Remember, Every One in England is Not English ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ By "Bud" Fisher

CATHOLIC RITES AT PROTESTANT SERVICE

Ruthenian Mission Started in Toronto Under Watchful Eye of Presbyterians, and Advanced With Ornaments of Greek Church Altar.

A Ruthenian Mission, conducted somewhat on the lines of the missions supported in the West by the Presbyterians, has been started in Toronto, in the St. Andrew's Institute, on Nelson-street, and, while not under the direct control of the Presbyterians, is, nevertheless, under the watchful eye of the Winnipeg head of Presbyterian missions.

But while missions to foreigners are not unusual here in Toronto, there are some feature about this little place for members of the Greek Church that make it extremely interesting.

This Sunday the communion will be dispensed in this church according to Protestant methods, altho the Presbyterians claim to have no hand in this innovation. The rest of the service will be distinctly that of the Orthodox Church, or Greek Church, as it is better known, and while the Greek Church has been separated for several hundred years from the Roman Church, the liturgy contains many Catholic features that are altogether foreign to a service where will be dispensed the Protestant communion, and in a church to which the Presbyterians have given considerable friendly aid.

Work Among Foreign Element.

All of the great Christian Churches have their missionaries working among the foreign element, striving to turn them into better ways of living, and often the religious teachings are given second place. The Presbyterians and the Anglicans have each a mission among the Jews of the Ward, the Methodists have a flourishing mission for the Italians, and the Baptists have a Russian working among the Slavs. Chinese missions and Sunday schools abound. The Roman Catholics also have churches for the faithful among the French, Italian, Polish, Syrian and Ruthenian citizens of this city.

Blending of Three.

But the strangest mission of all has just been started in the church hall of St. Andrew's Institute, on Nelson-street. This Sunday morning its service will see a blending of the Catholic, Greek, and Protestant religious services. It is a mission for the Ruthenians, or Galicians of the city, and is a branch of the Independent or Reformed Greek Church. This little Sunday meeting place of the Ruthenians is known as the Chapel of the Holy Trinity.

The hall has been wondrously transformed so that it now is adorned with all the ecclesiastical habiliments of the Greek Church service. There is an altar on which are candles, a cross conspicuously placed, while the altar has all the accessories of the Greek Church. Incense is burned, the sanctities bell is rung, and the genuflexions and crossings of the congregation are frequent and reverent.

The Greek Church worship is, in its ritual, similar to the Roman Catholic service, but is more elaborate, gorgeous and symbolical than that of the Church of Rome. They have the worship of the saints and their relics, but statues, crucifixes and all images in relief are forbidden, the cross and the picture only are allowed in the cult. All the ritual of the church of their home land is observed by this congregation in St. Andrew's Institute. There is the erect and castward posture during prayer, and what would seem strange to a Protestant worshipper, the use of organs or other musical instruments is forbidden.

Protestant Communion.

But the most novel feature, and an interesting one, when the Presbyterian Church's interest in the religious welfare of the Ruthenians of the western provinces is remembered, is that the Presbyterians, while not in direct control of this little Nelson-street mission, are giving it considerable friendly assistance. And the unusual incident in the history of the Greek Church in Canada is that this Sunday morning communion will be dispensed according to the methods of the Protestant church.

The head of the Presbyterian Mission Board stated that this mission was not established thru any effort or arrangement of the Presbyterians, and that they are not responsible for its appearance. Their interest in this novel branch of the Greek Church is merely a benevolent one, as was shown in their willingness to rent the Institute Hall to them, and that their aid is given with no idea of proselytizing the members of another faith. The Presbyterians are not interfering in any way with the service, and if it were conducted under Presbyterian auspices, there would certainly be a lot of Protestant methods substituted for the Catholic service there conducted. That the Ruthenians merely get the whole hearted assistance the Presbyterian Church is always willing to extend to those in need was the assertion of the manager of missions.

The Presbyterians work among the Ruthenians of the northward, which stirred up such great sectarian feeling last year, was done only on benevolent and well meant helpful lines, chiefly in an educational and physical way, thru the schools of the Home Mission Board and the hospitals and nursing of the Women's Home Missionary Board. Except when requested the Presbyterians in the west and here in the Galician settlement of Toronto, take no interest in the Ruthenians' spiritual welfare and devote themselves to the present life of these friend-needy foreigners.

