

ENGLAND SOURCE OF RELIGION IN THIS COUNTRY

So Claims the Archbishop of Canterbury in Commenting Upon Laymen's Missionary Movement in America.

By Paul Lambeth. (Published by Special Wire.) London, Jan. 15.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, in speaking recently of the laymen's missionary movement in the United States, expressed his full sympathy with the movement and incidentally remarked that the inspiration for this as well as other great religious movements came from England, which, whatever might be said as to her naval and commercial supremacy being threatened, was still the world's leader in religious thought.

This view of his grace of Canterbury is generally shared by Englishmen and it must be confessed that there is good ground for it. The British people are essentially a religious people. The Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, the three present dominating denominations, all had their birth in Great Britain, while this country is of course the fountain head of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Perhaps the greatest and most practical religious movement since the days of Wesley, the Salvation Army, was the direct result of the British religiousist idea to carry Christianity to the masses. While the United States as a whole, outside the great centers of population, is thoroughly imbued with the Anglo-Saxon idea of religion, it is noticeable that New York particularly is looking to England for religious guidance. It was not many years ago that J. Pierpont Morgan came to London and took Rev. Dr. Rainsford to New York. Dr. Rainsford practically introduced the institutional church to the American metropolis. Still later John D. Rockefeller's church came to England for Rev. Dr. Aked, who understands one of the few New York pastors who preaches to full pews. Now the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, one of the richest congregations of that denomination in America, after vainly trying to secure Rev. J. Campbell Morgan has called to its pastorate Rev. John Henry Jowett of Birmingham. I understand Dr. Jowett will accept the call.

In speaking of the religious situation in America an English clergyman who recently returned from a trip to the states said to me the other day: "I was really shocked at the lack of religious feeling in New York. Church attendance has in many places of worship fallen off to practically nothing. I attended one service at St. Paul's church, one of the historic churches of America, where George Washington worshipped, and there were actually not as many worshippers in the pews as there were members of the choir. This church stands on a plot of land worth two million pounds. Other churches were almost as poorly attended.

"Outside the great cities the situation is not so bad. But America certainly is badly in need of a spiritual arousing."

Popular Duke of Connaught. It seems to be settled that the Duke of Connaught is to succeed Lord Grey as governor general of Canada.

His royal highness has signified his willingness to accept the post, and I feel safe in prophesying that he will be a most popular official with the Canadians. He has in marked degree the tact which has made his royal brother, King Edward, remarkable among modern monarchs, and is a man a way above the ordinary in ability, who would have made his mark had he been born to a much humbler station.

It may not be generally known that the Duke of Connaught is a member by adoption of the Six Nation Indians of Canada. He is, in fact, the only white man to receive such a mark of affection from these famous Redskins, and he is known amongst them as "Cousin Arthur."

At the present time there is a certain old Indian out there who is known as Bill Prince, because whenever royalty are traveling anywhere within the vicinity of his province he runs beside the carriage and shakes hands with them. When King Edward visited Canada last he had the honor of shaking hands with him, and also with the Prince and Princess of Wales. He is a staunch friend of "Cousin Arthur."

