

# Canadian Churchman.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1905.

Subscription, - - - - - Two Dollars per Year.  
(If paid strictly in Advance, \$1.00.)

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTION PRICE to subscribers in the City of Toronto owing to the cost of delivery, \$2.00 per year; IF PAID IN ADVANCE \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES PER LINE - - - 20 CENTS

ADVERTISING.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is an excellent medium for advertising, being by far the most widely circulated Church Journal in the Dominion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.—Notices of Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc., two cents a word prepaid.

THE PAPER FOR CHURCHMEN.—The CANADIAN CHURCHMAN is a Family Paper devoted to the best interests of the Church in Canada, and should be in every Church family in the Dominion.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers should be careful to name not only the Post-Office to which they wish the paper sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If no request to discontinue the paper is received, it will be continued. A subscriber desiring to discontinue the paper must remit the amount due at the rate of two dollars per annum for the time it has been sent.

RECEIPTS.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. If one is requested, a postage stamp must be sent with the request. It requires three or four weeks to make the change on the label.

CHECKS.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents.

CORRESPONDENTS.—All matter for publication of any number of the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN, should be in the office not later than Friday morning for the following week's issue.

Address all communications,  
**FRANK WOOTTEN**  
Box 2640, TORONTO  
Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street

## LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS.

Feb. 12—Sixth Sunday after Epiphany.

Morning—Proverbs 9; Matthew 24, 29.  
Evening—Proverbs 11 or 15; Acts 27, 18.

Feb. 19—Septuagesima.

Morning—Gen. 1 & 2, to 4; Rev. 21, to 9.  
Evening—Gen. 2, 4, or Job 38; Rev. 21, 9—22, 6

Feb. 26—Sexagesima.

Morning—Gen. 3; Mark 2, 23—3, 13.  
Evening—Gen. 6 or 8; Rom. 9, to 19.

March 5—Quinquagesima.

Morning—Gen. 9, to 20; Mark 6, 30.  
Evening—Gen. 12 or 13; Rom. 14 & 15.

Appropriate Hymns for Sixth Sunday after Epiphany, and Septuagesima Sunday, compiled by Dr. Albert Ham, F.R.C.O., organist and director of the choir of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The numbers are taken from Hymns Ancient and Modern, many of which may be found in other Hymnals:

### SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

Holy Communion: 316, 319, 298, 528, 626.  
Processional: 82, 313, 321, 322, 601.  
Offertory: 213, 218, 219, 449, 630.  
Children's Hymns: 194, 234, 341, 473.  
General Hymns: 4, 77, 169, 219, 220.

### SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Holy Communion: 172, 315, 528, 555.  
Processional: 83, 510, 512, 549.  
Offertory: 216, 262, 533, 536.  
Children's Hymns: 332, 570, 573, 574.  
General Hymns: 162, 168, 210, 486.

### Japan Missions.

The Epiphany appeal directs special attention to Japan, and to the splendid work of the two S.P.G. missionaries, who went out in 1872, Messrs. Shaw and Wright. It is widely known that Archdeacon Shaw was a Canadian and a cousin of the late Bishop Baldwin, but it is not generally known that his companion, Mr. Wright, has a brother now in Canada. His brother is Mr. Meade Wright, the Postmaster at Thorndale, Ontario, who is a zealous Churchman and a widely-known and highly respected citizen. Every student of Japanese missions should know the interesting story of Shaw and Wright, and will be interested in learning anything relating to their personal history.

### Parental Duty.

We have recently animadverted on the present-day neglect of parental duty, and the delegation of all instruction, and especially of all religious intercourse, to the teacher. The Guardian supplies another instance taken from a little book: "Not long ago, a man who lived in London asked a member of the Mother's Union to speak to his sons. 'They loaf about amusing themselves all day long on Sundays, and I really wish you could get them to go to church; it would be so good for them.' 'Of course you go yourself?' she said. 'Well, no, I can't say that I do.'" It is often assumed, both inside and outside the home, efforts can only be directed towards the proper teaching and training of women, and the men must be left unapproached.

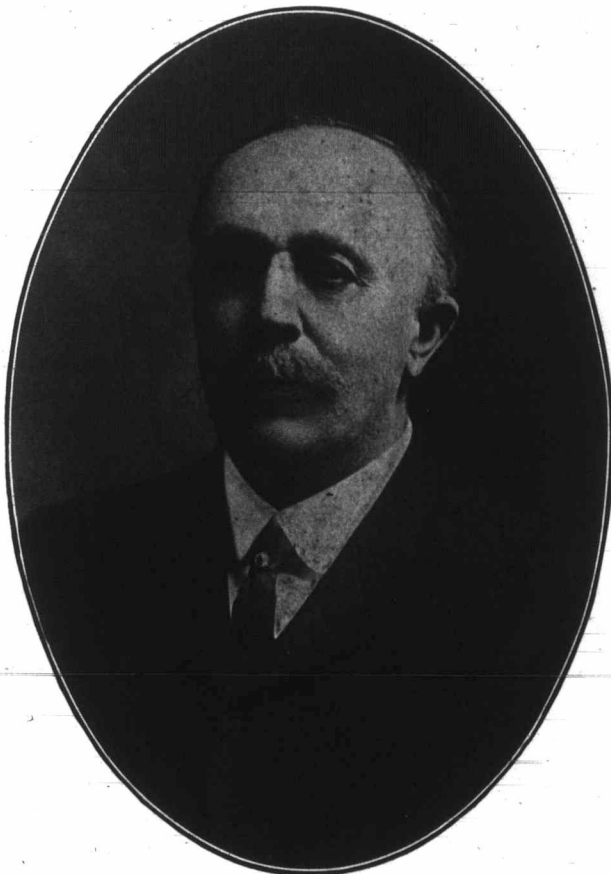
### Our Japanese Neighbours.

