

MARIE CORELLI GIVES HER VIEWS ON SPIRITUALISM

Takes the Opposite Side of the Question to Sir Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge.

SAYS ALL MEDIUMS RANK IMPOSTERS

And Afraid to Call Upon the Name of Christ—"Cult" of Today Foretold by Apostles.

(Editor's note: Marie Corelli, noted English authoress, has entered the arena of popular debate on the subject of Spiritualism, creating intense public interest by a vigorous denial of the affirmative held asserted by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sir Oliver Lodge and other leading Spiritualists. The Standard has secured this article from Marie Corelli, setting forth her very positive views on the subject which she has kept hidden in a nutshell for more than a year.)

SPIRITUALISM

By Marie Corelli.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic Newspaper Service, Inc.) London, April 14.—In a previous article on the subject of the brain disease of "Spiritualism" which continues increasingly to infect nervous and weak-willed persons, I mentioned the fact that all so-called "spiritualists" receive a curious objection to quote or consider the teaching of the greatest Spiritualist Master ever born into this world—the founder of Christianity Himself. No "medium" ever calls upon His Name; no "medium" dare do so.

In a certain sense this condition of things was foretold by the Apostles, as we find in St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy: "Now the Spirit speaketh expressly that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." There needs no emphasis on this prophecy, which is being fulfilled with singular exactitude at the present day.

That what perplexes and distresses all those who are sincere Christians is the seeming lethargy and indifference of the Church to the blasphemous and wickedness of this pernicious "cult" which is spreading among men and women alike, working them into a state of hallucination that must inevitably deepen into incurable insanity.

"Cult" is a favorite word with a certain section of people for whom the plain, simple and harmonious laws of living have become, as they assert, "monotonous." Could it not be suggested that the very name might be worth following? And is it not the paramount duty of the Church to assist that it should be so followed? I speak of the Church, the Christian, the "reformed" Church now so sorely in need of "reforming" itself. The Catholic Church has no need to reassert what is an integral part of its doctrine, namely, the forbidding of all superstitious practices, such as consulting spirit mediums and fortune tellers, and trusting to charms, omens, dreams, and such like fooleries.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle must have known this by heart in his "Catholicism," but apparently he has chosen to ignore the faith of his boyhood to plunge into a mire of disbelievers, where the rescuing Cross is never uplifted, but only the false glamour of a will of the wisp dancing round him, leading him deeper and ever deeper into the mire. The deplorable part of the whole "crisis" is the open blasphemy perpetrated against holy things—blasphemy which, lacking all strong proof to the contrary, would seem to be permitted, and even encouraged, by the very ministers of religion who should be the first to denounce and condemn it.

The noble protest made by Father Bernard Vaughan against the vile monstrosity called "Eminent's Church" is almost the only powerful utterance against the prevalent evil which has yet been published in the Press; and in regard to this very thing, it speaks but little for a profession that in this country it is laws and ceremonial, the exhibition of such a grotesque insult to the Divine Name of the Faith, for which millions have lived and died. Blasphemy, according to legal formula, is punishable by a fine and imprisonment not exceeding three years; yet blasphemy is abound and goes unpunished.

And, in the face of all this wickedness and open scorn of the nation's holiness, one is bound to ask, "What is the Church of England doing to check the evil?" Surely very little, if anything. Turning to the rubric for the consecration of bishops, one finds this question, which is put to every candidate: "Are you ready, with all faithful diligence, to hinder and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word, and both privately and openly to call upon and encourage others to use same?"

And the candidate for the bishopric solemnly promises to do so. How is the promise kept? Says St. Paul: "A bishop must be blameless, as the steward of God. . . . For there are many unruly and vain talkers and deceivers, whose mouths must be stopped, who subvert whole houses, teaching things which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake." Do the bishops stop the mouths of the "vain talkers and deceivers" who teach things which they ought not, for filthy lucre's sake? bearing in mind that as a general rule "mediums" require money for their supposed communications with the dead? Is not this a sufficiently awful blasphemy? To be paid for summoning a "spirit" No sane person would tolerate the idea for a moment. Yet in a daily newspaper of non-sensational reports, which gives prominence to an article entitled "Spiritualism in the Home," we read that "the public would have a shock today if it were made aware of some of the famous people who are in the habit of consulting mediums." (Daily Fortnightly) are prosecuted and punished for selling little fictions to silly maids and men who cross their hands with silver, but these poor souls are innocent compared with the tricky "mediums" who live by

SCHOOL FOR DEAF HAD A GOOD YEAR

Largest Enrollment in History of the Institution—More Money Needed to Carry on Work.