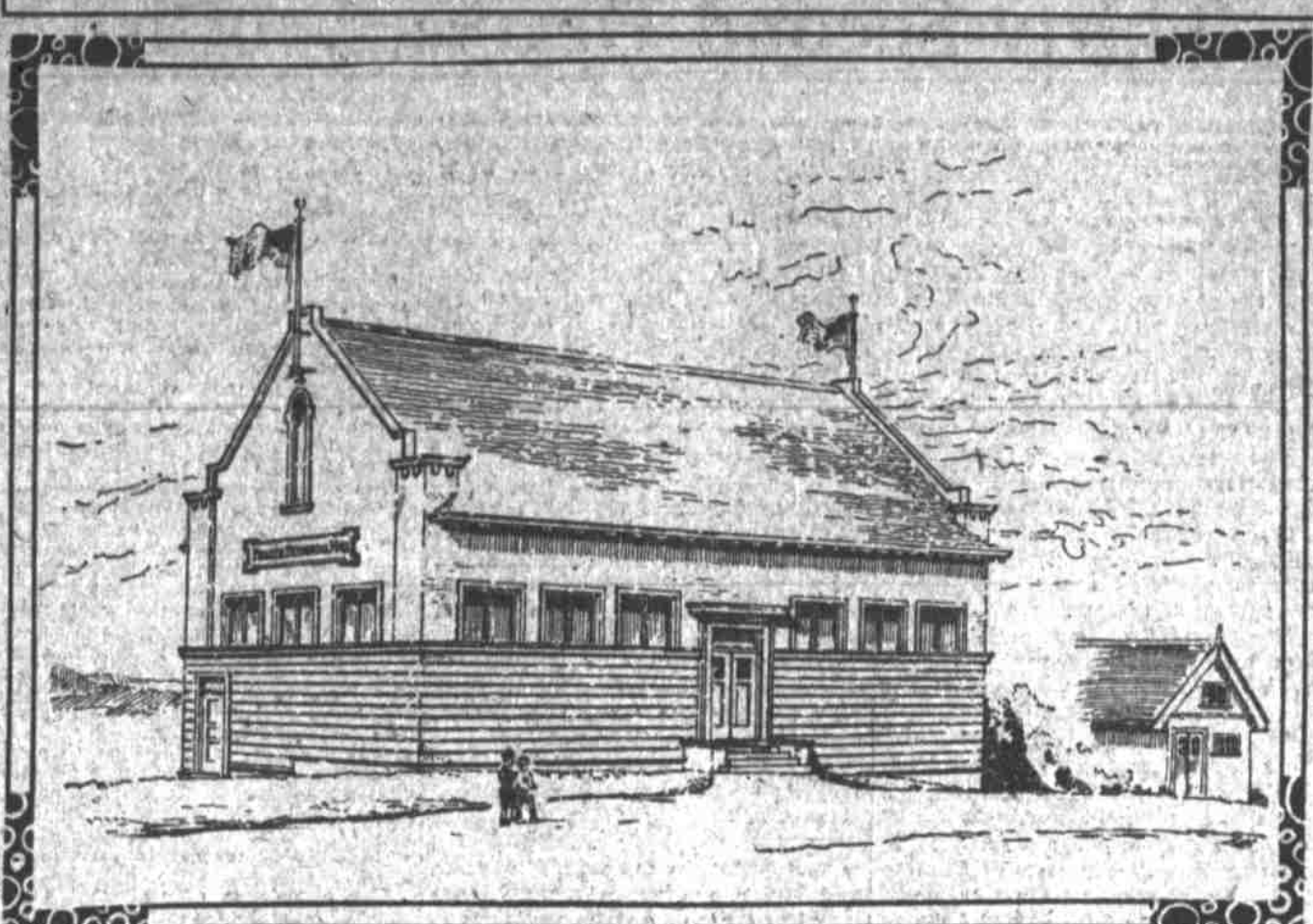
Speaking of Canada it may be noted that Lord Strathcona, who has spent his whole life in dashing feverishly all over Canada and the British Isles in order to cope with his many British interests, has just added another to his many residences, the Priory, on the little island of Oransay, in the Inner Hebrides. He has now, probably, more residences than any other peer of the realm. Current books of reference give no fewer than nine, and we have now to include the Priory, in Oransay.

The others are 28 Grosvenor place and 47 Victoria street, London; Glenol, N. B.; Colonsay, N. B.; Knebworth Park, Herts; Deben Hall, Newport, Essex; Norway House, Pictou, Nova Scotia; Silver Heights, Winnipeg, and 1157 Dorchester street, Montreal. It is difficult, too, to know at which of these addresses to catch him, for in spite of his advancing years, he still travels constantly from one to another all the year round.

Lord Strathcona once said that even if a Scotsman lives a lifetime abroad, a Scotsman he remained; and the ubiquity and the adventurousness of the race is a favorite conversational theme with him. He once told, to illustrate this racial characteristic, the story of a Scotsman in Shanghai who bet an incredulous southerner that he would discover a Scotsman in every ship in the harbor, and who going to each ship in turn and calling, "Are you there, Mac?" In the engine room, got an "Aye, aye" every time.

King Edward is Critical. The king not only reads the newspapers, but criticizes their contents, occasionally going as far as to administer gentle admonition to Fleet street editors. Especially is his majesty interested in the art side of publications, and a bad photograph of himself or a royal group sometimes leads to an epistolary communication on the subject from the king's private secretary. Recently the publication of a photograph in a London daily resulted in a "command" attendance of the editor at Buckingham palace, where he was informed that the individual designated as the king was not his majesty, who, as a matter of fact, was not represented in the photograph by a "blur."