The Imperial Government has again vetoed the law passed at Ottawa for the purpose of restricting the immigration of the labouring men of the Eastern nations into British Columbia. This is done, of course, for the purpose of keeping Japan open to British traders. But it is one thing to have an English family in Yokohama,

extract from a letter of a labouring man, published in a Scotch paper, which should be carefully read, and we will be surprised if a perusal of it will fail to give an impetus to our national demand: "I have read a number of articles lately in favour of Oriental labour, as opposed to European or black labour. If the writers are honest, I wonder at their attitude; if they are paid for the purpose, I understand it. Here in British Columbia Orientals swarm, especially in Vancouver and Victoria; you can hardly go into a house or hotel where they are not employed as cooks, waiters, porters, servants, etc. The sawmills, the principal industry of Vancouver, are full of them. They are in the woods cutting firewood, shingle bolts, etc.; they are employed as farm hands, and have market gardens of their own. In the canneries, Chinamen pack all the salmon in tins and Japanese catch all the salmon, with the exception of a few (and getting fewer every year), white men and Indians. Japs and Chinamen have restaurants, tailors' shops, general merchandise, etc.; they also peddle fish, vegetables, etc., round town. Some of the richest men in Vancouver are Chinese; first it was the Chinese, now it is Japanese and Chinese, that are driving white men out of all these industries, and it is all a question of the cheapest. When it comes to cheapness, white men cannot compete with Eastern races; but it is not necessary, nor is it wise, to import them into British colonies. Does cheap labour tend to uplift or degrade the human race? I can imagine a condition where Chinese, Japs, British, etc., would live in harmony, not in deadly competition; but not under present conditions. I am a labourer, and speak from experience. I have been out of work for over a couple of months, and I can tell you I am not having a very merry time. There is a head tax of £100 on Chinamen coming into British Columbia now, but not on Japs; and Canadians say it is the English Government's fault, and curse it accordingly." This state of things deters immigration, is a blight on the prosperity of the Coast, and a great damage to the prestige of our Governments.

### Aliens in England.

Surely it is time for the British Government to begin to realize that the demand for a white Australia, and a fear of a yellow peril in Canada, constitutes a real cause for complaint, if it will only waken up and look at the East End of London. It is high time to restrict alien immigration through the Empire. As to England, we find that Mr. G. Gregory Fisher, barrister, read a paper at the meeting of the London Welsh Conservative and Unionist Association, in which he "stated that in 1881 there were 135,687 aliens in Great Britain; in 1891 the number had increased to 219,523, and in 1901 to 286,925. The arrival of aliens in London had caused overcrowding, rents had risen, and if the laws against overcrowding were put in force, 50 per cent. of the aliens would have to be put into the street. These people did not make good and useful citizens. They engaged generally in occupations at home, such as baking, tailoring, boot-making; but they were never found engaging in hard work. These people came to England through a mistaken philanthropy, and took away the labour of the English working men. The aliens were crowding the hospitals, and keeping out British sufferers, and there were 21,000 foreign children being educated at the cost of the English. There were fifteen to twenty per cent. of aliens charged at the Central Criminal Court every year; and, in 1902, 4,943 foreigners were charged at the police courts of the Metropolis, excluding the city. They were coming to a grave and serious situation in England, which was treated as a conduit pipe, for the dumping of discontented, and often worthless, populations of Europe." This seems a more important ques-



MR. FRANK WOOTTEN.

For the Past Thirty Years Publisher and Proprietor of the Canadian Churchman, Toronto.

which probably employs half a score of poor Japanese, and to have a country flooded by these poor Japanese themselves, who underbid our own poorer working classes. It should not be beyond the wit of man to word a treaty which discriminates between two such essentially different matters, and certainly we trust that our Government will never cease passing laws to keep our country for our own people, who live in it and invest their money in it. It is not a healthy social state where the income on which people live is drawn from a foreign source, and it is still worse when the fruits of all the labour are deported to another land. Those at all familiar with British Columbia know what a dragon to its prosperity its proximity to China and Japan has been for many years. Were we to quote our own writers, it might be said, as has so often been, your people need energy and enterprise, they should soon beat the yellow people. Instead of doing so, we give an

9, 1905.]

ng

SERS

NG

ONG

FILES

Limited,  
Toronto.

AN"

coming Spring  
icians will be  
ment, showing  
in these goods

YARD—

ith the above a  
Sicilian

SUITS

distinctive char-  
neighborhood of

DOLLARS.

& SON

Post-Office,  
TORONTO.

Life

Insurance  
vidence of  
ought."

y for the family,  
declining years

American  
venture

combine these  
ions, and they  
easy payments  
mber of years.  
ey have a guar-  
is stated in the  
of the period, or  
h, they become  
cent. interest is  
ually for twenty  
full amount is

ars given  
quest.

ERICAN LIFE  
COMPANY

Toronto, Ont.

President.

I.A., F.C.A.,

anaging Director.

B.A., LL.B., Sec.