

The Canadian Churchman

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The Word "Redemption"

We are particularly glad to see that attention is being called to the danger of giving words a meaning different from their original idea. A new use of the word "Redemption" is becoming quite common, and we hear of the "redemption of society," and redemption connected with social service. There is scarcely a magazine or paper on Social Reform that does not in some way or other bring in this word. Now if we are to be true to the New Testament, "Redemption" is a spiritual word connected with the Cross, while Social Service means the renovation of conditions of living. The latter is valuable and essential, and is, of course, one of the ways in which our Christian life is to express itself. But there is real danger in using the word "Redemption" in connection with it. It will be in every way better to retain the word in its original connection and keep it in close and sole association with our Lord's redemptive work on the cross. So far from this making the work of Social Reform less important or pressing, it will, on the contrary, make it all the more powerful by giving it the only true and adequate motive power, which comes from the grace of God in Christ.

Sociability in Churches

It is almost incredible that a man and his wife should attend a certain Church for four months, during which time not a single greeting was extended to them on the part of any member of the congregation. They came and went entirely unnoticed. It is to be hoped that the case of such lack of interest is rare, but lest others should have similar experiences it may be well to point out the absolute necessity of brotherliness in connection with our Church life and work. For a man to attend a service of worship week after week and receive no recognition on the part of those who constitute the regular congregation is really intolerable. What is the reason of this lack of sympathy? Is it due to the need of more organization? If so, let some be appointed who will be responsible for a few pews in their immediate vicinity. Systematic watchfulness has often proved exceedingly effective. Or is it a lack of the Spirit of Christ, a feeling on the part of Church-goers that everyone is to mind his own business and then to go away without expecting any social contact with others? This lack of fellowship is sometimes charged definitely against our own Church, and we have heard of young people who have been drawn to other Communion by the warm welcome they have received on entering a place of worship. Let each Church member face this question, and by power and effort see that no strangers are allowed to pass out Sunday after Sunday without some little recognition and assurance of a welcome.

Battleships and Big Business

The connection between battleships and big business is gradually growing clearer. We have heard something of such a connection in Germany, where Krupps has long been a powerful concern; we hear of it in England; Secretary Daniels says it exists in the United States. Can a trust influence a nation's foreign policy or use it for its own interest, or dictate a nation's expenditures for armament? Here are some of the facts. In Germany the profits of the Krupp Company (as stated in their report) have risen from over \$5,000,000 in 1910 to \$10,000,000 in 1913. During the last year they have increased their dividends from 12

to 14 per cent. The political disorders and rumours of last year have brought a wealth of orders for war material from all quarters of Europe. Peace is not profitable to the armour-plate business. In England, as Mr. F. W. Hirst says, the battleship "Queen Elizabeth" "is a splendid example of what the oil interests could effect. It was extremely important, at the time of the oil boom, that the British Admiralty should abandon coal and take up oil; the enormous naval advantage involved in the possession of the best steam coal in the world was lightly thrown away. The enormous cost of oil as compared with coal is a point which, of course, would not weigh with those who spend the public money. If a Dreadnought costs \$1,000,000 a year to maintain, an extra bill for fuel does not matter." The oil interests are satisfied. And in America we find Secretary Daniels speaking of the excessive prices charged by private manufacturers of armour plate, guns and gun forgings, powder, torpedoes and other supplies and munitions. He refers to his efforts to obtain reasonable prices from the armour companies, and asserts that the Government would be at the mercy of three manufacturers in time of war. History does not warrant an assumption, he adds, that the patriotism of these companies will prove superior to their desire for profits. The report comments upon contracts made by the companies to supply foreign navies with armour at prices much below those charged their own Government, and directs particular attention to the fact that they at present supply armour for the Japanese cruiser "Haruna" at \$406.35 a ton while charging \$504 to \$440 a ton for armour for the American battleship "No. 39." It would seem from this as though there is a close connection between battleships and big business.

A Fine Testimony

Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the United States, has given an interesting impression of his contact with D. L. Moody. These are his words:—

"I was in a very plebeian place. I was in a barber's shop, sitting in a chair, when I became aware that a personality had entered the room. A man had come quietly in upon the same errand as myself, and sat in the next chair to me. Every word that he uttered, though it was not in the least didactic, showed a personal and vital interest in the man who was serving him; and before I got through with what was being done to me, I was aware that I had attended an evangelistic service, because Mr. Moody was in the next chair. I purposely lingered in the room after he left, and noted the singular effect his visit had upon the barbers in that shop. They talked in undertones. They did not know his name, but they knew that something had elevated their thought. And I felt that I left that place as I should have left a place of worship."

Could anything be more beautiful as a testimony to the reality and power of Christian character and influence? So true is it that character makes the man and Christ makes the character!

The Theatre

In one of the English papers there has been a discussion on the perennial subject of theatre-going, and among the contributions was the record of a conversation with the late Dr. W. F. Moulton, one of the best known

Hymns from the Book of Common Praise, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., Organist and Director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

(February 1st).

Holy Communion: 241, 242, 260, 261.

Processional: 43, 44, 636, 664.

Offertory: 399, 541, 605, 627.

Children: 457, 713, 714, 726.

General: 33, 523, 531, 780.

The Outlook

Emigration Methods

A great deal of attention has been given to the case of a family in Toronto sent to this country from England by a charitable organization. They crossed as paupers, were pauperized immediately on arrival by the gift of a sum of money, and during the two years and seven months of residence here the man was unemployed for quite twelve months. This is some of the information given by the Rev. J. Russell Maclean, of St. John's Church, who rightly criticizes the emigration policy of Canada in not attending to the quality of the people who come, for owing to laxity unfit persons are allowed to enter and to become dependents on charitable organization. Mr. Maclean goes as far as to say that not more than five per cent. of the people in his parish who call for charity are native-born, while seventy-five per cent. of the British-born who ask aid have been pauperized in the Old Land. It is no wonder that he protests against such people coming to this country to be a burden, and we hope his frank words will be made known in England, and people told the true state of the case. As he says, there are still those in the Old Country who are foolish enough to think that a person who is a failure at home will be an assured success in Canada. The sooner this idea is removed the better. Poverty we shall always have with us, but we ought to get rid of pauperism, and certainly of pauperization.