The Priest in Charge

However, this little mission sees a strange intermingling of religious influences, with an attendance on Sunday morning of a hundred or so well dressed, intelligent looking, and devout worshippers following their own beliefs and opinions as brought from a foreign country to Canada. The Rev. R. T. Kupczynski officiates at the services, attired in red cape trimmed with gold, over the ordinary cassock, white surplice and red stole. He is an earnest young man, blessed with a fine voice, and tho of course the services are conducted in Slavonian, and are unintelligible to English ears, they greatly interest his listeners, who sing their chants and hymns, unaccompanied by instruments, in a rare and hearty way.

The minister now in charge is leaving shortly for a visit to Saskatchewan and then will journey to his old Austrian throne. While away his place will be taken by the Rev. W. Pyndykowski, of Newark, who will conduct the service every Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

REV. V. T. KUPCZYNSKI,
Minister in charge of Holy Trinity Mission to Ruthenians.

SIX MONTHS' DELAY

Council at Last Passes Recommendation for New Water Mains.

It has taken the city council six months to pass the recommendation for additional water mains to carry water from the pumping station at the foot of John-st., and to relieve the congestion at Front-st. In about two months' time the new electric pumps will be ready and the present pumping capacity will then be increased from 53,000,000 gallons daily to 104,000,000 gallons daily, but the mains are barely able to carry the present load, so the increased pumping capacity will be valueless to the city until additional mains are laid. The council passed the recommendation on Friday, after nearly six months, for it was in the middle of January that City Engineer Rust and Engineer Pellowes of the waterworks recommended the immediate construction of the additional mains.

It would appear impossible for the mains to be laid within two months. Tenders must be advertised for and considered, contracts must be awarded, and all this takes time, when in the hands of a public corporation. Then, if the local foundries have not the patterns for the pipes required—and it would seem improbable that they should have such patterns, for a 36-inch pipe is not in daily demand—then the pipes must be imported, and the city will have to wait for its augmented supply of water until the mains arrive.

Whatever may have been the cause of the delay in passing the recommendation of the engineers for additional water mains, the aldermen will have to bear all the blame if Toronto is faced with another water famine this summer. The pumps are no good without adequate pipes, and it is to be hoped that the laying of the additional mains will be carried out with the least possible delay.

BATH PROBLEM UNSOLVED

Lord's Day Alliance Mark Time Until Lawyers Have Spoken.

Rev. Wm. M. Rochester has not expressed an opinion as to whether cleanliness is sufficiently close to godliness to justify the opening of the public swimmng baths on Sunday. The moral side of the question, it would appear, must wait on the legal side, and the Lord's Day Alliance would not announce their policy until the opinion of the city lawyers had been published.

While the lawyers wait for the preachers, and the preachers wait for the lawyers, the heat continues; and those waiting at the edge of the bath for a Sunday plunge, may be pardoned if metaphorically speaking, they consign lawyers and preachers to the bottom of the bath. The majority of the public would doubtless be content to take its bath first, and listen to the solution of the problem in ethics afterwards. For dust, dirt and heat come to us on Sunday as on other days of the week, and it is then that five minutes in the water will do more good than five hours of wrangling and five lawyers' opinions put together.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS

Sunday Weather Will Be Close—Saturday Beautiful Day.

If the predictions of the observatory man prove correct, the weather to-day will be about the same in temperature as it was on Saturday. Sunday will be fine with moderate winds and local thunderstorms and showers.

Saturday was one of the most enjoyable days as regards comfort that Toronto has experienced for some time. During the greater part of the day a cool southeast wind swept over the city and the weatherman promises that to-day should mark the final routing of the hot spell.

LOST.

LOST—On Saturday, on Bathurst or King car, by working girl, small purse and roll of bills. Reward, 779 Bathurst street. 71

CROWNED BY HIS PEERS

Continued From Page 1.

peeresses, flanking the theatre, made a warm setting for the King and the Queen within the sanctuary.

Only the brush of a master painter can do justice to the spectacle and when that painting is exhibited, it will be seen that the greatest show on earth was the crowning of George V. by his peers.

It may be true that the man who views a mighty pageant will read into it what he wills to see. One can imagine that a priest would see in the coronation picture the holy parade of saintly men, arranged in the symbolic paraphernalia of their offices. This and suggested religious atmosphere would make a fixed impression on his mind and eye. It must be true that no two men see the same thing exactly in the same way. Hence there is a vast margin for differences in description of this historic picture.

Looking back on it all, having seen the picture from the triforium and remembering glimpses of the picture got by leaning out of several vantage places peering down upon the theatre and the choir and the nave, one recalls the humble act of prayer of the King and the Queen, and this will live while memory lasts.

Kitchener.

