

The Catholic Record

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LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Apostolic Delegation

My Dear Sir—Since coming to Canada I have
been a reader of your paper. I have noted with
satisfaction that it is directed with intelligence and
ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a
strong Catholic spirit. It stands firmly by the
principles and authority of the Church, at the same
time promoting the best interests of the country.
Following these lines it has done a great deal of
good for the welfare of religion and country, and it
will do more and more as its wholesome influence
reaches more Catholic homes. I therefore earnestly
recommend it to the Catholic families with my best
wishes for its continued success. Yours very sincerely in Christ,
Dionysius, Archbishop of Ephesus.

University of Ottawa,
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1905.

Mr. Thomas Coffey:
Dear Sir—For some time past I have read your
valuable paper The Catholic Record, and con-
siderate you upon the manner in which it is pub-
lished. Its matter and form are both good, and a
strong Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore,
with pleasure, I am recommending it to the faithful.
I am wishing you success, believe me to
remain, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
D. F. Falcone, Arch. of Larissa, Apes. Dele.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers will please take notice
that hereafter, by order of the post-
office department, letters containing
currency of any kind, silver or bills,
must be registered. For sending
small amounts postage stamps may
be enclosed. This will save regis-
tration. The safest and best way,
however, in making remittances,
wherever possible, is by money order,
postal note, or express order.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS

The popular limitation of the term
"press" to the daily and weekly
journals is, of course, not strictly
correct. But in a sense the popular
instinct is accurate enough. It is
through the "papers" that the print-
ing-press influences directly the mil-
lions.

"Democracy" is in so large a
measure a delusion that it gives point
to the cynical sneers of some writers;
it is, however, in spite of its obvious
limitations, a tremendous fact and a
stupendous force. Its real enemies
are those who take for granted that
democracy is an established fact, that
the rule of the people is far and away
beyond question in our day. We have
only just entered on the era of democ-
racy, or perhaps it would be truer
to say we are only just recovering
and re-discovering the power and the
rights of the common people.

In spite of appearances and popu-
lar beliefs the Catholic Church is the
greatest friend of democracy; the
greatest democratic influence; in fact
the Catholic Church is the author of
real democracy. But this is not at
present our thesis.

Gladstone is dead; but the great
majority of the reading world feel
themselves contemporary with the
great statesman whose life filled so
large a part of the last century.
What we want our readers to grasp
is the fact that it was Gladstone, the
central figure of the English-speak-
ing world yesterday, who, in a large
sense, democratized the English
press. A bare half-century ago the
press was one of the luxuries of the
"upper classes." Amongst the "rul-
ing classes" of both parties in Eng-
land there was a system of finance
which tended to the severe re-
pression of popular journalism. First
of all there was a stamp duty which
was imposed with the avowed object
of preventing the growth of "seditious
newspapers"—that is to say, of newspapers
advocating any manner of popular re-
form. In the early part of the nine-
teenth century the stamp duty
amounted to fourpence on every single
copy of a newspaper issued. Later
it was reduced. Then there was a
tax of six-pence on every advertise-
ment. This led to the Russian-like
exercise of authority on the part of
government officials. A harmless
line appeared announcing that Mr.
Jones, M. P., was about to address his
constituents. "That is an advertise-
ment," declared the official. "No, it
is only a piece of news," the editor
pleaded. News or advertisement,
the official marked it with a six-
penny tax. That was final. The
latest of all these impositions was
a heavy duty on the paper material
itself. It was really an enormous
imposition; and let it be clearly
understood that the distinct purpose
of that and all other

impositions was to make it difficult
for anybody but a capitalist of great
means to produce a paper at all. No
journal could come into existence
until it satisfied the authorities that
it was able to meet the enormous
taxation imposed. At that time, as
an English writer has observed, it
was the creed of many that cheap
newspapers meant the establishment
of a daily propaganda of socialism,
communism, red republicanism,
blasphemy, bad spelling, and general
immorality.

Gladstone in 1860 abolished the
duty on paper. But the "gigantic
innovation" brought his dwindling
majorities in the final stage down
to nine. The fact is that the
House of Commons was, fifty
years ago, only constitutionally and
technically representative of the
majority of the people. The House
of Lords seven centuries ago was
much more democratic in the real
sense of the term. The great Reform
Bill thirty years before admitted the
middle classes to the right to vote.
The laboring population and the poor
were wholly left out of that measure.