The annual report of the School for the Deaf, Halifax, has just been issued. The report is an interesting document and presents briefly the work of the institution during the year 1919. Owing to the extension of the teaching staff, the enrollment reports a large gain, but it is hoped to make this up in the coming year.

The principal of the school, George Bateman, in his report says the enrollment was the largest in the history of the school, one hundred and thirty pupils being in attendance. Of these sixty two were boys and forty-four girls. By provinces the numbers were: Nova Scotia, 64; New Brunswick, 29; Newfoundland, 10; Prince Edward Island, 4; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 1. The children were all making good progress and the teaching staff, numbering nine, very earnest in the discharge of their duties.

The report of the treasurer was as follows: The School for the Deaf, in account with the treasurer:

Table with financial data for the School for the Deaf, including items like Balance, Feb. 1, 1919, House expenses, Salaries, Repairs, Fuel, Light, Water, Insurance, Postage, etc.

1920. Cr. To balance due bank, \$28,476.64. Audited, T. L. E. PIERCE, C.A., Auditor.

HOW FRANCE CARES FOR HER DISABLED

Has Million and a Half Soldiers for Whom She Must Provide.

If America is having difficulty, as well-based reports seem to indicate, in taking care of the relatively small number of American disabled in the war, France faces a problem that is staggering. The population of the republic was approaching 40,000,000 before the war. It is now, as far as can be calculated, 39,000,000. In round numbers, 1,500,000 able-bodied French soldiers died in the war and an equal number survive disabled. This is said to be responsible, in part, at least, for the great wave of lethargy which has been noted by many observers throughout the length and breadth of France. Their pensions made it possible for them to drift along without learning new trades, and there is a tendency among them, as among all sick and wounded men, to lose hope in the possibility of restoring themselves to usefulness. The French Government agency upon which the training and physical rehabilitation of these disabled men depend is known as the National Office for the Maimed and Disabled of the War. An official summary of the activity of this organization was given in a recent speech by the head of the Board of Management, as reported by the New York Evening Post. This general statement runs as follows:

The greatest encouragement has been given to professional re-education. The law has made this a right of the maimed soldier. For the nation it constitutes a higher social duty. We must restore to economic activity all these men who only ask to give their efforts so far as they may be able. We have supported or subsidized in the largest way all schools and all institutions of re-education which have been founded in France and Algeria. The improved efforts of private initiative at so many points of our territory during the war have thus been kept up and developed when the cessation of hostilities might have made their progress less evident to some. And re-education has been established among employers.

The law of March 31, 1919, gave us the mission to grant allowances to the maimed and disabled of the war while they serve their apprenticeship to a new trade. This service has been organized in all the departments of France, and too many of the maimed and disabled are still unaware of their rights in the matter. Aid and bureau for duty have been granted, as well as important subsidies to various associations of workers which occupy themselves with the maimed, invalided and widows of the war.

We have established a service of loans on behalf of the national office grants to the maimed, invalided or widows pensions from the war, re-education or readapted, money loans and more severely punished. In the first book I ever wrote, "A Romance of Two Worlds," I expressed the opinion, which I consistently uphold today, "The social and economic wonders of modern self-styled 'spiritualists' are always contemptibly trivial in character and vulgar when not absolutely ridiculous. Ask chess spiritualists to feed a multitude of 5,000 persons on seven loaves and a few fishes, to send the stranded workers of the sea, to stay by their "occult" power the ravages of a plague, or to raise the dead, and they can do nothing. Moreover, they are not even taking money for their conjuring is sufficient to condemn them." The revered gentleman who depopulated both heaven and hell in his "auto-matic" serial, written on the seduction of his vestry, is loudly advertised as refunding money for his "spirit" communications, of which the veracity may be estimated by his "important" contribution dealing with the crucifixion and wedding of the stars, over and by whom they are controlled and how their light comes so on. This is, indeed, "hullabaloo," as our American cousins would say. Perhaps the "important" trinomies will step into the "spiritual" arena at this juncture, as the "bishops" will not.

