



THE WAR.

(Continued from page 377.)

Some progress has been made in England by men who see that a period of grave social danger will follow the cessation of war, if some definite scheme is not at once planned. Employers and employed have formed a National Alliance to discuss the question of demobilization. A resolution was adopted which has since been confirmed, in favour of whole-hearted co-operation. The object of the organization is to show that the interests of capital and labour are not antagonistic. The guiding principle is that industry must reconstruct itself. Employers and employed working in harmony must work out the lines of reconstruction with as little outside interference as possible. By the principle of friendly co-operation all the difficult social problems are capable of solution everywhere. Questions such as "hours of labour," "women's pay," "housing," "living wage," "workshop conditions," and such like could be all considered. How much better would it be to endeavour to arrive at the results peaceably than to involve the country in an economic war, the results of which would be most disastrous.

The Church Criticized.

The Church is criticized to-day for many things. First, because she does not attract greater numbers. This may be a reflection on the Church; on the other hand it may be a reflection on the people. At what time in history have the masses of the people sought the highest things in life? Let a moving-picture show be given in any village or town hall and it will be filled to the doors. Let some prominent man appear in the same hall to lecture on a question of deep moral or social interest, and the hall will not be half filled. The fact is no reflection on the lecturer but rather on the people. Likewise the fact that the masses are alienated from the Church may be a compliment to the Church, and due to her loyalty to her mission. Did not Jesus indicate that the Church would not have the crowd?

Much has been said of what the returning soldiers will require from the Church. Unhappily a great many of them never had much to do with Christianity. We fear that many of these will return as indifferent as they went away. One writer says a different appeal must be made, and a new message formulated for the people. The Gospel, he says, is out of date. I do not believe a word of it. (Today there is only one way of redemption for Germany, only one way of redemption for the world, and that is in Christ Jesus.) If ever the country needed the Gospel of Christ it is now, and the country will still need it when the men come back. Human nature will be the same. Man's hope and despair, his pride and his need of God will be the same. What is needed is men, clergy and laity, who are not ashamed of the Gospel, men who will preach it, and live it in their lives. The wounded, the sick and dying on the battlefield; and the weary and heavy laden, the mourner and the penitent at home, yearn for the touch of the one stable reality. When the Church brings them that, they are satisfied. There is nothing else that will give them solid comfort. Substitutes for it are coming forth in plenty—Spiritualism, Russellism, Christian Science and such-like. But no, the dangers of these frauds have long been known. There may be need to clothe the message in modern dress, to apply it to new conditions, but not to change it. The disease of the world is still sin, and the remedy is the Cross. The need of the world is still power through the Spirit of God. This is the basis of faith—and there can be no other. All else will fit into it—prayer, Bible, sacraments, Church, ministry. It matters little about the language.

Prayer Book Revision.

At the coming meeting of the General Synod the report of the Committee on the Revision and Enrichment of our Prayer Book will be submitted. The book containing the proposed changes is promised from the Cambridge Press in July. May I ask the representatives from this Synod to make a careful study of the book and to go to the Synod prepared to take their part in the deliberations of that body. From letters which have appeared in the Church press I gather that some are averse to a Revised Prayer Book at the present time, while others maintain that the revision should be carried further; that liberty should be given the clergyman, with proper safeguards, to hold the service on Sunday evenings, partly liturgical and partly of an extemporaneous character. They seem to think that the soldiers will expect it, and that it will attract many non-church-going people. They forget that our soldiers, all through this terrible campaign, even in the war zone, are accustomed to a liturgical service. Every soldier is supplied with a service book, which becomes familiar and very dear to him. That service book is supplied for the most part from our

own Prayer Book and from forms of prayer which have been prepared by the Church since the war began. Upon their return they will wish to go where they can hear and join in those old familiar prayers.

I was not aware that people flocked to non-liturgical services. Recently, I met with the following article in one of the Methodist papers of this country: "Increasing numbers of people are complaining of the baldness of our devotional life. Increasingly the suspicion is growing that the congregation must become less of an audience and more of a participating body of worshippers. The new sense of common needs and sorrows gives rise to a new demand for a unified expression. The clerical conspicuousness in the services must be modified. The preacher must also be a true leader of worship, not a vicarious worshipper. The great and increasing attendance at Anglican services is not due to the marked attractiveness of preaching, but to the real provision made for corporate expression of corporate life and need."