Our school-day conception of the
history of England is a good deal like
our misconception of the struggle of
the "Plebs" against the "Patricians."
Four-fifths of the people were
not in the least concerned in
either case. Six-pence was the
price of a newspaper. Six pence
meant much more than it does
to-day, but liberals as well as con-
servatives belong to that class that
made six-pence seem small. The
working classes—well, they had no
votes.

Naturally the Lords rejected Glad-
stone's measure. Cheap paper, they
declared, would flood the country
with abominable newspapers spread-
ing everywhere the doctrines of
anarchy and profligacy, but the next
session they agreed to it. That is
why they have remained to our day.

But this little retrospect is only to
bring our readers to look on present
day conditions with understanding
sympathy. If you are of those who
believe that "the people" really rule,
that democracy is such an estab-
lished and incontrovertible fact that
those who question it are hopelessly
behind the times, then we expect
just what is coming to us from you.
But there is an intelligent, thinking
portion of "the people," and it is to
them that we chiefly address our-
selves.

Do you not see that very similar
conditions obtain to-day as obtained
a half century ago?

The municipal elections in Mon-
treal were illuminating. Our read-
ers know how one man has
dominated the newspaper situation
there. It really does not matter
whether it is true or not that
he is interested in the Tram-
ways—the Montreal Street Rail-
way situation. Suppose he were. He
controls, almost, the entire Eng-
lish press of the Metropolis. The
Tramways are interested in a
forty-year extension of their
franchise. This involves the stu-
pendous interest of \$800,000,000.
The New York Evening Post, as
quoted by the Montreal Daily Mail,
(an independent organ) says that the
Tramways (the Montreal Street Rail-
way) is the greatest in earning cap-
acity of similar enterprises in Canada
and is surpassed by few on this con-
tinent.

Just think of it. The press, the
defender of public rights as well
the moulder of public opinion, con-
trolled by a man who is vitally in-
terested in this franchise! In this
particular instance it may or may
not be true that he has prostituted
the press to his private interests.
But under present conditions how
easily might it be true.

The people of Montreal, all things
considered, did well in the recent
elections. But why? Because they
knew the newspaper situation. Doubtless
thousands were influenced by the
papers they read in spite of the
fact that they should have known
better. They may pay through the
nose yet for their credulity.

That is not our point. It is plain-
ly and vitally important that the
reading public—everybody—should
know who are behind the papers
which largely form their opinions on
matters of public interest.

Le Devoir consistently advocates a
law compelling newspapers to publish
the names of its stockholders. Per-
haps it might be possible to evade
such a law. It is, however, the first
and essential step towards making
"the press" in our day democratic.
Like all other laws it may need
amendment to meet unforeseen de-
velopments.

But let us know who are behind
our newspapers so that the people may
judge of the value of their advocacy
of certain projects. Democracy will
become a mockery and a sham if the
privileged few are allowed to deceive
and humbug the busy, reading people.

We are struck with the absolutely
logical argument of Le Devoir that
if a law be necessary to make public
the subscribers to political campaign
funds, a thousand-fold more neces-
sary, advisable and desirable is a
law to make public who control
the newspapers which imperceptibly
but inevitably fulfil their boasted
mission of "moulders of public
opinion."

THE TREND OF THE TIMES

"London, April 8.—George Bernard
Shaw thinks that child bearing ought
to be a paid profession. He told a
meeting of the Fabian Society to-
night that if he were a woman his
fee for becoming a mother would be
£2,000 (\$10,000). Mr. Shaw said a
woman ought resolutely to refuse to
have children unless she was paid for
so doing."

On the stage, in the press, on the
platform, in books, everywhere, we
hear such utter and nauseating rub-
bish as the foregoing. It is litera-
ture, it is art, it is advanced thought.

One alarming feature of it all is
the revival of the pagan idea of the
"State." If the "State" has such
absolute rights as some of our non-
Catholic writers are willing to con-
cede to it, nay, pugnaciously claim
for it, then when the Socialists are
in the majority we may have a law
which will give practical effect to the
ravings of a George Bernard Shaw.
The Catholic Church alone, in this
mad world, is sane.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Toronto University has an emer-
gency. It wants another million. Is
it not about time that the people of
Ontario asked themselves if it is
wise to try to concentrate all higher
education in the University of
Toronto? We have again and again
pointed out that in secondary educa-
tion a little 1500-dollar continuation
class did better work than a neigh-
boring 30,000 dollar Collegiate Insti-
tute. It is a fact well known to
those who are interested in Educa-
tion that the larger the Collegiate
Institute the more unsatisfactory are
the results. Can we take for granted
that the University of Toronto will
do better and better work the larger
and more unwieldy it becomes? Ontario
is a big province and this is the
twentieth century, not the thirteenth.

