

THE CAIRO BULLETIN

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THE WEATHER

(Reported for the Bulletin by the United States Weather Bureau Service.)

Table with weather data: Highest temperature 91, Lowest temperature 75, 7 p. m. temperature 83, Character of day Clear, 24 hour precipitation 21, Sunrise and Sunset, Sun will rise today 5:17, Sun will set today 6:44.

MINISTERS DECRY HELL-FIRE THEORY.

(Continued from Page Two.)

prints the following: "The American Association for Bible Study has solemnly stated that there is no hell. A conference of English ministers has adopted the same view. A few days ago the Ministerial Association of Marietta solemnly promulgated or endorsed a like doctrine. In other words, the authorities of the Christian churches seem to agree that the old Biblical conception of fire and brimstone, is illogical and untruthful."

Pastor Russell of London and Brooklyn Tabernacles says: "If the Bible does teach that eternal torture is the fate of all except the saints, it should be preached, yes, thundered, weekly, daily, hourly. If it does not so teach, the fact should be made known and the foul stain dishonoring God's holy name removed."

Until the passing of the Washington Resolution few ministers could safely publicly repudiate the hell-fire error, lest they be charged by other ministers with seeking personal notoriety, as a sort of unwritten code of ethics in ministerial associations forbids individual action on this and kindred matters. Now that the theological atmosphere has been cleared of a discrediting and deterring fallacy the clergy feel relieved, and it is hoped by many that stranded Christians, and possibly some skeptics, may be regained to denominational activities.

Many I. B. S. A. delegates were most positive in their statements that the vast majority of clergymen were in hearty agreement with the president of the I. B. S. A. on the hell-fire myth, and that they would gladly go on record, if opportunity afforded, and the world-wide spontaneous response more than justifies their claims. However, there is no hope expressed that Billy Sunday and Pastor Russell will agree.

Pastor Russell, president of the International Bible Students association, in the past has practically stood alone in the lime-light on the anti-hell-fire platform and withstood severe and unjust criticism. Now that leading clergymen of many denominations have mounted the same platform he will henceforth be only one of a galaxy of great preachers to share the brunt of battle against literal fire-and-brimstone adherents.

Progressive ministers do not expect to find the battlefield vacated by the stand-patters. It would be expecting too much to hope that all clergymen would get into the band wagon immediately, and a few ministers of wealthy and prominent congregations will not willingly admit past errors, fearing that such an admission would cause laymen to disesteem them. These stand-pat ministers would like to bring about a country-wide onslaught against Pastor Russell and all other anti-hell-fire preachers.

Progressives, however, are not to be deterred by this minority element, which is evidently not in sympathy with the common need, and as a result the people inside and outside of all churches will, through the statements of ministers published in the press, learn that the Bible does not teach the unreasonable doctrine of a literal lake of fire and brimstone.

"INVENTION OF THE EVIL ONE."

It has been said that backache is an invention of the evil one to try women's souls. Not so. Backache is a symptom of some serious trouble which sooner or later declares itself, either kidney trouble or some female derangement.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound may be relied upon to go to the root of the trouble and quickly relieve this most distressing symptom.

Nearly forty years of unparalleled success proves its value in conquering female ills.

MANY CURIOS SHOWN IN PARIS POLICE MUSEUM

Interesting Relics of Revolution Failed to Attract Visitors

ARREST WARRANTS EXHIBITED

Cynical Official Groups Papers in Trials of Noted Aristocrats

Associated Press Dispatch.

Paris, August 18.—Among the most interesting but least visited of the many museums of Paris, is that recently opened at police headquarters on the initiative of Louis Lefevre, the popular Prefect of Police.

The interesting relics include many of great historic interest and the Revolutionary epoch furnishes a large share. Side by side are the warrants for the arrest of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier, for whom the "Republic had no use," and Madame du Barry. In another case is the document relating to the arrest of the actors and actresses of the Theater Francaise, July 3, 1793, among them the celebrated actresses Lange and Raucourt, about whose amorous charms the austere "description of the accused" is characteristically silent.

A cynical official has grouped together the warrants for the arrest of the Girondins Vergniaud, Valaze and Goussone, who left their cell only to appear before the Revolutionary tribunal and the inevitable sequel, the scaffold, all signed Hermann, and the document which in turn sent Hermann himself to the guillotine a few days later.

A little further on is the prison entry of Danton: "the frightful assassin of our beloved king, Louis XV." together with those of Jehar "hastel, who attempted to assassinate Henry IV., and of Ravallac who succeeded in doing so. Among celebrated crimes are criminals whose memories live here are the dreadful poisoners, the Marquise de Brinvilliers and her associates, the documents of whose trials jostle those relating to the celebrated affair of the Queen's necklace, which shook the throne of Louis XVI.

Here too, are the papers dealing with Cartouche, Maudrin and the Lyons Mail.

