King Alfonso Desires

To Improve the Position

Of Spain as World Power

of Spain's attitude during can afford lightly to forgot, there can be no doubt that the onset of the great struggle interrupted a tremendous bid which South was making to improve her international status. Circumstances had tended for some years previously to thrust prominence upon her. A "geographical position" had compelled two great powers, France and Great Britain, to take Spain very much into account in settling the Moroccan question in 1911 and 1912; whilst, in 1913 and before the war broke out in the following year, Spanish statesmen were dreaming complacently of a great Francoanish alliance, and were occasionlly telling their dreams. Spain was, at last, to climb back to her old position of a great power, and who should

So, in May, 1913, King Alfonso paid a state visit to Paris, and, in the following October, all Madrid flocked into the streets to see the French President return the visit. The entente seemed to be deepening as rapidly as could be desired. Then



KING ALFONSO.

came the war, and with it an end to the great development upon which spain was so well embarked. State visits, fetes, and gala performances came to an unceremonious end, and the only currency of any value between nations took the form of deeds.

How Spain met, or rather failed to meet the demand is too well known to need any recounting. It was a sorry business enough, and yet not so sorry but that Spain, the moment the armistice was signed, felt safe in launching a tremendous campaign to secure the rehabilitation of her pressaid that, so far, she has been very successful, but she continues her efforts with energy unabated, and here is something curiously interestng in the fact that one of her great projects should be a rapprochement between herself and the Argentine republic. King Alfonso, it is reported, is to pay a state visit to the republic before many months have,

Now a frank review of the facts such as this need not involve, and should not involve anything but the most entire good will toward Spain. But Spain must learn, as all the world must learn, in so far as it has not learned it, that the days of makebelieve in its widest sense are past, or, at any rate, are rapidly passing, and that the demand for deeds, so imperative during the war, still continues, and grows daily more urgent. Both Spain and Argentina need to learn this lesson, and by the time King Alfonso reaches Buenos Ayres perhaps they will at any rate have

From an international standpoint, as from every other standpoint, all must, of course, rejoice at the prospect of the two peoples coming closer together. Over a hundred years have passed since the province of Buenos Ayres raised the banner of revolt, and refused to recognize Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. Whilst nearly eighty years have passed since Spain herself recognized the independence of the "United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata." All bitterness has, therefore, long since passed away, and the Argentine republic can extend the most cordial welcome to the ruler of a country from which itself has sprung.

gun to learn it.

"Happiest Man In the World."

"I am the happiest man in the world. It seems to me that I have

Thus Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday. "I am happy because I am still able to work. My mind is as acuto as it was twenty years ago. I have my health, which is best of all, and by writing my biography I am keeping my mind occupied. That is the secret of happiness in old age."

Flattery Not Paid For.

Miss Mugg (in studio)—I would like to have you paint my portrait, Mr. Smiers, but \$1,000 is too much.

Artist—Well, I'll do it for \$750—but I'll tell you in advance it will be an swfully accurate likeness.

All the bakers in Hull, Que, have amalgamated, and they plan to erect a modern sanitary bakery.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will at once start a compaign in favor of daylight saving.

A storm sweeping the Atlantic coast caused damage which will run into thousands.

In Vienna, Austria, last year, 50, 2000 died,

Four Good Reasons for a National Forward Movement

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

DESPITE the four years' fury of War, and the year of uncertainty just ended, the people of Canada have prospered. Yet, spiritual glories revealed to us in the great Conflict are being clouded by drifts of class-hostility, mutual suspicion and cynical materialism.

The world is troubled. Old conceptions are giving place to new. Yet, the Kingdom of God remains, firmly grounded on the great principle of love. It has the one remedy for a world diseased:—"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

Five Christian Communions—Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian—call their various constituencies and the whole nation to a livelier and more sacrificial Christianity. They are making a great financial appeal. It is fitting that the public should know the reasons.

The Decline The sharp rise in prices the world over of the Dollar has affected injuriously the position of every man working for a fixed salary. Missionaries are in this category. Stipends that were ample in 1900, and nearly adequate in 1912, are utterly insufficient in 1920. There has been no general increase in these stipends. There cannot be, until the Canadian people scale-up their giving to balance the decline in purchasing-power of the Canadian dollar.

International exchange has been unstable. Money for export has been subject to heavy discounts. In view also of the increased cost of materials and of labor, any new building programme abroad has been out of the question. But the need for new buildings is imperative. Some missionaries are living in clay-floored huts.

New Standards The Anglican Synods, the Bapare Necessary tist Conventions, the Congregational Union, the Methodist Conferences, and the Presbyterian General Assembly,

and the Presbyterian General Assembly, have set new standards for the salaries of Clergymen actively engaged in Canada. But, for the Missionaries, and for the Superannuated Ministers, no increases have been possible.

One of the aims of the Forward Movement is to show the fine-spirited, generous, Christian people of Canada that the old standards of giving for Missions must be revised. It is impossible to maintain existing stations, even on a pre-War basis, without more men and much more revenue.

Coincident with 7 The Call this financial difficulfrom Abroad ty, new and glorious opportunities for the extension of Christian teaching have appeared. In India, literally millions of "outcastes" are pleading for Missionary preachers and doctors. In China, a new National spirit has been born. Missionary teachers are urgently required to help formulate the National system of education. Hospitals, Missionary nurses, doctors and dentists, are heartily welcomed by the people. From Japan, Africa and the Islands of the Sea, comes the same story.

3 The Home Responsibility

and Eskimos must now be undertaken wholly by the Canadian Church. The rapid growth of our cities, the expansion of the West, the great immigration of the last twenty years, and the depopulation of rural areas, make a fourfold problem which can be solved only by radical readjustments of policy and greatly increased resources of men and money.

The Pressure on cline of the dellar has created difficulties in financing the

Colleges and Universities established and maintained for the training of the Clergy. Last year, one College which had been able before the War barely to subsist, faced an additional charge for coal alone of \$1600. All other expenditures have risen in like proportion. Christianity has been the mother of Higher Education. A thoroughly trained Ministry is the great need of the times.

The men of faith, filled with the Holy Ghost, who proclaim the Gospel story by the frozen Coppermine, beneath the cone of Fujiyama, along the banks of the Yangtse and the Ganges are the product of our Canadian Colleges. There the Vision first appeared to them. The Church must stand behind these institutions.

The Unity of facts. Faced with such conditions, the Church leaders, at first, were

appalled. They went to their knees, first in separate denominational groups, then in company. Putting aside for the time being differences of religious temperament, considering only their common belief in the Everlasting Father, the Almighty Son, and the everpresent Holy Ghost, they prayed together. Then they arose, thrilled with a glimpse of the wonderful Missionary opportunity, to appeal together to the whole body of Christians in Canada.

The Greatest Lord Jesus Christ, and in the Gospel He proclaimed. Your country has become great through Christianity. The hope and love of the Gospel have warmed your heart and illumined your life.

Next week you will be asked by the representatives of your Church to show practical proof of your convictions. Be prepared—not to give a trifle out of your abundance, but to taste the full sweetness of Sacrifice.

These are the Gangas are the progress. There has visited with the Holy Ghost, only the frazers, and the strained difficulties in financing the College which was returned to a work of the solven of t

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