And of all those who came to do homage to the King and Queen, there stands out in memory, head and shoulders above all in stature and in suggested mightiness, Lord Kitchener, typifying the commoner risen thru merit to a place where the King delights to honor him. Tho not to the purple born, he stood every inch a king, such a one that might have been chosen before or after Edward the Confessor's time, when at odd intervals might was right, and the crown went to the strongest. George V., side by side with Kitchener, indicated the great progress made in the ideas and the ideals of kingship in a thousand years.

It has been said that Premier Asquith was in the abbey as prime minister, a recognition of the office for the first time in the history of England, on such an occasion. It may be true, and it may be interesting, but Premier Asquith was not in the picture. He was lost in the crush. More noticeable and conspicuous was J. Pierpont Morgan, who sat under the south triforium, beside Charles Taft, the president's brother. J. Pierpont wore the regulation black velvet pant dress, knickerbockers, long black coat, cut well away, silk stockings and buckled shoes. He carried a sword. He was some time getting seated as he came in late, about 9.30. But he was present to see everything and was as restless as a fidgetty girl. For a time he followed the service in the book that was placed in every seat and seemed keen to keep on the religious scent. He early gave it up because the archbishop could not be heard and the King's responses were not resortant. Even this man of many millions was but a mere spectator, for the King was crowned by his peers.

Only Commoners.

It seemed odd to the colonial mind that the members of the house of commons were put away, as it were, on either side of the theatre, and in many cases in places that gave no view of the real crowning within the sanctuary. But then the coronation day was not a commoner's day. The King is crowned by his peers.

On the floor of the abbey where the choir joins the theatre, facing north sat Sir Wilfrid Laurier, General Botha, Edward Fisher, P.C., Sir Edward Morris, and Sir Joseph Ward, the premiers from the dominions across the seas. Sir Wilfrid wore a magnificent privy councillor's dress, over which he had thrown a gold and blue cloak, raiment that suggested the Spanish bullfighter. The other premiers were in gold and black, a strange setting, that suggested uneasiness. They were all spectators. It is the peers that crown the King.

Most of the colonials in the abbey were seated in the nave west of the choir. They all had an excellent view of the royal procession as it came into the abbey and went out, but as for the coronation proper, they might as well have been in Timbuctoo—they could see nothing and only knew what was going on by the startling singing of the surpliced choristers, an accentuated position of the scene. Among these was Kipling, the little man; the Napoleon of literature, who kept everyone about him in animated conversation; for it is his good fortune to be tireless and restless. He is not yet a peer, so he was only a spectator of the crowning. To those who know him intimately, he is a peer, who needs no crowning.

A Brave Show.

And when the real crowning took place it was well worth a trip several thousand miles to see. The peers made a brave show. They were real flesh and blood men, with minds as replete with information as those of the commoners, and they came from a stock long trained to dealing with the big things that count in life.

You can't see a man like the Earl of Rosebery face to face and hand to hand without marking him as the perfection of mankind, physically and mentally. Lord Curzon also measures up to one's ideal of the mighty man of affairs. One needs only to say "Bobs" and "Kitchener" to raise a cheer in everyone's mind. These are the peers. They crowned the King. In a sense, having in mind their history, the members of the house of lords are the real democrats of the nation: as George Tait Blackstock, K. C., expressed it: "True democracy is in the house of lords if the members will yet rise to the occasion as they have in the past."

Hence it may be said that King George V. is a truly democratic king.

Colonies Mere Onlookers.

As a colonial, one felt that the crowning was more of an English event than an imperial function. English peers, democratic or not, did the crowning and the colonials were mere lookers-on. The colonials standards were carried by ex-governors-general, but that did not signify. Why not bring the premiers of the overseas commons into the picture? And to make the ceremony truly English, colonial and imperial, colonial peers must be in the front seats and taking prominent part.

John Hamar.

Y.M.C.A. CORNERSTONE LAID BY S. J. MOORE

Many Prominent Men Present at Ceremony—"Y.M.C.A. Next to Churches," Says C.D. Massey.

Before a large crowd of members and friends of the West End Y.M.C.A., the corner-stone of the new building of the association at College-street and Dovercourt-road, was laid on Saturday afternoon. Many prominent men were present, S. J. Moore, honorary president, officiating with the trowel. Thomas Findlay, president of the West End, was in charge of the ceremony, and C. D. Massey, who gave the site, Acting Mayor Spence, E. R. Wood and G. A. Warburton all gave addresses. W. H. Scott, vice-president, read an interesting history of the association.

The new site is exceptionally well located, being much nearer the centre of the west end of the city than the present location at Queen and Dovercourt. The building, which is costing $150,000, will be one of the finest in Canada, as it will have separate departments for men and boys and dormitories for young men on the third floor. The swimming pool will also be large and deep at the south end for diving purposes. It will be in the basement, but with only a skylight overhead, so that a desirable coat of tan may be acquired without going to the beaches.