Among the entries in the Register of the Conciergerie, preserved in another case, are those relating to the arrest of Chevalier de la Barre, tried and executed in 1766 for refusing to uncover his head before the Sacrament, carried in procession. Revolutionary heroes supply a long list of entries: Camille Desmoulins, Danton, the post Andre Chouvier, Generals Hoche and Sautour, and Madame Roland.

It is understood that the secularized monastery of the Grande Chartreuse is shortly to be classed as a "historic monument," which will secure its preservation by the action of the government. In the meantime, as the roof of the edifice is falling into disrepair, the Minister of the Interior, at the urgent instance of the President of the Senate, Antonin Dubost, and Germain Perier, Deputy, has opened a credit of \$2,400 for the necessary work.

In 1903 immediately after the expulsions of the Carthusians, the Council General of the Department of the Isere, addressed a petition to the government asking that the monastery should be classed among the historic monuments of France. It was also suggested that it might be utilized as a museum of geology, forestry and zoology, with a botanical garden, laboratory and observatory. Lodgings were to be provided for French and foreign students of the flora, mineralogy and geology of the French Alps, and the institution was to be affiliated to the University of Grenoble.

Leon Bourgeois, Minister of Labor, has tabulated statistics up to July 1, of the number of persons who have registered themselves for old-age insurance in accordance with the terms of the law of 1910, as amended in February, 1912. According to returns received from prefects of departments, the number of persons under obligations to insure now registered is 7,029,608, or an increase of 273,330 since the previous quarter day, April 1. The number of registered persons who had an option of insurance is now 2,000,000.

upon the figures for April 1. The number of persons in France under an obligation to insure is about twelve millions.

The government, it is understood, regards the returns of July 1 as fairly satisfactory in view of the fact that it has not been possible to apply actual compulsion owing to an adverse decision of the Court of Cassation. A new bill making insurance effectively compulsory for the working classes is to be introduced in the Chamber next session, and it will have every prospect of passing. It is in view of this situation that the date for the practical application of compulsion was postponed till January, 1913.

The new Insurance Law Amendment Bill, it is believed, will not propose to proceed against defaulters by public prosecution. Defaulters are not to be brought before the justice of the peace; they are to receive a summons from the Prefect and are to be proceeded against in the same private fashion as those who neglect to pay their taxes. The government, however, expects that the advantages conferred by the amendment law of February 27, 1912—i. e., reduction of the pension age from 65 to 60 and increase of the government grant to each pensioner from \$12 to \$20—will continue to have an excellent effect in inducing the working classes to take advantage of the act without compulsion, and that the remaining five millions, or the greater part of them, will soon come in.

MANY CITIES INTERESTED IN HYGIENE MEET

Important Health Congress Convened in Washington, D. C., Sept. 23-28

Washington, Aug. 13.—American cities, large and small, promise to form one of the most important units represented by delegations at the XV. International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which meets in Washington, September 23-28. Seventy-three cities have already decided to participate and other official notifications of appointments of municipal delegates are being received here every day by the officers of the Congress.

Minneapolis, Minn., is sending the largest delegation, ten in number. Chicago is sending six, and New York city four. The little town of Wallace, Idaho, with a population of thirty-five hundred is sending a delegate. The complete list so far of the cities which have officially notified the officers of the Congress that they will be represented, is as follows: California, San Francisco, Long Beach and Pasadena; Colorado, Longmont, Grand Junction, Cripple Creek and Loveland; Pennsylvania, Lancaster, Johnstown, South Bethlehem, Altoona, Williamsport and Reading; Iowa, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Creston, Des Moines, Dubuque, Garner, Glenwood, Grinnell, Harban, Iowa City, Maquoketa, Ottumwa, Rock Rapids, Keokuk and Waterloo; Arkansas, Fort Smith; Connecticut, New Haven and Waterbury; Florida, Jacksonville, Orlando, Pensacola, St. Augustine and Tampa; Georgia, Augusta and Athens; Idaho, Wallace; Illinois, Chicago and Waukegan; Indiana, Anderson and Richmond; Kansas, Kansas City, Fort Scott, Leavenworth, Wichita and Topeka; Kentucky, Ashland and Louisville; Louisiana, Jennings; Maryland, Mt. Wilson; Massachusetts, Malden; Minnesota, Minneapolis, Rochester, Mississippi, Jackson; Missouri, Moberly; New Jersey, Newark; New York, New York City, Hudson, Lackawanna, Rome, Mt. Vernon, Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady, Troy, North Tonawanda; Ohio, Cincinnati; South Dakota, Lead; Tennessee, Nashville; Virginia, Lynchburg and Newport News.

At the present time Iowa leads all the other states of the Union in the number of cities which have named representatives. Sixteen Iowa cities will participate.

In an enthusiastic letter A. L. MacMaster, City Clerk of Rome, N. Y., informs Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary-general of the Congress, that Mayor Townsend will attend and bring with him, as additional delegates the Health Officer, City Clerk and four Aldermen, New York City. It also has one of the most extensive exhibits at the accompanying Exhibition on Health.

