKI ARRESTED IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Dec. 27.—Leo Julofski, alias Leon Jules, wanted by the New York police on charges of having stolen \$141,000 in Liberty bonds from E. D. Levinson and company of 57 Broadway, was arrested here today. Julofski, according to the police, had \$53,000 in bonds when he was arrested.

COMPLETES ROUND-UP.
NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The arrest of Leo Julofski in Los Angeles was coincident with the arrest here today of five more men alleged to have been implicated in the disposal of Liberty bonds valued at \$141,000. A total of nine arrests in the week, the police say, completes the round-up of the band.

FAMILY NEEDS ARE NOW EQUAL \$1,800

Says Report Compiled in Philadelphia.

Research Bureau Publishes Estimates on Family Requirements.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The bureau of municipal research has completed an extensive report showing that the average Philadelphia workingman's family, consisting of two adults and three growing children requires a minimum annual income of \$1,800.14 in order to maintain the standard of living it enjoyed before the war at an approximate annual cost of \$1,699.

The report will be submitted to the finance committee of councils with the recommendation that the standard of living upon which the estimate of \$1,800.14 is based be used as a guide in determining the salaries of men in the employ of the city. The recommendation will also be made that the committee make a similar estimate at frequent intervals so that the pay of city employees may be determined with an intelligent understanding of the actual needs and obligations of the average family.

The standard of living described in the report in minute detail was arrived at after careful examination of the home budgets of 250 Philadelphia families, most of whom live in the industrial districts. The average family decided upon as a working basis consists of a father and mother, a boy of thirteen, a girl of ten and a boy of six, living in a modest house of six rooms and bath, including washstand, tub, laundry tubs, toilet and facilities for cooking and lighting with gas.

The original report was completed with the estimated cost based upon food and clothing prices prevailing in the autumn of 1918. Upon that basis the estimated annual cost was \$1,636.79. But between the autumn of 1918 and the time of publishing the report the cost of living had mounted so rapidly that the bureau was obliged to supplement the original report with a new cost estimate 10 per cent higher than the amount decided upon at first.

Revised Report.
The annual expenditure of the average family, as set forth in the revised report, are as follows:

Housing	\$300.00
Fuel and light	84.23
Food	674.39
Clothing	346.63
Carfare	35.40
Cleaning supplies and services	49.64

To that is added an item of \$212.94 for items that could not be readily grouped under those headings, such as health, furniture and furnishings, dues and contributions and recreation and amusement, making the grand total \$1,800.14.

The report embodies long, detailed tables showing the average expenditures of the 250 typical families for each article of food and clothing in general use. The officials of the bureau do not say that the standard of living set forth is "ideal" for the aver-

age workingman's family. They do say that it provides a reasonable basis upon which the finance committee and similar bodies may work in solving the complex problem of what constitutes a fair wage rate for workmen in these times of high prices and general transition.

The supplementary report is prefaced with the following statement: "In these days of high living costs no one needs to be reminded that it isn't the number of dollars he receives on pay day but the things these dollars will buy that tell the story of his prosperity or adversity. Yet we do not always realize that a dollar will buy only as much as we could get for fifty-five cents in the days just before the outbreak of the world war. This, however, is a cold fact attested by the official index numbers of the federal bureau of labor statistics, which give the increase in the cost of living in the shipbuilding centers of the United States during the period from July, 1914, to June, 1919, as 80 per cent in other words, a man who was getting a salary of \$1,000 a year in 1914 would have to receive \$1,800 at the present time to be able to maintain his pre-war standard of living.

Standard that Counts.
"The longer we wrestle with the problem of wage adjustment, especially in the public service, the more forcibly it is brought home to us that ultimately it is the standard of living that counts. When we, the people of Philadelphia, through our representatives in City Hall, determine upon a wage scale for the men and women employed by the city government, we are in effect determining for them their standard of living. Conversely, if we, as Philadelphians, have pride in the standard of living our chosen citizens are able to maintain, then it behooves us to see that the wage scale adopted by our city government will make possible a standard that measures up to our pride.