The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. W. Ross. Mr. Findlay in his opening remarks declared the erection of the new building was a thing of very great moment for the west end of the city. "One of the reasons why many Y.M.C.A.'s have not done as much as they might," he said, "is that they have not been equipped for work among boys. This building is, like all others being built now, fully equipped for that purpose."

He also spoke of the character-developing power of the Y.M.C.A., especially in preparing young men for their work in life.

Mr. Scott thought the most interesting thing in the history of the West End was the lives of the many men and boys who had given so much toward the erection of the Queen-street building 21 years ago. At the time that building was put up, he said, the association labored under many more financial difficulties than at present. It was interesting to note that four of the present directors were on the board at the beginning of the institution in 1882.

Mr. S. J. Moore told how he had laid the stone of the Queen-street building years ago, and declared he thought he had a distinct honor in laying two Y. M. C. A. corner-stones in one city. He spoke highly of the generosity of the citizens of Toronto in providing for the building and equipment. He congratulated the secretary and the members on what the ceremony indicated, and declared he hoped to continue personally in the work.

"I think you have used great wisdom in choosing your site in this marvelous growing section of the city," said Acting Mayor Spence.

"The municipal government of the city wants to do what it ought to do in supporting this great movement," he continued, "and I am glad the mayor is away to allow me to tell you it. And I believe it won't be long until this building will exceed your expectations, as did the other, and then Mr. Moore will have to lay another corner-stone."

"The past 18 months have been an epoch-making period in the history of the Y.M.C.A. in Toronto," declared Mr. E. R. Wood, "and for many years before this time we felt badly the need of greater facilities for the work."

He thought the greatest thing which had been accomplished in the campaign a year ago was the co-operation of so many wealthy people in the city.

C. D. Massey thought one very good point in the new building was the easy access to the street cars. He declared the letters Y. M. C. A. were household words, and that the organization was next to the churches in its work for good. "Everywhere in the world," he said, "the Y.M.C.A. is the greatest power for developing Christian manhood. I'd rather be the founder of this institution than Lord Nelson."

Mr. Warburton thought it was significant that the Y.M.C.A. was so close to the church. "I'm glad the time has passed," he said, "when people thought that it led boys and men from the church."

Mr. Findlay expressed regret at the absence of John Penman of Paris, who is in charge of provincial Y. M. C. A. work, and W. A. Kemp, chairman of the building committee. The singing of the national anthem concluded the service.

FLESH TORN BY WHEEL

Two-Year-Old Child Run Over by Express Van.

A serious acident occurred in Nelson-st., about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. An expressman driving down the street knocked down and ran over Abe Goldstein, 1 year and 8 months of age, who resides with his parents at 73 Nelson-st. The wheel of the van passed over the child's body close up to the neck, and it is miraculous that he was not killed.

The youngster was carried into his parent's home, and medical assistance secured. It was found that the flesh had been torn away from the left shoulder, and the child's arm was badly hurt, but there were no injuries likely to prove fatal.

DEATHS.

CLUFF—On Saturday morning, July 8th, 1911, at her late residence, 127 Lisgar street, Sara, widow of the late James Cluff, aged 70 years.
Funeral from the above address on Monday morning, at 10.30, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Funeral private.

FOYSTON—On Friday, July 7, 1911, Martha E. Hunter, beloved wife of Arthur Foyston.
Funeral from 108 Palmerston avenue, on Monday, July 10, at 2.30 p.m. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

KEMISH—At 326 Sunnyside avenue, Toronto, on Friday, July 7th, 1911, Dorothy Eva, dearly beloved infant daughter of Albert and Jane Frances Kemish, aged four months.
Funeral Monday, July 10th, at 2 p.m.

SAWDEN—At his late residence, 1385 Queen-street East, Thomas Sawden, in his 72nd year.
Funeral to Norway Cemetery Monday, July 10th, at 3.30 p.m.

GERMANY THE GAINER BY THE DECLARATION

North Sea Cannot Be Blockaded In Event of War With England—Anglophobes Consequently Are Overjoyed.

(By Julius Gabe).

BERLIN, July 8.—Simultaneously with the submission of the Declaration of London to the house of commons, the Bismarckian and Anglophobe Hamburger Nachrichten devotes a lengthy leading article to a discussion of the incomparably more favorable position which Germany will occupy in war time compared with England, in reference to the importation of food.