The fact of the matter is that in the hurry of modern life men have lost the instinct of worship. The auto, the golf links, the moving picture shows, have superseded the place of prayer. The Church must teach the people, especially the young, to feel more and more the need of common worship. They will not feel it unless they first feel the need for God. We are trying as far as we can to make our services meet the need of the worshippers' heart and life. We believe we are working along the proper lines. As for still simpler services, the Bishop can authorize at any time the holding of a series of mission services. On Sunday evenings, after the regular evensong, which might be held at an earlier hour, the services may be of the simplest kind. If the Church prepares for anything after the war, it should prepare with open mouth and unveiled face to manifest the truth of its message to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

Corporate Reunion.

One of the many blessings resulting from the present war will be a better understanding between Christian people. There has been a kindly and brotherly spirit manifested among the various religious bodies since the war began. This will greatly help to create an atmosphere of trust and goodwill which is needed before anything approaching organic union of the Church is possible.

Conferences with a view to reunion are being held in England and the United States, and much may come from them ultimately. Union cannot be effective and bear its true witness before the world, until there is beneath, the spirit of oneness in interest and aim. There is at the present time, among the divergent sections of Christendom, a real agreement as to vital facts—e.g., as outlined in the primitive Creeds. Our divergences are historic and have woven themselves into our habits of thought, so that these are real difficulties to organic union. Reunion cannot be forced or hurried. There is no short cut to it. I am a Churchman, and I believe in the principles for which it stands. At the same time, I am all for corporate reunion, and I believe that the time is fast approaching when that which keeps us divided will be solved.

The Moderator of the Established Church of Scotland recently lectured in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, England, on "Possibilities of close relations between the Church of England and the Presbyterian Churches of Scotland." In the course of his address he said that in the matter of the Scriptures, the Nicene Creed, the two great Sacraments, they of the two great Scottish Presbyterian Communion were in agreement with the

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Episcopal Churches; the fourth, Episcopacy, they would receive on its merits, and for the sake of unity, while holding fast to the belief that they had preserved the succession of the ministry through Presbyters. He believed it would be possible to make an approach to reunion on the basis of consecration to the Episcopate on the lines suggested by such precedents as those of 1610. He also referred to the period of transition in safeguarding Episcopalians in their sacraments, and Presbyterians from renouncing their position.

The situation is considered most promising on both sides. It is evident to all that the atmosphere is changing and things may soon be possible in reality, that could not have been imagined five years ago. May God hasten the time.

At great length I have addressed you.

May God's Holy Spirit direct us all, that the deliberations of this Synod may be under His guidance, that the Church may be greatly strengthened, and Christ's Holy Name be forever glorified.

## Black as Dirt About the Eyes

Liver Was All Upset and There Was Pain Under the Shoulder-blade—Two Interesting Letters

So many people suffer from derangements of the liver that we feel sure these two reports, just recently received, will prove interesting reading and valuable information to many readers of this paper.

Mrs. F. L. Harris, Keatley P.O., Sask., writes: "I was suffering from liver trouble—had a heavy pain under one shoulder blade all the time, and was nearly as black as dirt around the eyes, so I concluded to try some of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so, and before I had taken one 25c. box the pain had left me and I commenced to gain in flesh, and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and felt like a new person. My trouble was caused by heavy work out-of-doors, and, of course, heavy eating and constipation. I would advise anyone suffering from kidney or liver trouble to give Dr. Chase's Pills a trial."

Mrs. Charles Terry, Tweed, Ont., writes: "Before I was married I was troubled with enlargement of the liver. My liver became so enlarged that you could detect the swellings on either side, and it was only with difficulty that I could get my clothes on. A friend advised me to get Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and take them. I commenced this treatment, and used nine boxes, which cured me at that time. Then, about two or three years afterwards I was troubled again with the swelling, but only on my right side. I secured some more Kidney-Liver Pills, and took them, which finally cured me. I have not been troubled in this way since. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to anyone having kidney or liver trouble.

"We have also found Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine excellent for coughs and colds. In fact, any of Dr. Chase's medicines which we have used have been good."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, 5 for \$1.00. at all dealers, or Edmanson Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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