

MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The Awakening of the East the Great Theme Yesterday.

Many Prominent Men Deliver Fervent Addresses.

Bishop Thoburn, Canon Tucker Ralph Connor and Others.

Toronto, April 2.—With the certain measure of victory in their movements, like an army with banners waving, the great National Missionary Congress, which opened in Massey Hall on Wednesday, yesterday moved on in its campaign and took up an advanced position on the field of missionary enthusiasm.

In the annuals of all great movements it is rarely given for four thousand men of substance and moral responsibility to confer with men picked from among the world's leaders upon questions demanding infinite tact and the most intimate understanding. The temper of the meeting was finely drawn by Mr. J. A. Macdonald at the close of the evening's session.

Rev. Dr. Carman conducted the devotional exercises at the afternoon session. Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., occupied the chair, and every seat in the vast building was occupied, whilst many stood around the walls.

A pleasing break in the afternoon speeches was the singing in the national Punjab tongue of the evangelical hymn, "Victory for Jesus," by Mr. and Mrs. Byers, missionaries from Bengal.

THE AWAKENING OF THE ORIENT.

"Fifteen years ago," said Mr. Herbert E. Speer, in introducing his subject, "The Awakening of the Orient," "the most authoritative book on the people and the politics of the people of the far east was a work by Mr. Henry Norman. It was a depressing picture of the torpor and stagnation of the Oriental people. A few years later Mr. Meredith Thompson, the editor of the Friend of India, published a collection of his essays on eastern life under the title of 'Asia and Europe,' in which he concluded that the Asiatic races had exhausted themselves, and that an unbridgeable chasm existed between the east and the west which made the east impervious to western civilization. Today we are facing a condition of affairs quite in contrast to all that has been depicted. Four simple facts will show the changes which have taken place. The first is the great exodus of Asiatic students to the colleges of Europe and North America. Eight thousand from China, one thousand from Corea, and one thousand from India, they are now in other lands learning the principles of western civilization. Secondly, I mention the great internal tumult all over Asia assailing the old political ideas and demanding the privileges of democratic and popular government. Thirdly—and this is of no consequence in itself—the readiness of large numbers of Asiatic people to adopt the western style of dress. I think they had better have kept to their own styles, but it shows in a remarkable way their changed readiness to adopt the western ideas. And, lastly, there is the thunderous clamor of Asiatic multitudes at our doors."

"A national debt in China of \$254,000,000 has made a golden bond with western peoples. All this speaks to us of a great industrial awakening, an awakening which was inevitable because our own civilization had annihilated the old Asiatic trades, and it was necessary for them to work up new industries in order to preserve the balance of trade. What will it mean to the west when the awakening of the east is complete? With all the great resources of the east, with a teeming population constituting the cheapest of cheap labor at our disposal, it will mean something to the west. In that day the west may well wonder in whose hands the industrial future of the world is to be placed. We will need all our protective tariffs in that day if we are to hold our own industrially against the awakened east."

The cry of Asia for the Asiatics, Mr. Speer proceeded, was being replaced by Japan, that the Japanese, China for the Chinese. How could we be surprised at this, when we ourselves were shouting Canada for the Canadians, and trying to keep out our brethren?"

BISHOP THOBURN.

"I have overcome the world," was Christ's words, and that dated the day of our victory," said Bishop Thoburn, of India, whose theme was "The Sure Victory." He went on to say in part, "that when in 1859 he went to India, a very nominal he found some of the precepts of Christianity taught but not understood by the natives. He found that the natives were ready to take for granted the fact of the creation, and the sovereignty of God, but if he began to argue about these things they were prepared to argue, too. No doubt he lost valuable time in endeavoring to explain the fact of the risen Saviour. He no doubt was at times a little timid when standing up to speak to the people near the bazaars or elsewhere. He, however, remembered that the Saviour was standing beside him and ready to strengthen and encourage him, and then there would be two hundred and ninety and nine millions to convert. It looked a big task, but it could be done. He told how the first lady lord had come to India, and how Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy, had so splendidly supported the movement. 'And now,' he said, 'if I went back to India I would find ten thousand educated, trained Christian native women ready to aid and help in

every way the Christian church, as they were actually doing now, and we call this the day of small things."