There are hopeful signs of rescue emanating from the medical profession, and one distinguished physician has boldly voiced the opinion of most of his learned fellow-workers in calling the whole cross "drivelling" madness. He quotes Professor Huxley's entire of "The Law of Psychic Phenomena," and alludes to "persons who have been made insane by constantly hearing the voices of the spirit voices"; and in this regard it is interesting to read in Lord Tennyson's life of his father, our last great Laureate, the following: "After my uncle Charles's death my father was very unwell, suffering from a liver attack, and hearing perpetual ghostly voices. Sir Andrew Clark ordered him either to America or to Venice. We applied for herbs in the next issue to Canada, but found that all the best had been taken, so we determined to go to Venice and the journey did in effect restore his health and silence the ghosts. Here is good ground for medical men to work upon, and beginning might be made with the reverend gentleman who professes to deal with 'the creation and working of the stars.' Our cross-Channel neighbors write in their Press 'Le Peccateur' of England, and point to the Press as an encouragement and advertise insensitively among the general public. And once again it may be noted—'What are the bishops doing?' Nothing apparently. Yet stay!—I beg a thousand pardons—I see that the Bishop of London has just pronounced a veto (not against 'spiritualism,' no!) against the Gold Buxton parade!



THE PRIMARY CAUSE of most sickness is neglect of the liver. Constipation follows. The poisonous matter which should pass out of the body spreads through the system. That is the cause of sick headache, sour stomach and indigestion. The liver cures for LIVER HAS to be the cure for LIVER PILLS. Hawker's Little Liver Pills.

MR. M. ROONEY, a well-known Halifax merchant, writes: "I am using Hawker's Little Liver Pills, and can recommend them as a sure cure for biliousness." Sold by all Druggists and General stores as per BARRIERS HERE AND STAMPAH TOWN. THE GREAT INVIGORATOR. BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM. HAWKER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS IS A SAFE AND SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS AND COLIC. THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Limited, ST. JOHN, N. B.

"OVERALL" CAMPAIGN IS SPREADING FAST

Attempt to Bring Down Cost of Clothing Called "Fool Joke" by Clothiers.

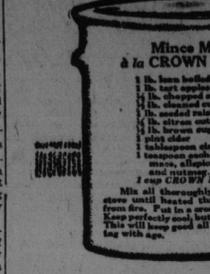
Tampa, Fla., April 18.—Whether the wearing of overalls and calico instead of blue serge, native Palm beaches, homespun, velvets and other expensive clothing will bring down the high cost of dressing is an experiment first started here and now spreading throughout the United States and characterized as "the Tampa idea." Many women, judges, bankers, doctors, lawyers, business men and others from Maine to California joined "overall club" and appeared in public in blue and khaki denim as a protest against the high cost of clothing. Many women joined the club just as they were wearing gingham and calico gowns. The new style movement, its originators say, is dictated in the spirit of public duty and necessity and does not indicate any lessening of desire on the part of either men or women to go in stylish apparel. They think, however, that it is worth while to try to popularize overalls for men and calicoes and gingham for women and it is no secret that the feminine experimenters are still looking for ways to popularize overalls for men and calicoes and gingham for women and it is no secret that the feminine experimenters are still looking for ways to popularize overalls for men and calicoes and gingham for women.

It came about that Harford Jones, secretary of an insurance company, started the Overall Club of Tampa. Each member is pledged to wear overalls as a regular thing until clothing prices tumbled. Hundreds have joined and many are making good. Others say they are keeping the pledge just as faithfully by taking advantage of the clause which allows them to wear old clothes in lieu of overalls—just so they don't buy any new stuff.

When the men organized, the women took up the battle, the New Thought and Unity Club, headed by Mrs. Clara Lawton Metcalf, pledging its membership to calico dresses. All this had its first public demonstration on Easter Sunday. The law of March 31, 1919, gave us the mission to grant allowances to the maimed and disabled of the war while they serve their apprenticeship to a new trade. This service has been organized in all the departments of France, and too many of the maimed and disabled are still unaware of their rights in the matter. Aid and bureau for duty have been granted, as well as important subsidies to various associations of workers which occupy themselves with the maimed, invalided and widows of the war.

This overall business is only a fool joke," said one of the leading clothiers, and later announced that their sales had not fallen off a bit. They are not the only ones who smile knowingly at the movement and predict that just as the foregoing of the maimed, invalided and widows of war whom they have effectively placed, provided it has been in satisfactory condition.

