

Thoughts for the Thoughtful

"Rules are useful until principles are understood."

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Never think that you can make yourself great by making others less.—J. A. V. Boyle.

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They that bow their heads before God may hold them erect before the world.—A. S. Wilshire.

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Any bond that attaches us to another human creature, attaches us also to the Son of man.—A. F. Hort.

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"Call unto Me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not."

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Only that is education which teaches us to work as God works, true to the line, every stroke.—William Hawley Smith.

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Life, whether in this world or any other, is the sum of our attainment, our experience, our character. The conditions are secondary. In what other world shall we be more surely than we are here?—Chopin.

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You will find, as life goes on, that the amount of time you spend alone with God, and with your own soul, has no little to do with your comfort and your strength and your fruitfulness.—Dr. Alexander Whyte.

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Are you ever afraid to tell the Lord about your small things, as if they were not worth His attending to? Your great things are not any more worth His attending to. Cast all your care on Him.—Andrew A. Bonar.

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What we have we must leave at the threshold of the grave. What we are goes with us into the other world. Riches will drop from our dying hands into the grasp of others. Character passes with us into the presence of God.—Bishop Boyd Carpenter.

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In ancient Athens there was a law that any man who had a lighted candle and refused to allow another to light his candle at it, should be put to death. A greater law exists in our souls, that quenches the happiness of him who fails to give.—The Christian Herald.

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We cannot create faith in ourselves, and we are not required to do so. The invitation is now, as it was to the questioning ones of long ago, "Come and see." They came to the Lord with their mingling of hope and doubt, and believed because of what they found Him to be.—Selected.

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That God in due time will vindicate His righteousness is part of the revelation of God in Christ. Nothing is more prominent in the Gospel than the certainty that the other world will unveil the everlasting distinctions of good and evil that are half lost in the twilight of this sinful existence.—R. W. Micou, D.D.

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It may be difficult to know why—and to say these things may often sound like words and nothing more—but it is true that that overwhelming, absorbing sense of God's presence, as revealed through Jesus Christ, does fortify and steady, more than any comfort that can come, the soul of him, of her, who has attained it.—Archbishop Davidson.

Social Service

Historical Survey

REV. L. N. TUCKER, D.C.L.

1. **Preliminary.**—From a general survey of the modern world it is evident that Social Service is part of the spirit of the age. One of the great needs of the age is Social betterment and the reconciliation of Social antagonisms; and the call of the Gospel and of the Christian profession is to Service. Many agencies of a more or less secular character are actively engaged in this field. If the Church holds aloof, absorbed in its own purely spiritual concerns, essential and fundamental as that is, it will rightly forfeit much of the public respect and confidence which it now enjoys. As clearly as the finger of God points to the loud call of the world for the Gospel of Salvation, and to the call of the nation for the moral and religious training of the young, so clearly does it point to the call of modern society for some good Samaritan to heal its wounds and restore it to health and strength and vigour. It is no wonder that on all sides men are hearing the call and devoting themselves in multitudinous ways to the service of their needy fellowmen.

2. **England.**—The connection between Church and State in England, with all its advantages, has greatly hampered the Church's freedom and made its corporate action in all spheres extremely difficult. The extraordinary vitality of the Church, however, could not be altogether repressed, and has found vent in a multiplicity of voluntary agencies. This may be seen in the rise and progress of the great missionary societies, and this spirit has infected the whole nation. Through the efforts of such men as Lord Shaftesbury legislation was secured for the regulation or the abolition of child labour and female labour. Hood's "Song of the Shirt" and the writings of Dickens gave an impetus to all forms of Social Service, as did also the writings of Maurice and Kingsley, who were veritable prophets in their day and generation. A peaceful revolution has been wrought in Ireland by agrarian legislation. And the last great effort before the war was the provision for old age pensions. Cities and individuals have followed in the wake of the Government, and have made strenuous efforts for the abolition of the slum and the improvement of the living conditions of the working classes. Merchants and manufacturers have introduced an element of co-operation and profit-sharing into their business. Peabody was a pioneer in the attempt to solve the housing problem. Plimsoll devoted his life to the protection of the sailor. Dr. Barnardo did an imperial work on behalf of the disinherited boys and girls of England. Prebendary Rudolf has done a similar work among the boys and girls of the Church. Innumerable emigration societies have sought to better the condition of the poor, and at the same time benefit both the Mother Country and the Dominions beyond the seas. The Salvation Army's work among fallen women and the submerged tenth generally has had a far-reaching influence. Prebendary Carlile and the Church Army have shown, on the principle of self-help, that the common people can minister to their own moral and social uplift. The Universities Missions, in the East End of London, under such men as Bishop Winnington Ingram, have demonstrated the wonderful power of the Gospel and the efficacy of the Church's means of grace. The Christian Socialist movement, with the advocacy of such men as the Archbishop of

York, the Bishop of Oxford and Canon Scott Holland, has disturbed the serenity of the Cathedral close and the Episcopal Palace. The cities of England have been dotted with Social settlements and have swarmed with Social workers. One longs to see the close of the war, if for no other reason, to see all these living forces let loose upon a land in which age-long barriers have been broken down and upon a people in touch with fundamental forces through sorrow and loss. And these forces cannot fail to be intensified a hundredfold through the example of the unimagined devotion and sacrifice of the soldiers on the battlefield, and of the sailors on the decks of the men-of-war and of the merchantmen, and of all classes of the community who have kept the home fires burning.

3. **The United States.**—The United States are a pure Republic, without the steadying influence of an educated upper class, flooded by the dregs of Europe and honeycombed by agencies of evil. Their survival as a nation is due largely to the innumerable Social Service agencies that have been at work everywhere. Only a few of these can be mentioned here. The American Institute of Social Service, founded by Dr. Josiah Strong, well known throughout the world as a pioneer Social Worker; the Russell Sage Foundation, with a capital of many millions, with departments of charity organization, child helping, recreation, remedial loans, surveys and exhibits, industrial studies, and a splendid library on sociology and social work, open free to the public; the Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes, for the training of the negro youth, called experiments in race adjustment; the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty different communions, with a commission on social service and on country life and a campaign for the conservation of human life. What, however, will be of greatest interest and value to us is the work of the Joint Commission on Social Service of the Episcopal Church. Appointed in 1910, and made permanent in 1913, it has already made great progress, chiefly by way of organization. Eighty-one diocesan commissions have been formed and are at work. Such commissions have been established in each of the eight provinces, and several have made surveys of their respective territories; and in a large number of parishes social service committees have been appointed and are bringing the influence of the Church to bear directly upon social problems. At the General Convention, held at St. Louis in 1916, a large tent was erected at the door of the Moolah Temple, where the convention was held, in which addresses were given and conferences held on various aspects of social service. The Bishop of Connecticut, the Dean of Fond du Lac and others are enthusiastic leaders in the movement. And the General Convention set forth the following notable declaration:—

"We, the members of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, do hereby affirm that the Church stands for the ideal of social justice, and that it demands the achievement of a social order in which the social causes of poverty and the gross human waste of the present order shall be eliminated."

4. **Canada.**—Social problems in Canada have not reached the acute stage which they have reached in England and the United States, but they are all present with us in forms which promise a rapid and vigorous growth. Child labour, female labour, gambling, intemperance, impurity, the white slave traffic, race suicide, the slum, political patronage and graft, profiteering, strikes and combines, the hostile relations of capital and labour—all these are familiar things in our experience. And we have, besides, the incipient problem of the

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