A VOICE FROM ARABIA. Rev. S. M. Zwermer, F. D. G. S., of Arabia, speaking of the impact of Christianity on the non-Christian religions, said in part: "The impact of Christianity on the non-Christian religions began nineteen centuries ago, and will not cease until the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdom of the Lord and of His Christ. This impact has gathered momentum and strength throughout the centuries. Never before was this impact so world-wide and with such strength. 'Islam is the greatest of all the non-Christian religions in its missionary spirit and defiant attitude toward Christianity. One hundred years after Mohammed's death his name was proclaimed from minarets in Canton, China, across the whole of Asia and Africa and into Spain. The Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Moslem world has existed for thirteen centuries and has swept everything before it, until in Africa one-third of the population is Mohammedan, and in India alone sixty-two and a half million followers of the false prophet are found."

"The three great religions that today are contending for mastery and have the greatest world influence have had personal founders—Buddha, Mohammed and Christ. Three-fourths of the Mohammedan world is under Christian rule, and the balance of political power is not in the hands of the Caliph, but of Britain, France, Russia, and the Netherlands. Eighty-one million Mohammedans are under the flag of Great Britain, and the symbol of the crucifixion. Islam has lost its sword, and the power of political persecution is gone. The new era in Turkey and Persia is the direct result of the impact of Christian education and Christian civilization."

THE EVENING SESSION.

With the singing of that splendid, stirring hymn of Isaac Watts, "Oh, God, our Help in Ages Past," and "God, our Help in Ages Past," and Rev. F. B. Du Val, D. D., of Winnipeg, the evening session of the Congress was opened, Mr. Rowell presiding. The Rev. Canon L. Norman Tucker was the first speaker, his speech having been transferred from 11:45 afternoon. A message from Hon. S. Blake, who was to have spoken on "Our Duty to the Indian," was read expressing regret at being unable to be present, and saying "Let us still do our duty to our red brethren, and let us at this time extend our operations on their behalf."

Rev. Canon Tucker spoke on "Canada's Debt to the Missionary," saying in part that it might be assumed that Canada was now a nation. She was in possession of all the chief attributes of a nation. She was free. She was self-governing; and, what was more, she felt within her the stirrings, the ambitions, the hopes of national life. There is in every Canadian breast an ardent love of freedom, coupled with the qualities that fit men to enjoy its benefits and to discharge its obligations. But more fundamental is the love of truth and right. There is ingrained in the fibre of the people a love of order and a respect for law.

Everyone feels that the native Indians of Canada have a special claim on us for we have inherited this great country from them, and we have deprived them of their livelihood, and too often demoralized them with our whiskey, our diseases, and our vices. Again, it is the missionaries who have enabled us as a nation to discharge our debt to the Indian. They followed him within the Arctic circle and to the shores of the Arctic sea to give him the bread of life. And the result has been that the relations between the Indians and the Government of Canada have been relations of unbroken peace.

OUR DEBT TO THE SETTLERS.

"Our Debt to the English-speaking and European Settlers" was the subject of the address by the Rev. C. W. Gordon, D. D. ("Ralph Connor"). He began by a brief reference to the magnitude of the great west, pointing out that until a few years ago the general opinion was that the west was just a strip of land lying north of the international boundary. Now they knew that away to the north 600 or even 800 miles beyond the former supposed northern fertile belt lay a great country more fertile than any ever dreamed of. Into this great land there had come during the past few years nearly 900,000 English-speaking people, about 300,000 of whom were formerly United States citizens. A Senator at Washington had asked if these United States citizens did not hope some day to secure the annexation of the New England States, and another Senator had said that he believed that other day he would be sorry to have to have to shatter such a dream, for these people were loyal Canadians, and the day had gone by forever for any people or people to sell Canada. He said that the Government should keep in touch with the immigrant from the moment he left his own home till he was settled on the land, for the danger to Canada was in the people who drifted into the city, and not from those who settle on the land. But what is the Christian Church going to do with these people? The Church should meet them, care for them, and endeavor to get them to drink in the spirit of Jesus Christ. The Church should really take charge of the English-speaking peoples from the moment they left their English, Scotch and Irish homes until they were settled here.

Turning to the foreigners coming in, Dr. Gordon said that in the last couple of years over 300,000 people had arrived in this country who could not speak the English language. What must we do for them? Some were for keeping them out of our country, but this matter had already been settled for us by two facts. First, we needed them because they did work for us that Canadians were not willing to do themselves, such as the laboring on the railway building, etc. The Galicians on the farm made very good citizens, and their children would also grow up good citizens, but in the cities they were very dangerous. Necessary care should be taken with a strict, wise and careful administration of the law. We should also make our schools accessible to them and to their children. We should endeavor to instill into them the making of homes.

OUR DUTY TO THE ASIATIC.