"THE ULSTER SCOT"

"Scotch-Irish" is a term pretty
nearly laughed out of existence.
But ignorance is a hardy perennial.
A word or two about the "Scotch-
Irish" or "Ulster Scots" may be in-
structive to some of our readers.
Ulster was "planted" by English and
Scotch in the reign of James II. The
"Plantation of Ulster" is an histo-
ric term; it is more, it is an
historic fact. Six counties
were confiscated after
the flight of the Earls of
Tyrrone and Tyrconnell. Lecky
quotes this passage from Reid's
History of the Irish Presbyterians:
"From Scotland came many and from
England not a few, yet all of them
generally the scum of both nations." By
intermarriage with the Irish
these became Irish and decent; but
they retained their own characteris-
tic virtues, and their characteristic
burr. We do not believe they were
"the scum." They were the common
people.

But the Scotch were the descend-
ants of the Irish who, many
generations before, had emigrated
from Ireland, indeed from Ulster
to Scotland. Read Mrs. J. R.
Green's historical Irish studies. She
is the widow of Professor John
Richard Green. An impatient sub-
scriber some time ago wanted to
know all about Mrs. Green and
where he might procure her books.
Any book-seller who knows his
business can give all the desired in-
formation.

The Earl of Dunraven, a decent
Protestant Irishman, says in an
article in the Nineteenth Century:

"The sense of affinity of race was
so strongly felt that when in 1641 a
desperate effort was made by the dis-
possessed to recover their lost lands,
discrimination was made in favor
of the Scotch" (the descendants of
the Irish emigrants).

In England, a man is English,
even though he be descended from
the Danes, or the Normans, or the
Saxons, or the Celts. But in Ireland
the returned Scot is Scotch Irish

after three centuries of Irish resi-
dence!

The "Ulster Scots," the Protestants
of the North, the "Scotch-Irish," are
our brothers. And old men will live
to see that orange and green, North
and South, will "brithers be for a
that."

"TWO AND TWO MAKE FOUR"

Mr. Bird S. Coler, the author of
"Two and Two Make Four," said
recently in regard to Dr. Elliot's new
creed: "What effect on so moon-
shiny a thing as Dr. Elliot's most
recent day dreams have on the heart
of a man? What moral value has it?
Can you take it among the gangs that
infest our city and teach it to them?
Can it restrain a single evil posses-
sion or quicken into beneficial activity
a single generous instinct? Will it
make the oppressed less sullen and
vengeful or the oppressor less
cruel and grasping? How can he
prove it; how can any one of these sys-
tem makers prove his system? By
no test imaginable does it
show value. Strike the old faith on
human conduct and it rings true:
but this base amalgam of pseudo-
science and sentimentality rings in
life like a ten cent piece."

When a Catholic editor ventures a
word of advice or arraigns a tendency
that some people would have sacro-
sanct he is designated as hopelessly
out of date. For instance, we some-
times call attention to the ever-in-
creasing number of undisciplined
boys and girls. No one can deny the
fact that many children are permitted
to be guided by wayward fancies,
to be the victims of self-will and to have
their pertness and disobedience, mis-
called independence, condoned and
overlooked by parents who seem to
have parted with common sense. We
do not speak of duties and responsi-
bilities which for many of them are
lost arts. Hence we have little
mannikins strutting around with no
regard for authority. Humoured at
home, petted by fathers and mothers
over whom they exercise despotic
power, they enter school as do con-
querors of a captured country and
demand that there they shall reign
and brook nothing that does not
harmonise with their immaturity and
ignorance. The teachers' efforts are
frustrated by the parents, who pale at
the thought of their little darlings
feeling the contact of a leather strap.
They might be licked into shape but
for the anguish of parents, their out-
cries at such barbaric discipline and
the mushy sentimentality of those
who have no conception of the form-
ation of character, and who, so far as
rational school methods are con-
cerned, are in abysmal ignorance.