Just as long as folks who work for wages demand \$16 silk shirts, \$3 silk neckties and \$3.50 silk socks, they will get them. And while they're buying that sort of stuff they may lay their heaviest bet on their also buying the best suits of clothes the market affords. The overall club, however, insists that the war has only begun and that they'll stick it out and are gaining recruits in bunches. The movement is being taken up all over the state. Clubs have been organized at Jacksonville, Lakeland, Ocala and other places. If someone would come along with a cartload of sabots the folks might buy and take revenge on the boot-astom.



I've just introduced the family to a new dinner delight! The effect of its appearance and aroma upon the tired palate is magical. The verdict is unanimous that the Minco Meat & a Crown Brand is a French chef's oblivion compared with the kind mother makes right now—

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THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED MONTREAL

Excess Profits Tax is Increased to Sixty Per Cent.—Revenue of Country Growing.

INCREASED DUTY ON LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Matter of Tax on War Wealth Left for Commons to Deal With Later.

London, April 18.—(By the Associated Press)—The feature of the budget statement delivered in the House of Commons today by J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the revision of the country's income tax, referring to the gigantic surpluses that had been secured through the war, describes the nation's position as "one of example and unequalled strength." He made no proposal, such as had been forecasted, to institute a sinking fund to redeem the national debt within fifty years, but announced that there would be no more borrowing to finance revenue and expenditure, and estimated that the new tax proposals would enable the redemption of £224,000,000 of the debt this year, and £300,000,000 next year.

The new taxation scheme included increases in postal and telegraph rates, the raising of the duty on spirits from 23 shillings 6 pence to 70 shillings per gallon, the beer duty from 70 shillings to 100 shillings per barrel; doubling of the wine duties, with the addition of a special ad valorem duty of 60 per cent on sparkling wines; a 50 per cent ad valorem tax on imported cigars; a number of additional stamp duties on commercial and stock exchange transactions, and a new tax of a shilling in the pound on limited liability profits. The income tax was not changed, except for an additional super tax of six pence in the pound on incomes exceeding thirty thousand pounds per year.

Two questions were left over for special bills, namely, taxation or levy on wealth, which the Chancellor said the Commons would decide when the commission studying the question of the high cost of living had reported, and the income tax in accordance with recommendations of the royal commission under which the exemption list for married couples will be extended for an untried persons £100. The recent taxes on motor cars and petrol are to continue in force until the end of the year, when they will be superseded by new taxes. Dealing with excess profits, the Chancellor said the yield had greatly exceeded any forecast, and he had decided to make and had foreseen, the present situation, no such reduction by one per cent would have been made last year.

Debate on the budget was postponed until tomorrow. The few members who criticized it during the preliminary discussions based their complaints chiefly on the ground that the new proposals would still further aggravate the high cost of living. They also criticized the absence of a plan to liquidate the country's huge floating debt. Mr. Chamberlain had only proposed £50,000,000 out of a total of £234,000,000 this year should be devoted to this purpose. It was suggested that of the £200,000,000 available next year, half of it should be devoted to reducing the floating debt.

BROMPTON PULP CO.

Montreal, April 20.—At the meeting of directors of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company it was announced that the construction of the new 18,000 ton paper mill at East Angus would be proceeded with immediately, and the hope is expressed that the mill will be in operation before the end of this year. With regard to the reorganization of the company, rumors of which have been heard on the street recently, no information was given as to whether or not this subject came up for discussion. It is understood, however, that the plan to double the capitalization of the company is still under consideration and that the new future may see some developments in this respect.

LIVER TROUBLE AND HEARTBURN

All liver diseases of whatever character are diseases of the highest importance and demand close attention. The liver is the largest and one of the most important organs of the body. Its duty is to prepare and secrete bile, and serve as one of the filters of the body, cleaning it of all impurities and poisons. Therefore when the liver gets out of order it is the starting of trouble in nearly every part of the body. Keep the liver active by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and you will have no heartburn, constipation, biliousness, sick or bilious headaches, dull, yellow eyes, brown blotches, salt-water complexion, coated tongue, flatulence, catarrh of the stomach, or the painful protruding internal or bleeding piles.

Mrs. John Kadey, Chipman, N. B., writes:—I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for some time and can recommend them to any one suffering from heartburn and liver trouble. I tried other remedies, but they only relieved me for a short time. I always recommend Laxa-Liver Pills to all sufferers, as I think they are a valuable remedy.

"Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vital at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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