"The Dean of Missionary Secretaries," Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland, General Secretary of Methodist Missions, whose subject was "Our Duty to the Asiatic," Dr. Sutherland pointed out that in Canada there were about 18,500 Chinese, 16,000 Japanese and 5,000 Hindus. This was about two-thirds of 1 per cent. of the population, surely not a serious matter, but they were mostly settled in one Province, and they were looked on as the advance guard of a great

army of others, who would come unless strict measures were taken to prevent it. Organized labor saw danger in this, and not only here, but elsewhere the cry had gone up that this should be "a white man's country."

THE SQUARE DEAL.

The first duty to the Oriental was to give him a square deal, for he has a right to seek a home in any country, just as natives of other lands have. The Hindu, who is a British subject, surely has the right to come to a British dominion. When Britain, France, and the United States demanded admission to China and Japan they forgot that in opening a way into these countries, sometimes with cannon, a way out was also opened. If the coming of these Asiatics had created a problem, the problem should be met and solved. These peoples from the east were human beings, and were as capable of becoming useful citizens as were the immigrants of any other land.

CHRISTIANIZING CIVILIZATION.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, the last speaker of the evening, took as his subject "The Christianizing of Our Civilization." Commencing, he said that a truth which had for too long been overlooked by the Church was the idea that Christianity had to do not merely with individuals and with salvation in the here-world, but also with the social fabric and with the institutions of civilized life under which we lived. The subject also suggested that all the interests and occupations of men, both individual and social, were to be brought into subjection to the mind and motive of Jesus Christ.

NOTES.

Nearly seven hundred Presbyterian laymen and six hundred Presbyterian clergymen had registered at the Presbyterian offices up to 10 o'clock last night.

The Methodists had a total registration exceeding that even of the Presbyterians, and they believed that by noon today there would be at least two thousand delegates from their Canadian circuits.

The Canadian Council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement tendered a luncheon yesterday at noon in the King Edward to Sir Andrew Fraser and to the members of the International Committee.

TRADERS BILLS.

The Package Stolen From the Dominion Express Co.

Ottawa, April 1.—The parcel of bills reported lost or stolen while in transit from Montreal to Toronto is in reality a series of new bills which were sent via the Dominion Express Company by the British-American Bank Note Company of Ottawa to the head office of the Traders Bank at Toronto. They were sent on March 26, and have not yet arrived. The probability is that they were stolen.

The parcel consisted of the first batch of a new issue of bills by the Traders Bank; they were in sheets as printed, and were not signed. The denomination was five dollars, and there were \$20,000 worth of bills in all. The bills were stated, as they are entirely different from the present bill, having a shipping scene vignette on the face, and on the back a picture of the Traders Bank building in Toronto. None of this peculiar style of bill have yet been issued by the bank.

The local agent of the express company professes no knowledge of the parcel. The bank does not stand to lose anything, as the goods were never delivered.

RUSH FOR HOMESTEADS.

Young Englishman Secures a Plum After a Night on Office Steps.

Winnipeg, April 1.—To-day five homesteads on odd numbered sections in Winnipeg district were thrown open for settlement, and over a hundred people crowded the land office in an attempt to file a claim. The plum went to a young Englishman named Boney, who sat up all night on the steps in order to be the first in line. He got a quarter section in a district where 100 acres do lay sells for about ten thousand dollars.

New Publications.

A seventy-two thousand dollar a year man—Hugh Chalmers tells "how" in the April number of Busy Man's Magazine. Another article of time interest is one on "Canadians and Imperial Titles," by J. M. McConnell. "Canadian Pleasure Parks" is also a reasonable contribution from the pen of G. W. Cooper. Splendid cuts are presented of several beauty spots in different cities. It is artistically illustrated and makes an excellent travelling companion for Easter-time and a welcome visitor to the home during the present holiday period.

The Bohemian Magazine for April is a number which will appeal to all classes of readers. The special articles include "The New Chinatown in San Francisco," in which it is told what has been done by San Francisco's Chinese population toward rebuilding the quarter demolished in the earthquake. Jean Nathan contributes an article on the pertinent question, "Are We a Theatrical Suburb?" and Lala Merrick tells "What the Models Think of the Artists." There is also a railroad article on "The Iron Horse Abroad." Together with ten entertaining short stories of unusual merit, and the usual snappy department of humor, this number is one of universal interest.

