

mindful, the fact that we have, as Scripture tells us, the poor always with us. And the best way to help those who need help now, and more help later on, is to think ahead for them. It is so hard for some people to find employment for the winter months. It is better far to search out employment, or if it can be done, provide it for those who need it—employment that will keep them from idleness, and it may be, want later on—than to leave them to their own ineffective resources, and the charity that winter will make necessary.

The Philippines.

Our southern neighbours are finding out the difficulties and disappointments of ruling subject peoples in the Philippines. The Filipinos are the people most advanced in civilization and desire independence. But the United States know that they are utterly unprepared to stand alone and are therefore hated as tyrants by this native race. In other islands of this large group there are other tribes and peoples which are also advancing in wealth and learning, and the thing these nations most ardently desire is freedom from any ascendancy of the Filipino. Thus it will be many a long year before the American tutelage can cease, and the Islands be left to their own devices. As yet, even the Filipinos do not realize that they would very soon be in the state that Britain was in when the Romans withdrew their legions.

The Human Will.

More than once have we sought to urge upon our readers and at the same time to apply the advice to ourselves, the extreme need of bringing the human will into captivity to the Divine will. To our mind this is a matter of the first importance as regards our spiritual condition here, and our preparation here for "the life that is to come." We recently have had a striking illustration of the awful risk a man may run, and does run, when he only makes a partial surrender of his will to God. How like a seemingly harmless volcano is such a life. The fire hidden, and only partially controlled, goes on gathering force with time, until on some fateful day its power bursts forth with malign and destructive effect. "Father, not my will but Thine be done," is not only the watchword for life but as well the countersign for eternity. He who walks in the light of the first will find the last avail him when he approaches the haven "where he would be."

Cardinal Facts.

A correspondent asks us to print the three following selections, and they are assuredly very striking: 1. John 5, 46-47—"Had ye believed Moses" (said Christ), "ye would have believed me for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not his writings how shall ye believe my words." 2. Luke 24: 27—"Beginning at Moses and all the prophets, he (Christ) expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself." 3. Art. 7—"The Old Testament is not contrary to the New, for both in the Old and New Testaments everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ." If these statements are true—if Moses did write of Christ, if the Scriptures from Moses onwards are full of Christ, if salvation through Christ is clearly set forth in the Old Testament—then these truths should govern all our thinking and writing, concerning the Old Testament, and they serve as a wholesome corrective of many rash conjectures and much reckless criticism, which is published widely every day concerning the Old Testament. Bishop Ellicott in his little book called, "Christus Comprobator," has urged the Saviour's words as a decisive answer to the destructive criticism of his day.

THE GENERAL SYNOD.

The General Synod, which closed last month in London, Ont., transacted its business in a thoroughly workmanlike way, and leaves behind a creditable record of a minimum of talk with a maximum of work. We would, in the first place, tender our hearty congratulations to Canon Powell for the honour conferred on him, the highest in the gift of the Synod. Canon Powell possesses, as all who enjoy his personal acquaintance will readily acknowledge, exceptional qualifications for the office, which we believe is almost invariably the stepping-stone to still higher preferment. The passing of a Canon on the appointment of Missionary Bishops is a striking evidence of the advance of the Canadian Church in the work of missions. The question of the method of electing the Bishop was wisely settled by a judicious compromise. As was expected, the amendment to the constitution providing for joint sessions of the two houses passed by a considerable, but not an adequate majority. It is not likely, however, to come in force as the Bishops themselves have the last word. The tremendous growth in the missionary activities of the Church received a further illustration, when the Rev. Dr. Gould, the recently appointed successor of Canon Tucker, presented his voluminous report of last year's work, which received the well-merited thanks of the Synod. The assistance still rendered to the Canadian Church by the great English societies, was, we were pleased to note, duly recognized. The visit of the Presbyterian delegation was a pleasing incident, and the desire expressed by one of the speakers for a closer union evoked significant applause. We are glad that the Synod decided to hear the Rev. W. G. Hanna, Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, on the work of that excellent organization, and we hope his admirable address will bear fruit. The whole-hearted support accorded by the Synod to the new Sunday School paper, "Our Empire," will have an excellent effect. At last we are in sight of possessing a really useful and readable Sunday School paper. Nothing tends to help forward Sunday School work like the weekly paper. Its attractiveness is far superior to that of the best library. The formation of a new ecclesiastical province, coterminous with British Columbia, is a little puzzling, as the tendency of late has been to discard provinces as having become obsolete in our ecclesiastical system. Provincial Synods are now apparently extinct institutions, and a province without a Synod can hardly be taken seriously. The discussion on qualifications for candidates for Holy Orders, no doubt, will have a good effect, as the Church, we fear, has somewhat fallen behind of late years in this respect. There was also a useful discussion of the question of Church Reunion. These discussions, while productive of no immediate results, are valuable, because they keep the question open, and gradually bring about the conditions that will make it possible. The Synod made a beginning, which may eventually result in something tangible, in the matter of reciprocity in diocesan funds. The proposal to found general funds, independent of diocesan, which has often been advocated in these columns, was well received. The Synod wrestled with the thorny question of the Ne Temere decree, and decided to memorialize the Dominion Government on the subject. An attempt is to be made to find a suitable name for the Church which, we fear, will tax the ingenuity of the members of the committee. The most important step taken by the Synod, outweighing, in our opinion, the importance of all the work of all the six Synods that have been held since 1893, was the decision to appoint a joint committee to revise the Book of Common Prayer, to report at the next session of the Synod in Vancouver in 1914. As our correspondent, "Spectator," says, "the die is now