What the children need is medicine
that will put iron into their blood—
the strengthening and developing
agency of discipline. This they get
from parents who know, and from
teachers who are aware that effort is
the essential condition of progress,
and who make their charges realize
that for them not indulgence but re-
straint is the best thing. In regard
to the discipline and training of the
young, ex-President Taft said recent-
ly: "We are coddling our boys and
girls: we are giving them too much
freedom: we are humoring their
immature and callous preferences
and desires; and we are not, through
obedience and authority, teaching
them the lessons that are essential
to making them successful and useful
members of the community." And a
distinguished doctor, speaking to
school-teachers, said: "I hope you
who are shaping our school boys' de-
velopment at an especially important
part of life will remember that that
tender plant, the American youth, has
a brain that is not over-worked and
that it sadly needs the influence of a
sympathetic and intelligent, but hard,
taskmaster."

ULSTER AS SHE IS—NOT

Our attention has been drawn to a
letter in the Vancouver Daily Pro-
vince purporting to tell the truth
about Ulster. Perhaps the writer
believes it to be true, for there is no
limit to the credulity of the average
Orange fanatic. Ireland has been so
much in the limelight of late that
one would naturally expect a little
glimmering of the truth to have
penetrated the most dense, but ap-
parently Wm. J. Heslip of Vancouver
has so far learned nothing—and for-
gotten nothing.

Ulster, says Mr. Heslip, refuses to
be placed under the despotic rule of
an Ancient Order of Hibernians' Par-
liament created by legislation
which has not behind it the author-
ity of the majority of the electors.
If the majority of the electors of
the United Kingdom are not in
favor of Home Rule, then the major-

ity of Englishmen, Irishmen, Welsh-
men and Scotchmen must be fools,
for at the last election the Unionists
proclaimed from the house-tops that
the first use the Liberals would make
of the Parliament Act would be to
pass Home Rule over the heads of
the House of Lords. England was
placarded from north to south with
huge posters "A Vote for Asquith is
a Vote for Home Rule." And yet
the electors sent back the Liberal
party to power. Have they changed
their minds since then? There
have been eleven bye-elections held
in England since August and what
have the majority of the electors de-
clared? Against Home Rule? Not
a bit of it. The total vote shows a
majority of 18,776 in favor of the
present Home Rule Bill. This cry
for a general election on Home Rule
is the veriest bluff, for have not the
Ulster leaders again and again
assured us that if twenty general
elections went in favor of Home
Rule they would still resist "to the
last ditch." And as we write
Premier Asquith has been re-elected
without opposition in his constitu-
ency of Fife, and the valiant warri-
ors who were clamoring for a gen-
eral election were afraid to oppose
him. If all this is not bluff what is
it?

We are moreover assured that
Ulster will fight. So they told us be-
fore Catholic Emancipation, before
Disestablishment, before the revision
of the Coronation oath. If we can
only judge the future from the past
it looks more likely that Ulster will
not fight. As far as our knowledge
goes the only time Ulster was serious
about this fighting business was
when they wanted to exclude Vic-
toria from the throne in favor of
their own Grand Master. Why
should Ulster fight when she can
vote herself out of Home Rule? Does
Mr. Heslip think that four counties
have a right to impose their will
upon twenty-eight? It is not that
Ulster will not have Home Rule for
herself—she declares that Ireland
must not have it. Imagine the
Catholic minority in Ontario presum-
ing to decide what laws were to be
passed in the Legislature?

"Ulster has always been the most
law-abiding province in Ireland," says
Mr. Heslip. Here are the figures for
1909 (the latest available): Indict-
able offences, Leinster, 4534; Ulster,
3182; Munster, 1516; Connaught,
641. Compensation claims for mal-
icious injury to property, Ulster, 329;
Munster, 286; Leinster, 159. Con-
naught, 107. Statistics cannot lie—
we wish we could say as much of
Mr. Heslip.

Ulster is not the educated prov-
ince despite our correspondent's con-
tention. The percentages of per-
sons over five able to read are (1901
census): Leinster, 83; Munster, 81;
Ulster, 78; Connaught, 72. In 1910
the number of illiterate voters in
Ulster was 12,995 as against a total
for the other three provinces of 9,510.