The leading feature in The Outing Magazine for April is an article entitled, "Building a Railroad and Rebuilding," by Edward Hungerford. An interesting travel story is that by Mr. Dillon Wallace, who begins in the April number the first of a series which tells of his travels in Western Mexico. It is entitled "Beyond the Mexican Sierras." Mr. Dan Beard contributes some reminiscences entitled "True Yarns and Tales of the Trail." Mr. E. P. Powell, the horticulturist, gives some timely hints in "Everybody's Vegetable Garden." Mr. Herbert K. Job is represented by an article entitled "The Trick of Bird Photography," wherein he tells how the shyest of the birds may be photographed. The feature is illustrated by many photographs. "English and Scottish Shooting," by Isaac N. Ford, is an entertaining resume of the methods of aristocratic Englishmen in the field. There are two short stories of importance. One is entitled, "Manford," a story of railroad life, by Frank L. Packard; the other is by Clarence E. Mulford and is entitled "Harlan's Finish." This is another "Hopalong Cassidy" story of rapid-fire action.

GRANTS TO BUILD ROADS.

Four New Subsidies and Three Renewals Proposed.

Mammoth Gifts to Open Up the North Land.

Royal Commission to Investigate Milk Problem.

Toronto, April 2.—Before the Legislature adjourned last night Sir James Whitney introduced not only the bill under which the land grant of two million acres is to be made to the Canadian Northwest Railway in regard to the construction of the line from Sellwood through the clay belt to Fort William, but also the renewals of grants to the Algoma Central, the Central Ontario, and other lines of railway.

In introducing the Canadian Northern Railway bill the Premier recited the conditions on which the grant was made and its terms, which were the same as he had already outlined to the House. The main feature is to receive a land grant of five hundred acres a mile in alternate blocks of one township nine miles square, any deficiency in the acreage to be made up as the Lieutenant-Governor in summary order. The work of construction of the said line of railway shall be commenced within one year of the passing of this act, shall proceed with the utmost despatch and shall be completed by the 31st of December, unless prevented by causes beyond the company's control, in which case the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may grant such extension as he may deem advisable for the period of the said delay.

The lands are to be sold at such time, under such conditions and at such price as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall order from time to time. "I desire to say here," said the Premier, "that possibly this section may have to be changed before we ask the bill to be passed finally, because it is of the utmost importance that we first guard the interests of the Province with reference to these lands, and it is just as important that we safeguard the interests of the company, and when it is said that such lands shall be sold under such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, it must not be understood that were an order in Council has been passed fixing the conditions a future order in Council might be passed varying the terms. We will do nothing of that kind, because it would not be fair."

The lands, Sir James further explained, would be granted in fee simple, the Crown reserving all minerals and pine timber, save jack pine, or land not suitable for agriculture, and also such timber as shall be actually necessary for bridge work and other construction. On land fit for agriculture the settler should have the right to cut and use such timber, not reserved by the Crown, for buildings and for fences. Alterations, he explained, might also be made in these provisions in order to make them more explicit. In the bill was incorporated the Government's agreement with the G. T. P. Railway. Provision was made for the survey of all unsurveyed land by the Crown Lands Department. Where any block of land includes land already taken up by settlers, such land will not be included in the grant to the company, the deficiency being made up elsewhere.

RAILWAY IN THE CLAY BELT.

Hon. A. G. MacKay—What is the length of the line in the clay belt? The Premier—Between three hundred and three hundred and fifty miles. The line is shown on the map filed with the department, and which I showed in the House the other day.

The bill having received its first reading, the Premier then introduced a bill respecting the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway. This, he explained, was the case in which he considered the Government was justified in making provision for their usual policy of not paying subsidies, and in making a substantial grant in order that the people of Manitoulin might have a road to get out from the island at all times of the year. They proposed to do this, and made a grant of \$500,000 for the line, which was to be built from Little Current to Sudbury, thirteen miles of which had already been built. An extension would be granted under the bill to the west of December 31st, on condition that the company's earnings be served before the 1st of July, and expended \$15,000 a month on construction for the following six months, and then \$25,000 a month until the line was completed. A cash grant of \$5,000 would also be given.

FOR THE ALGOMA CENTRAL.

The Premier also introduced a bill respecting the Algoma Central & Hudson's Bay Railway Company. Its object was to extend the charter and grant which was made a number of years ago. The extension of the charter was to the 31st of December, 1911. The House would remember that the railway was constructed for a distance of seventy miles and graded for one hundred miles more in a northerly direction from Sault Ste. Marie. The conditions on which the extension would be granted were that the Lake Superior Corporation on the extension and betterment of their subsidiary companies expend \$1,500,000 by the 31st of December, 1910; that the railway company begins survey, exploration and construction work before 1st of May, 1910, and from that date on spends \$15,000 a month until the main line and the Michigan branch were completed. The Crown reserved the right to open 1,400,000 acres of land along the line of railway for settlement and protection. All minerals, with the exception of iron, coal and nickel, being held by the Government as the property of the railway company, to be handed over to them at the completion of the line, and to remain their live up to the agreement. The Crown also has the right to permit settlers to go upon the land and to accept money for the same, such money to be dealt with to the company when they have complied with the terms embodied in the act.

