

To Save Westminster Abbey



An Appeal to the English-Speaking Peoples of the World

SAVE Westminster Abbey. So says the Dean of Westminster in an appeal to "the English-speaking peoples of the world." He asks for £250,000 sterling to make urgent repairs and insure future maintenance.

In his appeal on behalf of the Abbey, Bishop Herbert E. Ryle, dean of Westminster, says in part: "During the past 30 years over £100,000 has been expended upon the fabric. This large sum has been obtained partly through the temporary suppression of one of the Abbey canons and the use of the income for the fabric, partly through subsidies supplied from time to time by the ecclesiastical commissioners in answer to urgent and piteous appeals. At the present moment we are indebted to the extent of several thousands of pounds in respect of moneys borrowed from the ecclesiastical commission for essential repairs.

"Now, however, we are faced with a desperate state of things. The sum of money which more than 50 years ago was fixed for the maintenance of the fabric and for the services of the Abbey has become utterly inadequate for these purposes. The immense rise in the cost of materials and in the wages of the staff, together with the greatly increased standard of efficiency demanded in the last half century from every branch of service to church and nation, has brought us to the verge of bankruptcy. It has even been necessary, while fabric repairs have unavoidably been postponed, to divert to the absolutely essential duty of keeping up the services and worship of the Abbey the inadequate sum of money which had been earmarked for keeping the fabric in repair.

"We are no longer able to pay our way. "At the same time there is urgent need for—
 "1. The repair of the two great western towers.
 "2. The reparation of the external stonework of Henry VII's chapel.
 "3. The renovation of a large portion of the parapet running round the roof.
 "4. The repair of the clerestories and flying buttresses.

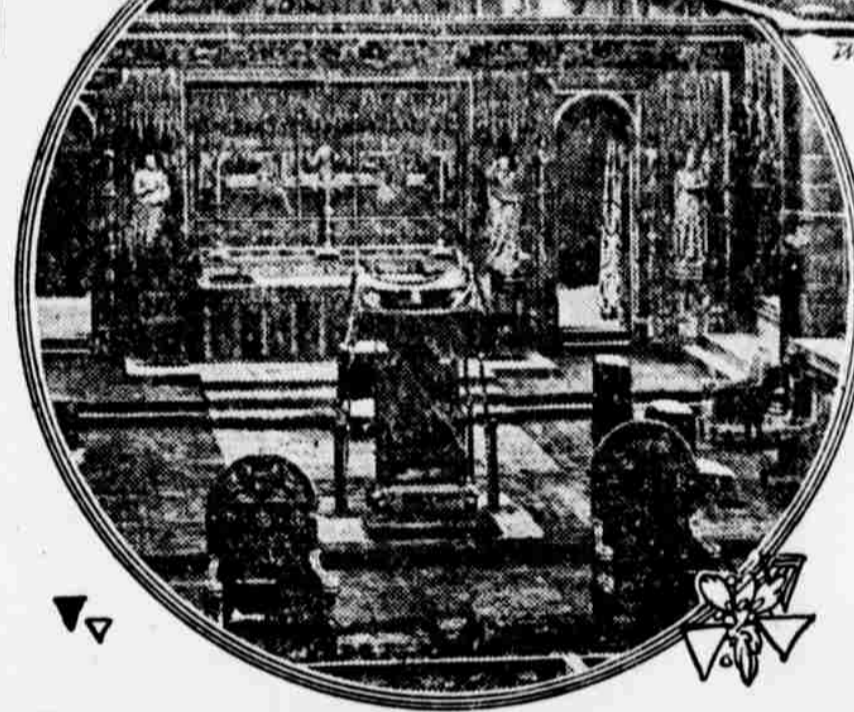
"There is besides a continual large outlay required by the maintenance in proper repair of—
 "1. The much decayed cloisters, and
 "2. The ancient dwellings which, at the present scale of prices, can not be kept in suitable structural repair (as has hitherto been required) at the private cost of the officials who are the temporary occupants. . . .

"But the Abbey must not be allowed to suffer. The English-speaking peoples of the world glory in Westminster Abbey. They will not tolerate the thought that its structural condition should suffer through lack of adequate funds. They will expect me to take them into my confidence, as I now do.