cast." We are now definitely committed to a course of action, which will directly lead to the final nationalization of our Church.

THE VERDICT.

We have not the slightest intention of entering into the merits or demerits of the great question which has recently been pronounced upon by the nation. Like every other question under the sun, about which men honestly differ, it had its two sides. The late contest, though beyond all comparison, the most intense and exciting in our history, was, on the whole, remarkable for the absence of personalities, and the high plane generally reached by the leaders on both sides. The patriotism and good faith of opponents was, as a rule, mutually conceded. This is an immense improvement on by-gone contests, and undoubtedly it will continue. We are beginning to learn to carry on our political warfare like gentlemen. While we do not attempt to disguise our approval of the late popular verdict we have, as already stated, no intention whatever of discussing Reciprocity. What we purpose considering are some of the national factors and influences at present in operation, made visible by the late general election. Most undoubtedly the supreme question at issue was that of our national autonomy. Rightly or wrongly (we leave this an open question), the great majority of Canadians regarded the proposed "pact" as a step towards commercial and final political union with the United States. The general uprising against Reciprocity was, no doubt, partly economic, but only partly. The great majority of its opponents were (mistakenly or otherwise, we will not say), actuated by patriotic, or, if you like it, sentimental motives. They saw in Reciprocity a two-fold menace to Canadian autonomy and Imperial integrity, and so two factors in our public life were suddenly set going with tremendous force, namely, our traditional and proverbial loyalty to the British Crown, and our new-born national self-consciousness; in other words, our Imperial and Canadian patriotism, the inspiration of a glorious past and of a still more glorious future. Of the two forces, both potent, the latter, we are inclined to think, was the stronger. Loyalty to the British Crown certainly actively operated in bringing about the recent upheaval, but the supreme factor was Canadian patriotism, the determination on the part, especially of our younger men, to develop our country on national lines as an autonomous, self-governing nation, within the Empire. This newer patriotism is to-day the dominating force in our public life, and the late election afforded an overwhelming and spectacular demonstration of its strength. The opportunity came, and the nation rose to it. September 21st will mark an epoch in her history in more senses than one. It will mark her unswerving fidelity to her traditions. Canada is the creation of the United Empire Loyalists, and she has decided to walk in the old paths laid down from the first. Again it will mark the first definite and united expression of her faith in herself, and of her determination to work out her own national salvation. The late contest was emphatically a young man's election. Young Canada spoke for the first time from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in accents unmistakable. The economic aspect of Reciprocity may have had its weight here and there, but no one who kept his eyes and ears open but must have been impressed with the fact that in the great majority of cases, the objections to it were based on patriotic grounds. It was this that stampeded the tens of thousands of Liberal voters, not the question of higher or lower prices. It was this that fanned into a white heat the patriotic enthusiasm alike of our farmers, labourers, mechanics, professional men, merchants, and last

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