EXTENSION TO CENTRAL ONTARIO.

In respect to the Central Ontario Railway running north from Picton, which had already received grants, and to which renewals had been extended, it was proposed to again extend the time for the construction of forty miles of the railway, on which only twenty-five had been completed in the specified time. There

Brighten the Home for EASTER



Easter time brings thoughts of newness. Nature is beginning to put off the old sombre garments of Winter and adorn herself with the beautiful new dress of Spring. This is the time to brighten the home with new Carpets and Furniture. For months we have been bringing together the newest things that the manufacturers have to offer and, buying as we do for spot cash, we are able to obtain the very closest price and are giving our customers the benefit. And the quality of the goods must be up to the standard, always, or they would find no place in this store.

- NEW BEDROOM SUITES
NEW DINING ROOM SUITES
NEW PARLOR SUITES
NEW HALL RACKS AND SEATS
NEW BOOKCASES
NEW SECRETARIES
NEW COUCHES

Specials from the Carpet Department

Velvet Rugs: 35 best quality Velvet Rugs, size 9 feet by 12 feet, woven in one piece, in colors green, red, blue, fawn, in floral and oriental designs suitable for any room. regular price \$24, selling at \$19.50. Tapestry Rugs: 12 best quality Tapestry Rugs, 10 ft. 6 in. by 12 feet, regular price \$13, selling at \$10.50. 18 Tapestry Rugs, 9 ft. by 12 ft., regular \$12, for \$9. 24 Tapestry Rugs, 9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., regular \$9.75 for \$8.50. Inlaid Linoleum: 9 patterns of Scotch Inlaid Linoleum, in floral and tile patterns, regularly sold for 85c and 90c per yard, for 65c. Linoleum: Best Scotch Printed Linoleum, 1,000 yards, 2 yards wide, regular 45c, to be sold at 32c.

A.M. SOUTER & Co. Corner King and Park Streets

yet remained fifteen miles of the road it is understood the Government will be built, and extension would enable the company to earn the \$3,000 per mile promised.

TREATY RATIFIED. Canada's Commercial Pact With France is Now Accomplished.

Paris, April 1.—The Senate to-day by a vote of 317 to 6 adopted the Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty. Senators Delahaye, Le Breton, and others made a last effort to further postpone action on the treaty, pending the revision of the French tariff. They directed their attacks especially against the clause relating to cattle and agricultural machinery, asserting that the machinery clause would open a side door to the United States. M. Vigar, President of the Tariff Commission, in reply, said that the importation of cattle into France was practically impossible. All the efforts of the United States, Canada and the Argentine Republic in this direction in the past had failed. As to machinery, he declared that as it now was not a national industry, competition with regard to its importation would serve a useful purpose.

A PURE MILK COMMISSION.

In moving his resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions under which milk is produced, cared for and supplied to the people, Mr. W. K. McNaught (North Toronto) made an earnest appeal for a purer milk supply. "I am sorry to say," commented the member, "that the milk supply in Ontario is not very pure. Pure milk should be made a matter of education."

Pure Olive Oil.

We have just received from France a delayed shipment of olive oil for internal use. It is especially fine in quality, and notwithstanding the great increase in market value we are still selling it at the old price. Gerrie's drug store, 32 James street north.

DESERTED ON HONEYMOON.

Chatham, Ont., April 1.—Mrs. Wm. Louis Brock, of Sarnia, a bride of a week, who came here with her husband on her honeymoon, is stranded in Chatham without money or friends. Brock, she claims, by means of cruel deception, deserted her and left for London with her money and belongings. Later she says she discovered that he has another wife living. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Wife Stranded in Chatham, Now Charges Bigamy.

Chatham, Ont., April 1.—Mrs. Wm. Louis Brock, of Sarnia, a bride of a week, who came here with her husband on her honeymoon, is stranded in Chatham without money or friends. Brock, she claims, by means of cruel deception, deserted her and left for London with her money and belongings. Later she says she discovered that he has another wife living. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Major Oliver is in favor of accepting the Toronto Railway's propositions regarding new lines.

Robert Tait, contractor, 106 Shuter street, Toronto, was arrested on a charge of forgery. Tait is alleged to have forged the name of Thomas Smith.

It is not the intention of the Government to apply any portion of the loan to the financing of the Hydro-electric scheme for the transmission of Niagara power, but in this matter