In naming three delegates to represent Waukegan, Ill., Mayor J. F. Bidingier writes, "I like you, realize the importance of this gathering and what it means to this country and the rare opportunity we have of holding a convention of this nature in the United States."

WOULD SETTLE LABOR TROUBLES WITH COLONIES

Mexican Government Fails in Effort to End Textile Strike

DRAINING LAKE TEXCOCO

Physicians and Scientists Criticise Attempt to Make Arable Indian Lands

Mexico City, Aug. 18.—Labor

troubles and an attempt to settle them by means of establishing colonies on government lands have brought to light a difficulty which the government had not as yet realized. The strike of textile workers in Orizaba demonstrated that the unions were ready to stand together and that they would fight attempts to blacklist any of their number. An attempt to settle the question by colonizing the strikers and bringing others was met by the refusal of the strikers to be colonized.

The reasons they gave were that they were for the most part poor and forced by the very low rate of wages paid to live almost from hand to mouth and had no money to purchase seed or to live until their crops could be harvested. It was further objected that the lands offered them for colonizing were rough and in many cases covered with underbrush or timber which would have to be removed before the crops could be planted. In many cases the land offered was so far from communication that crops could not be marketed.

The mortgage and loan association granted a charter by the government, with the intention that it should tide over just such cases as this, refused to furnish the money necessary to finance the scheme without the authorization of Congress or the personal guarantee of the Cabinet, which would protect them in case the Congress convening in September should refuse to authorize the expenditure of the money. The sum necessary for the undertaking was estimated at \$90,000 for 1,000 men with their families, or \$90 per family. The Cabinet refused to guarantee the loan and the textile strike and the colonization question are still unsettled.

The use of the bed of Lake Texcoco, now being drained to provide arable lands for the Indians living on its banks, is meeting with much criticism from scientists and physicians. Medical statisticians have attempted to demonstrate that whenever the level of the lake has gone down an epidemic of typhus fever has resulted, and have gone so far as to compare the relative level of the lake with the death rate from that disease. Agriculturalists have made chemical analyses of the land on the shores of the lake and in its bottom and have stated that no known vegetation will grow there. The analyses shows alkalis of various kinds and insoluble sulphides.

The latter argument aroused the most interest on the part of the government commission in charge of the drainage of the lake and experiments are now being instituted to prove or disprove the theory. Trees and plants, both foreign and native to Mexican soil, are being planted on the shores of the lake and their growth carefully observed to determine which, if any, are suitable to the alkali soil. Experiments are also being made in washing the soil in an attempt to ascertain whether such a procedure would be beneficial on a large scale. The commercial possibilities of the recovery of any soluble salts are also being looked into.

One of the purposes of draining the lake was to do away with the continual sand storms which now assail the capital, which would make the draining of the lake a disadvantage in case the land should not lend itself to cultivation. Indians living along the lake would furthermore be deprived of the scanty livelihood they now derive from the sale of various forms of aqueous products from the lake.

The first general election for senators and deputies to the National Assembly which have been in any way an expression of the will of the people, coming as they did under the new law calling for direct vote of the people, have not been as satisfactory as might have been wished. One of the battle cries of the Mexican revolution was "Effective Suffrage."

Great Reduction In Men's and Boys' Suits Also Men's and Boys' Trousers.

ALL MEN really do like economy, that is, when it is adhered to in the right direction. We know that it is only the wisely economical one who is the man worth while. Men know from previous experiences that true economy is found in our August reduction of the entire stock of Men's Suits and Trousers. A suit purchased now can be worn for some months to come, then later for spring. The satisfaction of knowing that one is not only well dressed, but has accomplished this at a wise savings, is worth a great deal.

Table listing prices for Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Men's Trousers, and Boys' Knickerbocker Trousers. Includes items like \$12.00 and \$15.00 Men's Suits for \$7.50, \$5.00 Boys' Suits for \$2.95, etc.

Store Closes Evenings At 6 O'clock SOLOMON'S Corner Seventh and Commercial Ave.

Advertisement for The Bulletin Company, featuring engraved visiting cards, wedding invitations, and stationery. Includes text: "When you want ENGRAVED VISITING CARDS WEDDING INVITATIONS STATIONERY" and "The Bulletin Company AGENTS FOR HARCOURT & CO. Louisville, Ky. MANUFACTURING ENGRAVERS Prices Quite as Reasonable as Consistent with Quality."

Advertisement for Eye Water Before or After, featuring a testimonial from Prof. Twiggs and a description of the product. Includes text: "Eye Water Before or After. 'I thought that in the fifteen years of my practice of medicine,' said a physician, 'I had answered almost every possible 'fool' question; but a new one was sprung on me recently. A young man came in with an inflamed eye, for which I prescribed medicine to be dropped into the eye three times a day. He left the office, but returned in a few minutes, poked his head in the doorway, and asked 'Shall I drop this in the eye before meals or after?'—Everybody's Magazine." Also includes text about Kodak Booklets and a creature of habit.