

# The Canadian Churchman

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## TWENTY-FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

(November 22nd.)

Holy Communion: 235, 241, 255, 256.  
Processional: 376, 381, 422, 589.  
General: 24, 279, 592, 680.  
Children: 691, 730, 724, 734.  
Office: 445, 493, 494, 555.

## The Outlook

### A Purifying Process

Quite apart from the ultimate issue of the War, it seems clear that none of the nations involved will come out unscathed. On every hand there are indications that men are learning the truth of the Divine Word: "When Thy judgments are in the earth the nations of the world learn righteousness." It is a decidedly hopeful sign that leading men in Britain and Canada, as well as newspapers, are so frequently emphasizing the fact that one of the principles for which Great Britain is fighting is that moral considerations are of more importance than material force. Our Empire is experiencing its share of chastening. In one of his recent speeches, Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed this in fine terms.

We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable, too indulgent, many, perhaps, too selfish, and the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation where we can see the great everlasting things that matter for a nation—the great peaks of honour we had forgotten—Duty, Patriotism, and—clad in glittering white—the great pinnacle of Sacrifice, pointing like a rugged finger to heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again, but as long as the men and women of this generation last they will carry in their hearts the image of these great mountain peaks, whose foundations are not shaken though Europe rock and sway in the convulsions of a great war.

Many will continue in prayer that our land may come forth from this terrible ordeal, puri-

fied and uplifted in its ideals and resolves for the future.

### "Charity Begins at Home"

Under this heading one of our papers had an article the other day, referring to a story from England of a large departmental store which was said to have given \$50,000.00 to the Prince of Wales' Fund, at the same time reducing the number of its staff by almost half. The story went on to say that when knowledge of this came to Royal ears the cheque was returned and the much sought-after Royal patronage withdrawn. This particular story may or may not be true, for one great establishment has already denied certain statements which agree almost exactly with the foregoing. But there seems to be very little doubt that similar action has been taken in other quarters. A certain firm, in the early days of panic, gave a large sum to one of the War Funds, and then proceeded to dismiss a large number of its servants, while a rich man, who could easily have maintained his establishment, dismissed all his servants and offered his house to the Government as a convalescent home for soldiers, an invitation which was not likely to be accepted because the house was remote and difficult of access. It is doubtless true that many large employers of labour find themselves in difficult situations, and it may not always be possible for them to maintain their full staff, but this should certainly be done whenever possible, even though it involves some loss of profits. To throw people out of work who are dependent upon weekly wages for a living, and at the same time to give to public causes is a reverse of patriotic action. Employers of labour, whether in firms or in homes, should look after their servants first of all, and only then, if they find themselves able, extend their benevolent efforts. Such action is not merely patriotic, but philanthropic and Christian, and anything else ought to be regarded as intolerable.

### Temperance in Russia

The Tsar has announced his decision to prohibit forever in Russia, the Government sale of alcohol. This is surely one of the most remarkable results of the War. Since Russia began to mobilize she has been a "dry" country, and as a consequence crime has decreased and the peasants have saved money. There have been no such disgraceful scenes as those which attended the Russo-Japanese War. The loss to the revenue due to this stroke of the pen amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars a year, but if Russia remains "dry," ten years of temperance will pay for the whole cost of the War. A letter has just been received from a well-known Russian Prince, speaking of the great blessing this act is bringing to his country, adding that Russia cannot be recognized, and that there is a great movement for keeping up this restraint after the War. Yet, even as it is, people marvel at a stroke which could be attempted in no other country than Russia, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the immense moral and social benefits which have resulted already there will be realized in every land as one of the most potent reasons for temperance work.

### Canada's Contributions

It is particularly gratifying to read in various papers, secular and religious, how deeply the efforts of the Dominion to provide soldiers for the War are appreciated in the Mother

Country. Among other references, the words of the "Church of Ireland Gazette" seem so pertinent and forceful that they should be read by many who may not see that interesting paper:—

Canada has risen nobly to the call of duty. She has sent a strong contingent to support our forces in the field, and given liberally to the patriotic fund. Not content with this she is now organizing a second Expeditionary Force. She claims with just pride that she has now abroad as large an army as that which accompanied Wellington to Belgium in 1815. Meanwhile, she is filling up the ranks of the old corps, and organizing new ones. Canada thus sets a fine example to the Empire—an example which the other Dominions will not be slow to follow. It is this readiness of our Dominions and Dependencies to take their share in the responsibilities no less than in the privileges of the Empire that is Britain's real strength. It is at once a tribute to her patriotic sense and to the justice of her rule. As long as all her sons thus readily support her she must succeed in any cause which she espouses.

We believe these words express not only what Canada desires to do, but also, and chiefly, what all the parts of the Empire intend to do until the cause of truth and liberty has been vindicated through this terrible War.

### Our Soldiers and Sailors

The Chaplain-General, Bishop Taylor Smith, has asked that each day at noon, when the hands of the clock are lifted together towards Heaven, we should all lift up our hearts together to Heaven for a few moments for our brave soldiers and sailors, wherever they may be throughout the world. The World's Evangelical Alliance has issued an attractive post-card giving a diagram of a clock at noon and appending a prayer, which might well be used all over Canada.

Our Father, we commend to Thy loving care our brave Soldiers and Sailors now serving their King and Country, surrounded by perils and dangers, and often in weariness and discomfort. Thou knowest the places where they are; be Thou to each one a shield and defence, and grant unto them the sense and comfort of Thy presence; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### Treat Both Sides Alike

An American Roman Catholic Society has just adopted a resolution urging President Wilson "not to recognize any government in Mexico which does not guarantee religious liberty to all classes." This was due to the report that a large number of priests and nuns were being expelled from Mexico. It is curious that these people did not see the entire inconsistency of their action, for they know perfectly well that if Mexico to-day were in the hands of Roman Catholic rulers who were driving out Protestants, their priests would never allow them to vote in favour of religious freedom. Suppose some large-hearted Roman Catholic layman should introduce at a Roman Catholic Convention a resolution in favor of religious liberty to all Faiths in Spain or anywhere else where at present it does not exist, we wonder what the Roman Hierarchy would say. And yet it is not difficult to surmise, for the policy of Rome has always been to insist on liberty when they themselves are in a