"I know well, after residence for over nine years in this place, and I know well from the extraordinary experiences in the Abbey during the years of the Great War, how dear is this church to the people of this country, to our brothers and sisters in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India; and, in a peculiar degree, to our brothers and sisters of the great Republic of America. . . .

"I ask for the sum of £250,000. Of this, the sum of £100,000 is required for structural repairs in the immediate future."
 The safety of the Abbey and its relics was of great concern to the dean during the period of air raids during the war. Of this he writes in the London Times:
 "When the war broke out it was hardly believed that London was likely to be assailed from the air. But as time went on the menace became evident. The counsels of those who at first had said, 'Oh, there is no practical danger; they will never get as far as London, and if they do, you can safely take the risk of not being hit,' could not possibly be followed by those on whom the chief responsibility rested. We decided to do all that was possible for the protection of the chief treasures of the abbey and to give assurance to the public that nothing had been neglected.
 "Needless to say, many interesting and fantastic suggestions reached me, displaying more sympathy with the security of the building than practical knowledge of the cost or of the feasibility of the recommendations. What we did may be grouped under three heads—(1) The removal of treasures to a safe place; (2) The protection of certain conspicuous monuments, and (3) The substitution of wood for glass in four of our most ancient stained glass windows.
 "(1) The following objects were removed to the crypt under the cloister house: The coronation chair; the old processional shield and sword; the saddle, shield and helmet associated with King

POETS' CORNER



WHERE KINGS ARE CROWNED

Henry V; the five full size bronze effigies of King Henry III, King Edward III, King Richard II, Queen Anne of Bohemia, Queen Eleanor of Castille and the effigy of William de Valence and two or three score of stone statues in the niches of King Henry V's chantry, which, not having any structural fastening, were liable by concussion to be shaken down and splintered to fragments on the pavement below; the wooden top of the Confessor's tomb, made by Abbot Feckenham; the picture of King Richard II; the tapestry hangings, the banners of the Knights of the Bath and the old altar frontal.

"(2) A strong protective structure consisting of balks of timber and sand bags was erected over the Confessor's tomb. No less than 1,100 sand bags were used for this purpose. A similar erection was raised over the beautiful tomb of King Henry III. Sufficiently substantial shields of timber and many sand bags were placed over the marble effigy of Queen Philippa. Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots disappeared from view under small mountains of sand bags. The Lady Margaret received similar attention. And a particularly substantial breast work and covering of timber and sand bags formed a solid protection for the glorious monument of King Henry VII and his queen at the east end of Henry VII's chapel. Nothing could probably have averted the destruction caused by a direct hit. But what was most to be feared was the crashing of stone and timber fragments from the roof.

"(3) The glass was removed from the three east clerestory windows and from the west windows of the north aisle of the nave. Wood slats were substituted, which, though much more drafty, were infinitely less costly than plain glass. The very ancient glass in the Jerusalem chamber was also removed and put in safety.

"As a matter of fact, the abbey was not touched by any hostile missile. A harvest of our own shrapnel was collected. But the building passed unharmed through all the terrible time of the raids. A large German bomb fell about 25 yards to the southwest, just grazing the wall of the Abbey Choir school and making a huge hole in the courtyard at the back. But it did not explode. The damage was trifling, and the choristers, who were being kept during the raid on a lower floor and were singing merrily under the barrage, were at the time quite unconscious of their extraordinary escape.

Whole Abbey Quivered.
 "During the raids most of the occupants of the official houses repaired for greater security to the so-called Norman undercroft in the cloisters, a vast chamber beneath the old monks' dormitory, with stout massive Norman columns and a strong stone-gabled roof. Being desirous as far as possible to be on the spot in case anything should happen to the abbey, we in the deanery used to go to the foot of a little stone staircase leading up to the southern of the two western towers. It was possible thus to be in the building and see the watchman and learn what was going on. The whole abbey seemed to quiver while the heavy barrage was being fired; the windows rattled, and the roar of the guns seemed in the empty abbey to produce an extraordinary resonant effect.
 "Very careful precautions had been taken against fire breaking out in the roof. Watchmen were on guard every night. They were specially reinforced on the occasions when notice was given of hostile attack. The water tanks were in good order; the hydrants and hose pipes were continually tested; large numbers of buckets were ready, some filled with sand and some with water. I dare say, if the emergency had arisen, we could