"Obviously our first need is for a concrete description of such a standard of living. Without this we are talking in generalities that mean next to nothing. A little more than two years ago the bureau of municipal research of Philadelphia set itself to the task of outlining, in terms of actual goods and services, what it considered a fair minimum standard for a workingman's family, and the report just published is the result."

Philadelphia Public Ledger, Sept. 1.

FORMER ASHEVILLE PRINTER IS DEAD

James T. Burrows, Died at Home in Columbia, S. C.

The following is taken from the Columbia State of December 29, concerning the death of James T. Burrows, a former resident of Asheville, and formerly connected with the mechanical department of the Asheville Citizen.

James T. Burrows, well known printer, died at his home here, 1224 Elmwood avenue, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock after a short illness of pneumonia. Mr. Burrows was 41 years of age and is survived by his wife, who, before her marriage, was Mrs. Zora Coffey, of Asheville; three chil-

dren, Francis, Earle and Helen Burrows; his father, F. A. Burrows; three sisters and one brother, Mrs. W. W. Jones, Miss Ollie Burrows, Miss Bessie Burrows and R. B. Burrows, all of Columbia.

Funeral services were conducted last Tuesday at the home, and interment followed at Elmwood cemetery.

MAJOR CLARKSON CHOSEN HEAD COACH AT V. P. I.

LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 27.—Major B. K. Clarkson has been chosen as head coach in athletics at the Virginia Military Institute next year, it was announced at the institute tonight. Clarkson graduated from the institute in 1914 and served in the American army in France. "Jimmie" Leach, halfback on this year's football team, has been chosen captain of the 1920 eleven, it was announced.

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INDEPENDENT OIL NEWS
501 Main Street Fort Worth, Texas

A Condition And Not A Theory



Once upon a time Grover Cleveland handed down the proposition that it "is a Condition and not a Theory" confronting the country at that time—and today it is a CONDITION AND NOT A THEORY confronting the man who has been in the habit of drinking moderately or to excess.

The National prohibition law goes into effect January 16, 1920, and after that date it will be unlawful to manufacture, sell, ship, or traffic in alcoholic beverages.

Those who drink moderately feel that they must have their "morning nip"—and they wonder, naturally, what to do. Each fellow, with a certain cocksureness knows where he can get a gallon of mountain dew—made out of concentrated lye, or he knows some pilgrim in the neighborhood who will make for him while he waits, a gallon of monkey rum.

And he thinks, this fellow, who is going to get the decoction which will produce temporary insanity while he waits, and permanent insanity if he waits long enough—that he can "put it over."

But what's the use? All must come to a realization of the inevitable. THERE WILL BE NO MORE OF THE OLD TIME DAYS OF DRINKING. Might as well accept it now. It must be accepted NOW.

Then, the sequence that follows must be that those who have walked the other path must turn. The roads have forked and it is up to each

man to search himself: "Will I aid and abet in unlawful practices; will I take half my time to find the illicit moonshiner—or, WILL I GET UNDER THE FLAG, CLEANSE MYSELF, steady my nerves, and fight for law and order, and after all, the best thing in the world—A HAPPY HOME and PEACE OF MIND."

The Keeley Institute, of Greensboro, North Carolina, offers to help place on his feet the man who today is addicted to the use of alcohol. It has this year treated over three hundred men who sought the route of Monkey Rum; of Sugar Whisky—of corn liquor made with concentrated lye. They have been again put on their feet—and the thousands of men who must either quit drinking the lawfully manufactured beverage or take the chances of insanity, the poorhouse or the grave should come to us, and let us put them right. No use to tell the unfortunate man that he knows as we know what he is up against. No use to paint his life story—but THERE IS USE for us to say that if he wants to get clean and straight and again on his feet—get where he wants to be, to see that the law is enforced, we think we can do him good. The twelve thousand men treated by this institute will show a percentage of satisfied men most gratifying—and if there is today in North Carolina a man wondering what he had better do—we say write us.

Correspondence confidential. Plenty of room. Best of accommodations, and the time to act is NOW

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

W. H. OSBORN, President. Greensboro, North Carolina. N. O. SMOAK, Manager.