"England, The Hamburger Nachrichten continues, "fought her last really important naval war a century ago. Since then, from the naval standpoint, she has grown vastly more vulnerable. The reason why does not require to be proved, but the fact exists and must be borne in mind in order to understand the nervousness of the entire English population.

"The much more limited vulnerability of the German Empire becomes clearer to sagacious Englishmen every year. They know that owing to the increase in German agricultural productivity, a British war against us becomes constantly more hopeless, and that is a point of most vital importance.

"If in this respect we are more fortunate than England, on the other hand we are geographically not so well favored. The formation of the North Sea naturally favors a blockade of German sea traffic by the closing up of the arm of the sea between Scotland and Norway. This is what the English call "sealing the North Sea."

Dangerous Sacrifice.

"By the Declaration of London, such a blockade may not be carried out, as by article 1 it is provided that: A blockade must not extend beyond the ports and coasts belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

"Article 18 of the declaration further says: The blockade forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts.

"In the agitation carried on in England against the declaration great stress has been laid on these points. In Germany we have received these provisions with exceptional pleasure. Of course, even assuming that in the case of war Great Britain would indeed and fact carry out and follow every provision of the Declaration of London (and this is not to be taken for granted), the position of sea traffic in the North Sea, even for neutrals, would not be one of comfort, having regard to the presence of battleships, torpedo-boats, and submarines, and no doubt many mistakes would be made.

"Having regard to everything in the case of a sea war and supposing the enemy to carry out a great fight for the mastery of the sea, the provisions of the declaration of London for the traffic of neutral ships caarrying food products to neutral and neighboring harbors, would only be of minor importance to us. Germany would always be compelled to rely on its own food production. In a great European war, in which our continental neighbors were entangled, whether as friends or enemies, any help in the nature of over-sea traffic in food commodities could not be relied upon."

Rejoicing in Germany.

Unconcealed satisfaction is also expressed by the semi-official Cologne Gazette, in a London telegram that the British Government has decided to push the declaration of London thru the house of commons at the earliest feasible moment. The Gazette, which is so often the mouthpiece of the German Government, bids its countrymen not to be disheartened by the fact that The Daily Mail and other opponents of ratification have renewed the attack against "sea law made in Germany."

"Now that the imperial conference has voted in favor of ratification," says The Gazette, "the main obstacle has been removed. The Daily Mail is warming up the old cast-off arguments, contentions and catchwords, but the artificial movement so skilfully organized against the declaration reached its zenits a long time ago, and is now distinctly on the down grade. The approval of the imperial conference seems to remove all doubt that the ratification will be carried with the aid of the great majority the government commands."

Count von Reventlow, Germany's most distinguished naval publicist, has issued a 64-page pamphlet entitled "Great Britain, Germany and the Declaration of London."

The count's final conclusion is that the declaration may be ratified (by Germany) without any special misgivings. He denies that it is a sea law made in Germany, but brings his symposium to a close with the assurance that it is by no means a sea law against Germany.

WARM WELCOME WAITS RETURN OF LAURIER.

Progress Up St. Lawrence River Will Be Accompanied by Bursting of Fireworks.

QUEBEC, July 8.—A public reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who arrives to-morrow from the imperial conference and the coronation, will take place on Monday evening on the Dufferin Terrace. An address will be read by Mayor Drouin in the name of the people of Quebec, and one by Arthur Lachance, M.P., for the Liberals of the district. Two military bands will play and there will be illumination and displays of fireworks.

The premier will reach Montreal about 8 o'clock Monday night. He will be met down the river by a flotilla of tugs and pleasure craft and illuminations and fireworks on both shores of the river will mark the progress of the premier's vessel. The harbor will be illuminated. A triumphal arch will be erected at the point of debarcation, and the vessels in port will be decorated. The city council will attend in a body, and Ald. Gauvin, acting-mayor, will read the city's address of welcome.

Immediately after the reply Sir Wilfrid, the civic authorities and other dignitaries in carriages will leave the wharf by Commissioners-street to Jacques Cartier-square, and thence to the platform on the edge of the Champ de Mars. The ascent of Jacques Cartier-square will take place under a dome of light, formed by a series of inscriptions sixty feet long and four feet high, covering the entire width of the street. On each side of these square hanging decorations will be displayed. The Champ de Mars will be similarly illuminated, the chief feature being a gigantic portrait of the premier outlined in fire, with the inscription: "Je me souviens."

On the Champ de Mars platform Mr. Leon Garneau will read the united address of the Liberal clubs of Montreal and district. Sir Wilfrid's route to the Place Viger Hotel, where he will stay, will also be illuminated with thousands of Chinese lanterns and many electric inscriptions.