not have done much. But the staff were keen, well disciplined and brave, and never held back from arriving even while the barrage was raging.
 "We look upon those nights and we realize how powerless we were to avert the most terrible catastrophe. The relief when the end came was the measure of the tension which we had all been experiencing. We perhaps only then realized how tremendous had been the responsibility of our trust, how profound our thankfulness for the greatness of our deliverance: Deo gratias!"

The dean's appeal to "the English-speaking peoples of the world" is based upon the idea that Westminster Abbey is the "unique and priceless treasure of the English-speaking race." He got this phrase from an American friend. The American being shown around the Abbey by the dean, exclaimed:

"Can any sacred building in the British empire compare with Westminster Abbey? Is it not the unique and priceless treasure of the English-speaking race?" And using this explanation as a text the dean says:

"It was not made in the tone of rhetorical compliment, but with the intense conviction of one who had quite suddenly been awakened to a full sense of the significance of this great inheritance from our common Anglo-Saxon ancestry. It is the same story if you take round friends or visitors who have just come from Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand, or South Africa, and who have never before been in the mother country. One feels overwhelmed and humiliated in the presence of their delighted enthusiasm, their reverence for the historic associations of the building, their appreciation of its antiquity, their emotion at the sight of places and things of which they have so often heard. Familiar as it is to some of us, to them the abbey is the heart shrine of the world-wide empire. The thought of it is intertwined with the most sacred feelings and deepest affections of brothers and sisters scattered over the whole world."

Westminster Abbey has been called "the history of the English race set in stone." In a sense, it is the symbol of English monarchy; for Harold, the last Saxon king, was crowned here; so was William the Conqueror, in 1066; and so was every English king. Yet, as the Times says of the abbey:

"It is no history of a dynasty or of a kingdom that speaks here. It is the history of a race in every branch of human activity, told generation after generation by the hands that, through good days and through evil, carried and handed down the torch.

"Deeply as these great repositories of the great dead must move all educated men, the story they have to tell is short and confined to that embodied here. That is all-embracing, unbroken, widening down from Hastings to the great war, from the Saxon Witan and the King's council to the parliaments of the empire and, not less truly if less directly, to the congress of the United States."

There is a lot of legend about the beginnings of Westminster Abbey. The first church is said to have been built about 616 by King Sebert of Essex. Edward the Confessor in 1049-50 built a church on the present site and gave it its present name. Henry III in the thirteenth century began the reconstruction which was carried on by his successors. The towers were not built until 1722-40. The Abbey was disendowed during the Reformation, but was restored by Queen Mary. Its present organization, a dean and 12 canons, dates from Elizabeth. The practice of interring the great began under Richard II.

Lord Macaulay, who himself lies in Westminster Abbey, wrote of it: "No other spot in the empire contains within such narrow space so many illustrious citizens." His statement is undoubtedly true, and the list of the great is all the more interesting for the reason that Westminster is no Vallarta established by ordinance and decree. And it is certainly an interesting collection—Cecll, Villiers, Blake, Monk, Clarendon, Argyll, Ormond, the two Pitts, Fox, Canning, Palmerston, Gladstone, Chaucer, Spenser, Dryden, Beaumont, Ben Jonson, Prior, Gay, Dr. Johnson, Browning, Tennyson, Dickens—and so on, theologians, actors, musicians, artists and scientists.

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A Story of Sickness and Suffering with Final Return to Health. It will do you good to read it.

No matter how long nor how much you have suffered, do not give up hope. Do not decide there is no help for you. There is. Make up your mind to get well. You can. There is a remedy in which you may place full reliance as did Mrs. Rozalia Kania of 39 Silver Street, New Britain, Conn. This is what she says: "I had cramps for three years and thought I would never be any better. I could not eat without distress. Slept with my mouth open and could hardly breathe. No medicine helped me. I had catarrh of the stomach. Now I have no cramps and am feeling well and healthy. I wish every suffering person would take PE-RU-NA."