Neither is Ulster the wealthy
province. It is poorer than Leinster,
and very little richer than Munster.
The rateable valuation per head is
higher in no less than 13 counties in
Leinster and Munster than in the
highest county in Ulster (Co. Down).
By provinces the figures are:
Leinster £4. 8. 9.
Ulster £3. 9. 8.
Munster £3. 4. 8.
Connaught £2. 5. 1.

Ulster is not the prosperous prov-
ince. Belfast has increased in popu-
lation, the 9 Ulster counties have
decreased over a million in fifty
years. The diminution of popula-
tion, strange to say, is greater in
Ulster than in the other 3 provinces,
and greatest in the Unionist counties
of Antrim and Down.

COLUMBA.

To attack another's fault is doing
the devil's work; to attack our own
is doing God's work.

"Blessed are the clean of heart:
for they shall see God." They are
clean of heart who despise earthly
things and always seek those of
heaven, and who never cease to
adore and contemplate the Lord God
Living and True, with a pure heart
and mind.—St. Francis of Assisi.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE ACTION of the Catholic Board
of School Commissioners of the city
of Montreal, (if correctly stated by
the daily press) in advertising for
tenders on bonds which they had no
immediate intention of selling, but
for the mere purpose of "feeling the
market," is rightly characterized by
the Financial Times as very much
like obtaining money under false
pretences. The expense attendant
upon the preparation of tenders for
large blocks of securities—to say
nothing of the depositing of a
certified cheque as a "guarantee of
good faith"—is by no means incon-
siderable. When undertaken with
the assurance that one at least of the
tenders will be rewarded with the
right to purchase the securities
offered, this trouble and expense is a
legitimate and proper charge upon
the bond-dealing business. But for
a public body to subject a lot of ten-
dersons to such expense with no
serious intention was an act entirely
unworthy of its members, and not at
all flattering to either their sense of
honor or their common sense. It is
greatly to be regretted that any
Catholic body should have been
placed in this invidious position,
and neither the Catholics of Montreal
or of Canada at large are likely to
thank those who were responsible
for it. The public had a right to
look to this Board of School Com-
missioners for a higher standard of
ethics, and it is to be hoped that
some explanation which will place
the matter in a more favorable light
will be forthcoming.

A GERMAN scientist has unearthed
in German East Africa the skeleton
of a man the age of which he pro-
nounces to be about 150,000 years.
The remains were found with mam-
moth fossils, of which one is a tooth
3.18 m. (10 ft. 5 in.) long and it is on
comparison of this with other fossils
in a Berlin museum that Dr. Reck
bases his estimate as to the age of
the human bones. We have not
heard that his conclusions have been
questioned, but since the skull only
has arrived in Europe, and anthropo-
logists have thus had no opportunity
of examining the skeleton as a whole,
Dr. Reck's conclusion would seem to
be somewhat premature. The pre-
cipitancy with which scientists of a
certain school jump to conclusions
and proceed to dogmatize upon the
most superficial research is not a
little remarkable. Here, if any-
where, one would think, is an occa-
sion for the exercise of modest re-
serve. If the past century has de-
monstrated anything conclusively it
is that there is nothing more variable
than scientific theory. The skull in
question, it may be added, is pro-
nounced "unmistakably human."
Whether it be 150,000 years old or
5,000, it is something at least to know
that at the former period no less
than at the latter, according to all
scientific deductions, man was still
man.

THE HON. Joseph C. Maxwell,
Scott of Abbotsford writes to the
London Times to assure the elector-
ate of Great Britain that "as a mem-
ber of one of the old English Catholic
families," he, with "many of his
co-religionists," is "entirely in sym-
pathy with Ulster" in the present
crisis. It would be useless to at-
tempt to elucidate or understand the
mental make-up of these English
Catholic Tories in regard to their
Irish brothers in the faith. Person-
ally, we gave up such attempt long
ago. If so exalted a personage as the
Duke of Norfolk was not ashamed to
range himself with the representa-
tives of Orangism on a public plat-
form, when said representatives were
venting forth their traditional hatred
of the Catholic faith, and heaping
maledictions upon the head of
Christ's Vicar, we need not be sur-
prised at lesser individuals courting
the same company. As Lord Dun-
dreary says, "there are some things
that no fellow can find out."