PROPOSED GYMNASIUM AND TRADE SCHOOL



Fraser Memorial Hall, as It Will Look If Its Friends Realize Hopes. Tobe and Leithwaite, Architects.

The above cut shows how Fraser Memorial hall, the proposed gymnasium and manual training school for the destination home, will look if the friends of the home realize their hopes. Plans in detail for the building above shown are being prepared by the architects and will be available within a short time.

As soon as these plans are ready, so that all may understand just what is proposed, a campaign for subscriptions will be started. It is proposed to place this campaign in the hands of a committee of business men, whose names will shortly be announced. It is believed that the object in view will make such a strong appeal that not much difficulty will be found in raising the money.

The proposed building will have concrete foundation walls, with wired concrete to the window sills and shingles above. The site will be 40x70 feet. Inside the building will be sealed, with one large room 20 feet high, fitted up as a gymnasium. A stairway will lead to the basement, on one side of which will be the manual training department. Care has been taken to provide plenty of light for the manual training room, and there will also be an outside entrance. The basement ceiling will be eight feet high and the floor of concrete. Throughout the building will be well lighted and ventilated. The architects estimate the cost at \$2800.

The county court will improve the grounds by grading, establishing driveways and planting trees and shrubbery. This will be done as soon as the ground is ready for working in the spring. Further than this the county will not go, and the funds for the new building, whereby the boys wards of the juvenile court can be trained and given the best influences, will have to be provided by private means.

object in bringing over the ship is to make an impression upon the public mind. We can only do that effectually by making it the event of the hour. We want to have every one talking about it and the newspapers full of it. We could not possibly have that if we brought it over while the public mind is occupied by political thoughts and the newspapers are full of election news.

"If the visit of the airship were to fail in any way flat by reason of this preoccupation of the public mind our whole scheme would be ruined. Our anxiety is to wake England up. We intend to show the people of this country what the possibilities of war in the air may be. According to my information, Germany will have in less than two years' time as many as 70 war air-

ships. All the great powers are going ahead with airship construction and the training of skilled aeronauts to pilot them. We alone are lagging behind, simply because as a nation we have not yet realized the necessity of an aerial fleet."

Royal Message Delayed. A curious and amusing mistake has just been made by the postal authorities at Marseilles, whereby a telegram sent by King Edward to the Duchess of Fife, who, with the duke and their two daughters, touched at Marseilles on the way out to Egypt on board the liner India, was considerably delayed.

After the title of the duchess the king had added the words, "Princess Royal," and these words were taken by the postal authorities as the name of the vessel. A postman was sent to the harbor with the telegram, and after an unsuccessful search for a vessel named the Princess Royal, he returned with the telegram, on which he had written, "Boat unknown."

It was only when the princess royal made a second application to the postal authorities that an inquiry was made by the officials, and the telegram was discovered lying at the office. It was at once delivered, with apologies for the delay.

HALLEY'S COMET NOT YET VISIBLE

By Frederick Campbell, Sc. D., president of the department of astronomy, Brooklyn Institute.

We are accustomed to speak of the accuracy of science. The expression needs to be taken with not one, but several grains of salt. In some things, like the prediction of a total eclipse of the sun, science is marvellously accurate, as in the total eclipse of 1869, when with his eye at the telescope, Dr. Lewis Swift was counting the seconds of the last minute before totality, and the nearer he came to the expiration of the minute, the more he was confirmed in his confidence in the exactness of the prediction, until, just as he said "sixty," the shadow fell.

We can not predict the return of comets like that. There have been differences of calculation of the period of a particular comet, amounting to hundreds of years. This may be due in part to difference of appreciation of the exact elements entering into the composition of the comet's curve, or of the disturbing influence of planets passed by the comet on its course. In the case of Halley's great comet, now in our sky, while the period is usually roughly spoken of as 75 years, it sometimes drops to 74, and sometimes amounts to about 78 or 79. On any occasion of the comet's return, moreover, it is necessary to calculate where each planet will be in its orbit at the time the comet is passing it, and the consequent influence exerted by the same in retarding the comet on its course.

To work out this entire problem is most laborious, and it is no marvel that authorities should differ at first, at indeed, they have, and that subsequent corrections should have to be made. Thus, not long ago, a well known astronomical writer, on the pages of a well known astronomical periodical, hazarded his reputation by the statement that Halley's comet would reach perihelion, its nearest to the sun, on May 10, 1910, and this was illustrated by an elaborate chart showing not only that position, but also the positions of the comet at many other dates, conditional, of course, on the correctness of the original prediction. Now, all this has been shifted by about four weeks, no one expecting the comet to be at perihelion later than April 18.