Catarrh effects the mucous membranes in any organ or part. PE-RU-NA, by regulating the digestion and aiding elimination, sends a rich, pure supply of blood and nourishment to the sick and inflamed membranes and health returns.
 For coughs, colds, catarrh and catarrhal conditions generally, PE-RU-NA is recommended. If you are sick, do not wait and suffer. The sooner you begin using Dr. Hartman's well-known PE-RU-NA, the sooner you may expect to be well and strong and in full possession of your health. A bottle of PE-RU-NA is the finest emergency, ready-to-take remedy to have in the house. It is fourteen ounces of prevention and protection.
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HAD HIGH AMBITION FOR SON

Father Wouldn't Be Satisfied Until He Saw Him in a Really Proud Position.

An instructor in the military academy at West Point was once assigned to conduct about the place the visiting parents of a certain cadet. After a tour of the post, the proud and happy parents joined the crowd assembled to witness evening parade, a most imposing spectacle. The march past aroused the father of the cadet to a high pitch of enthusiasm.
 "There!" he exclaimed to his spouse, "Isn't that fine? But," he added, reflectively, "I shall not be happy till my boy attains the proud position that leads 'em all." And he pointed in rapt admiration to the drum-major.

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Sordid Churl.

"I am poor," the youth declared, "but if you could be content with the true and eternal devotion of a faithful and tender heart—"
 "Oh, I'd be contented, all right," the fair maiden responded, not unkindly; "but I really doubt if the landlord and the butcher and milkman, and the coal dealer would be."

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Chicago, Ill.—Thousands of reports from people all over the U. S. who have tested eatonic, show the greatest benefits are obtained by using it for a few weeks, taking one or two tablets after each meal.

Eatonic users know that it stops Belching, Bloating, Heartburn, and Stomach Miseries quickly, but the really lasting benefits are obtained by using eatonic long enough to take the harmful excess acids and gases entirely out of the system. This requires a little time, for eatonic takes up the excess acidity and poisons and carries them out of the body and of course, when it is all removed, the sufferer gets well, feels fine—full of life and pep.

If you have been taking an eatonic now and then, be sure and take it regularly for a time and obtain all of these wonderful benefits. Please speak to your druggist about this, so that he can tell others that need this help. Adv.

Specific.

Lawyer—You went in the house while the prisoner was disputing with his wife whom he accuses of aggravating him into the assault. How did she strike you?
 Witness—I think the frying pan was the first thing which came handy.

"Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh.
 HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System, thus reducing the inflammation and restoring normal conditions.
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Honest Milkman.

"You are charged with selling adulterated milk," said the Judge.
 "Your honor, I plead not guilty."
 "But the testimony shows that it is 25 per cent water."
 "Then it must be high-grade milk," returned the plaintiff. "If your honor will look up the word 'milk' in your dictionary you will find that it contains from 80 to 90 per cent water. I should have sold it for cream!"—Succcess Magazine.

USE "DIAMOND DYES"

Dye right! Don't risk your material in a poor dye. Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into old garments, draperies, coverings, everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.
 Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed. Druggist has "Diamond Dyes Color Card"—16 rich colors. Adv.

Just So.
 "Can you give me an outside room?"
 "I can give you a hammock in the alley or a cot in the yard," said the hotel proprietor.
 "I see. All outside rooms."

Watch Your Kidneys!

That "bad back" is probably due to weak kidneys. It shows in a dull, throbbing backache, or sharp twinges when stooping. You have headaches, too, dizzy spells, a tired nervous feeling and irregular kidney action. Don't neglect it—there is danger of dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease! Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands have saved themselves more serious ailments by the timely use of Doan's. Ask your neighbor!

A Nebraska Case

Mrs. Carolyn E. Tanner, Alma, Neb., says: "I suffered from kidney complaint and I had awful pains across the small of my back. My kidneys acted irregularly. I lacked ambition and felt generally run down. A friend advised me to get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's cured me so I have had no kidney trouble."

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