It is satisfactory to know, however,
that the sentiments expressed by the
big fellows such as the Premier
Duke and by the little fellows such
as Maxwell-Scott, are not general
among the Catholics of England.
There is a very large percentage of
them—we believe the great majority
—who are entirely in sympathy with
the Irish aspiration to self govern-
ment. The feeling of these is voiced,
in rebuttal of Mr. Maxwell-Scott, by
Mr. W. Vance Packman, a convert
from Anglicanism of over thirty
years' standing, who characterizes
the Maxwell attitude as an "im-
pudent assumption" and gives the
counter assurance that the rank and

file of English Catholics, together
with very many of their most prom-
inent men, indignantly repudiate the
Catholic Unionist platform. Mr.
Vance Packman concludes his letter
with this caustic reminder of the
traditional subservency of the ele-
ment he is denouncing:

"Anyone who is not hopelessly ob-
sessed by political partisanship is
aware that the bedrock foundation of
the Orange and Tory opposition to a
separate legislature for Irish affairs
is hatred of the Catholic Church and
her earthly ruler the Vicar of Christ.
If the Protestants had been the
majority in Ireland Home Rule
would have been willingly granted
by past Tory Governments, and in
such an event, I am quite sure that
neither yourself nor the rest of the
old English Catholic families would
have ventured to put in a plea for
the Catholic minority."

THE DENOMINATIONAL weeklies
and denominational representatives
through the daily press continue to
express concern over the shrinkage
of their statistics and the very seri-
ous conditions that prevail as regards
themselves in the rural districts of
Canada. The Globe in an editorial
on "The Church Situation," is the
latest exponent of this concern.
Commenting on a statement issued
by the Presbyterian General Super-
intendent, it epitomizes the situation
as "stupendous, serious, critical,
alarming," and the Superintendent
himself, whom the Globe assures us
is "neither a visionary or a weakling,"
describes it as "almost overwhelm-
ing." What is it that has elicited
these strong expressions from men
who are presumed to inherit the
caution and reserve of their spiritual
forebears?

THE PROBLEM is thus stated by Dr.
Andrew S. Grant, the General Super-
intendent referred to:

"Investigation covering eight con-
gregations and five mission stations
in the southern part of this Presby-
tery, made by members of the Presby-
tery, after consultation with Metho-
dist brethren, has convinced them
that in the event of union between
Presbyterians, Methodists and Con-
gregationalists it would be possible,
without injury to the work, to close
eleven churches and dispose of five
mansees, also that five ministers and
three student preachers could be re-
leased from work in the district re-
ferred to; and further, that the esti-
mated value of property that would
not be required and could be sold is
\$10,500, also that there would be an
annual saving of stipend amounting
to \$4,300."

FROM THIS it will be seen that
"union" is regarded as the healing
balm for the undeniable evils with
which our Protestant friends are
confronted. But "union," most de-
sirable of aspirations among Chris-
tians, is not to be attained by the
mere dilution of denominational
differences, nor can the closing of a
dozen churches to fill one by a com-
bining of resources, be looked upon
in the light of progress. The "re-
union" of Christians can be accom-
plished in but one way, and it is
much to be regretted that those who
recognize the evil of divisions cannot
also recognize the remedy. It would
appear as if the process of dissolu-
tion set in motion at the "Reforma-
tion" must work itself out in its vic-
tims before the process of reconstruc-
tion can really begin. All signs
point, however, to the near approach
of the end. We can but pray that
when it comes faith shall not have
altogether perished from among them.

THE FLEETING character of human
greatness is pointedly exemplified by
the discovery in a London workhouse
of a man whose claim to be a de-
scendant of George III. is not without
foundation. The claimant is a man
of about sixty years of age named
Augustus West, whose grandmother,
Mrs. Lavinia Ryves, claimed to be the
Princess Lavinia of Cumberland.
Mr. West has a clear recollection of
the death of this Princess in 1871, at
which time he was articulated to a sol-
icitor. Subsequently, however, he
abandoned the law to take charge of
a publishing business carried on by his
father in St. Martin's le Grand. For-
tune did not smile on him evidently
for the publishing business slipped
away from him and after trying his
hand at several occupations he eventu-
ally fell back upon a little registry
business in North London, and after-
wards at Ealing, then at Balham.
An illness brought him to the verge
of destitution, then his wife died and
being left alone he was driven finally
to seek refuge in the workhouse.
Such a history recalls once more
Shirley's celebrated lines:

"There is no armor against fate

Sceptre and crown
Must tumble down
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade."