

The Canadian Churchman

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1914.

SUBSCRIPTION - - \$1.50 PER YEAR

Send all Subscriptions by Postal Note

Clubs.—Five or more new subscriptions either to separate addresses or in a package to one address, \$1.00 each per year.
An Offer to All.—Any clergyman or layman sending in new subscribers to "Canadian Churchman," \$1.50 a year will be allowed a commission of 50 cents on each new subscriber. Sample copies free to anyone writing us for same.

SINGLE COPIES FIVE CENTS.

ADVERTISING RATES PER LINE, 15c.

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., 25 cents each insertion.

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.

Discontinuance.—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 for the time it has been sent.

Receipts.—The label indicates the time to which the subscription is paid, no written receipt is needed. The extended date will appear on the address label on the second issue of the paper in the month following payment of subscription.

Cheques.—On country banks are received at a discount of fifteen cents. Kindly remit by Postal Note.

Correspondents.—All matter for publication in 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.

EVELYN MACRAE,

Publisher.

PHONE MAIN 4643.

Offices—Union Block, 36 Toronto Street

SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT.

(March 8th).

Holy Communion: 259, 261, 525, 630.

Processional: 125, 491, 492, 496.

Offertory: 123, 127, 405, 497.

Children: 715, 718, 725, 732.

General: 490, 506, 508, 633.

The Outlook

The Social Service Congress

Under the auspices of the Social Service Council of Canada and the National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, the first Canadian National Social Service Congress is to be held in Ottawa, March 3rd to 5th. Twelve Canadian bodies are to be officially represented, and there will also be delegates from a large number of other organizations in sympathy with any or all of the reforms to be considered. The indications are that not less than 500 delegates, and possibly double that number, will be in attendance, and in the long list of distinguished speakers we notice with keen interest the names of our Primate, Archbishop Matheson, the Prime Minister, Mr. Borden, and Archdeacon Ingles, not to mention representatives of other Canadian Churches and social organizations. The programme is remarkably full and varied, and there is the prospect of a most successful and influential meeting. We hope to provide our readers with a report, specially contributed by one who will be present, and then to follow that with articles discussing various topics of importance. It is a great satisfaction to realize that various bodies are to unite in this splendid effort for social service, and we look forward with confidence to the beneficent results throughout the whole of the Dominion. It is impossible for subjects like the Weekly Rest Day, Industrial Labour, Child Welfare, Gambling, Political Purity, Temperance, and the White Slave Traffic to be considered by so able and representative a gathering without producing effects that must tell for good on the national life.

The Condition of Montreal

Canon Almond, the Prison Chaplain of Montreal, was discussing the social aspects of that city last week before the Montreal Women's Club, and he referred in terms of

significant frankness to the difference between the rich and the poor. He said that a man at the Windsor Hotel can do certain things and be taken home in his auto or cab; a poor man in another part of the city does the same thing and is taken to the City Hall in the Black Maria. The only difference is that of price. Further, that among people of luxury there are petty crimes and bribery, and among captains of industry gambling and wages below the standard are widespread. The Canon expressed the opinion that the city is "rotten from top to bottom." Another point made was that the average of residents in the Protestant women's gaol was twelve, with a cost for each greater than a hotel charge, the result being that by far the greater number of women preferred to go into the Roman Catholic gaol, where there was less publicity. He expressed the opinion that the existence of two female gaols is absurd, as indicative of religious bigotry, and as affording temptation to unfortunates to deny their religion to suit their own conveniences. Although it is pretty certain that such "unfortunates" have not go much "religion" of their own, yet if the facts are as stated by Canon Almond they call for reform. Nothing will more surely influence the working people against the wealthy and what are called the upper classes, than the consciousness that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. We must insist that money shall not be allowed to make all the difference.

Dr. Zwemer's Visit

It is interesting to notice that Archdeacon Cody had as preacher at St. Paul's Church, Toronto, last week one of the best-known missionaries in the world, and, if we mistake not, a member, if not an ordained minister, of one of the American Presbyterian Churches. There is no man who knows more of the Moslem World than Dr. Zwemer, and he said that the problem of Mohammedanism looms larger than any other missionary problem before the Church to-day. He pointed out that under the impact of civilization Mohammedans were becoming slowly disintegrated, leaving millions of people adrift on a sea of Agnosticism without religion. The responsibility which rests on the Christian Church for this needs no pointing out, and it behooves us to act accordingly. One thing Dr. Zwemer said that in particular should be remembered by many who are tempted to take what they regard as a generous and large-hearted view of life. He said that it is not necessary to be a missionary leader to recognize the fact that Islam is no harbinger of progress for Christianity. "It is the only thoroughly anti-Christian religion; the great arch-enemy of Christianity."

Plain Speaking

A representative deputation of the Social Service Council of Manitoba interviewed the Premier of Manitoba the other day, Sir Rodmond Roblin, pressing upon him the corruption and crime caused by the liquor traffic. Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) led the delegation, and Dr. Wilson, Minister of Augustine Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, was one of the speakers. Without any qualification he charged the Premier with "glaring and dishonourable betrayal of the interests of temperance," adding that "all the facts obtainable point to a working understanding between your Government and the liquor interests." Dr. Wilson also said that he did not believe there was any use in what is generally regarded as progressive legislation, or even in asking for a Royal Commission to make an investigation of the more dangerous

phases of the liquor traffic in the Province of Manitoba. And then came these terrible words: "You cannot grant such a thorough-going investigation by a Royal Commission, because you dare not." Now we are unable to say anything as to the truth or error of these charges, though it is not surprising that the people of Winnipeg and of Manitoba have been discussing them for the last two weeks. If, however, they are true, it is an awful state of affairs; while if they are not true, Dr. Wilson ought to be dealt with for libel. What we must insist upon in all parts of the country is that no Government shall become involved with a traffic that brings upon the country the unspeakable evils associated with the liquor business.

Drastic Action

By way of contrast attention may be called to an incident which has just taken place in Oakland, the third largest city on the Pacific Coast. The Supervisors of the County have revoked the license of a saloon-keeper, in whose place, after he had made threats of violence against a Judge, a man was shot and killed. The Attorney in his report declared that the saloon-keeper had sold drink to the man, although he knew him to be drunk and had heard him threaten to kill the Judge; and the report further pointed out that the liquor augmented the deadly passion which the saloon-keeper knew existed in the man's brain, and that if the liquor had been refused to the man he would never have attacked the Judge and lost his life in consequence. The report was approved by a Superior Judge, who tried the inferior Judge for killing the man. The result was that the saloon-keeper's license was peremptorily revoked. No such action has ever before been taken in the United States, and it speaks well for the law-abiding character of the particular place. A few more such actions and the cause of temperance would be marvellously furthered.

Hindus in Canada

We have received an appeal from Hindus in Canada for help in what is regarded as their righteous cause for justice. It tells the story of the case of 56, who arrived in October last, out of which number only 17 were admitted, while 39 were detained for subsequent deportation. Their forcible detention extended to 37 days in the Immigration Building, pending the final arbitration of their detention. Their food was not always to their liking, for these Hindus have religious scruples about using animal foods, and it was not surprising that they resented the infliction upon them of those varieties which other immigrants usually consider satisfactory. The area for exercise was limited to the porches and verandahs of the building, and they were debarred from receiving their countrymen in their quarters for conference and counsel. What added to their strong feelings was the fact that their food was delivered to them by a Chinese in the employment of the Government that restricted their entrance into the country. Now we are quite aware that this question of Hindu immigration is a very difficult one, and many of the leading Christian men of British Columbia are strongly of opinion that it ought not to be encouraged. According to the paper we have received, these Hindus declare they would have no grievance against Canada if Oriental restriction were made absolute, but they regard as an injustice any discrimination which permits a Government of an alien nation to enter into an agreement to limit the immigration while their own Government is not considered worthy