On the other hand the statement went out that Halley's comet would become visible to the naked eye in the month of December. These lines are being written at the middle of that month, and it has not yet been seen, so the writer believes. Some have written him, claiming to have seen it; perhaps they were right, but he believes them to have been mistaken. Half the month is yet left, and some bright eyes may detect it; but no one now thinks it possible that the comet will be seen without the aid of a telescope until February, at the beginning of which month it will be crossing the orbit of Mars.

In this whole matter of actually viewing the comet, it must be remembered there is a wide difference in the seeing power of different individuals. This is partly physical—the condition of the organs themselves—and partly mental—the power of the mind to perceive, grasp, recognize and interpret what it sees. Thus, the writer has repeatedly shown the ring of Saturn through a small telescope to people who at first declared that they could not see them; but when he explained that the ring was to be viewed not broadside, but at an angle, the mind was given a hint which enabled the eye to make the desired discovery.

The heavenly bodies are of all degrees of brightness. Some objects, like the familiar satellites of Jupiter, are just outside the large range of normal vision. Some can make out these satellites without a glass. These will perhaps be first to detect the comet, while others doubt their word. But, even though following the example of railroad companies, this comet "reserves the right to vary from the normal" without notice, the headlight is already seen in the telescope, and we shall all soon see the whole train go by in great magnificence.

The hope has been extended that Halley's comet would stretch out to a length of 45 degrees, or 50 moons. On the occasion of any particular visit no one can predict with absolute certainty just how long it will appear. It has been seen even larger than this, and it has been seen smaller. But its true length, it must be remembered, is to be measured in the telescope, or rather on the photographic plate, though even the latter will fail to catch the finest rays of the tail's end.

The question of the earth's passing through the comet's tail turns upon the confident prediction that on May 19, the comet will "transit" the sun's face. That will place the comet's head directly between the sun and earth, a perfectly straight tail would then envelop the earth. But its curve leads astronomers simply to say that a day or two after the expected transit, the earth will probably pass through the comet's tail. Whether this shall be apprehended with hope or fear may be answered by the fact that we shall probably know nothing of it, and that there is infinitely greater danger in a single breath of the fumes of a passing automobile.

Of course, the statement of the comet's position in the sky has to be revised from time to time, because it is in motion, just as the moon is. It is now, in December, far west of where it was picked up on September 11. On December 3 it was just south of and close to the point of the big letter Y of the Hydra, in the constellation Tauurus, the nose of the Bull. By January 1 it will be just above and a little to the right of the star Mu. In the head of Cetus, the Whale, in the constellation Aries, by February 1 it will be in Pisces, near the star Epsilon. More and more slowly it will approach the earth from there till, near the star Omega, in Pisces, it seems to stop and reverse its direction, going back through Arctus and Taurus, to be seen in Orion in May, low in the western sky, then yet farther east, in the early morning, after it has passed the sun.



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 - Extra choice, 1/2-lb. pieces \$.22c
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 - With wash rag \$.7c
 - Seat, per box \$.9c
 - Sapolio, hand or kitchen \$.7c
 - Grandpa Tar Soap \$.4c and \$.7c
 - Ivory Soap \$.4c and \$.7c
 - Pears' Transparent \$.17c
 - Cashmere Bouquet \$.15c and \$.24c
 - Glycerine Tar \$.4c
 - Packer's Tar Soap \$.14c
 - French Violet Soap, round \$.19c
 - Colgate's Bath, per doz. \$1.00
 - Herpicide Soap \$.13c
 - Transparent Scented Glycerine \$.7c
 - Oatmeal Soap \$.5c
 - Paloma Toilet \$.7c
 - Williams' Shaving Soap \$.3c and \$.5c
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 - Colgate's Shaving Cakes \$.5c
 - Williams' Shaving Sticks \$.17c
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 - Sewing Machine Oil, 1/2 and 4-oz. \$ 4c-12c
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 - Glycerine, 1-oz., 1/2 and 1/4 lb. \$ 5c, \$ 12c, \$ 22c
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 - Glycerine and Rosewater, 1-oz., 2-oz. and 4-oz. \$.5c, \$ 8c and \$ 13c
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