

FAMOUS EVANGELIST OF JAPAN PREACHES AT DUNDAS CENTRE

Has Wonderful Command of
English Language.

TELLS OF HIS WORK

Has Preached the Story of the
Cross Eight Hundred
Times in Japan.

Pleading for more missionaries, for financial aid and for the prayers of the people in this country to help bring about the complete conversion of his mother country, Rev. Paul Kanamori, preacher and evangelist, known as the "Moody of Japan," addressed a large congregation of the Dundas Centre Methodist Church last night. Mr. Kanamori is spending one year away from his life of ministry in order to tour the United States and Canada, to enlist sympathy and aid in his great work.

With his quaint eloquence and wonderful command of the English language, he held his audience last night while he sent his message home. He began by telling a short history of his Christian life, and then went on to tell of his fruitful ministry, which has won 48,338 souls to the Christian faith.

He said that he was converted 46 years ago, and soon after became a minister. After serving as a pastor of a church, he became a teacher of theology in a university. He began studying a German philosophy, and was quite carried away by it. Leaving his Christian ministry, he lectured throughout the country on his new belief for twenty years. During his time he delivered three thousand lectures in his work, that often numbered tens of thousands.

"If God had not interfered," said the speaker, "I believe I would have been lost to his work forever, for he checked my ambitious career by taking away my wife and leaving me to care for nine motherless children. This opened my eyes to my plight, and so I prostrated myself before his cross, and from that time I have preached nothing but the cross of Jesus Christ as crucified."

Preached 500 Times.
He began preaching four years ago, he said, and since then had preached in 40 of the 47 prefectures in Japan. He held meetings in 300 places, preaching in all 500 times. He said that God had always blessed him in his work, for everywhere great crowds, sometimes numbering eight and nine thousand, had come to hear him. It had been necessary to use theatre buildings because the churches of the country were small.

Although he had preached 500 times, he went on to say, he had only used the one sermon in his evangelistic work. That sermon took three hours to deliver. It was a sermon on the cross of Jesus, sin, and salvation through Christ. He said: "My people know nothing of the funerals of the funerals, and so I have to begin by telling them of God." After spending three hours in preaching, he would then tell of sin, and telling them of redemption through the blood of Christ, he said, he ended up by telling them of the cross. "If you now understand, make your decision tonight; accept him or reject him. If you do not understand, come again tomorrow night and bring a friend, for I will preach the same sermon again. If you reach a decision tonight, you need not come."

Has Converted 48,338.
In this way, he said, he managed to keep his audience changing. This was necessary, because he had only one sermon to preach. He had already preached to 312,000 people, and of this number 48,338 were converted. Thirty-five thousand of his converts were young people, the majority of whom had received education in the universities. He said that during the past years they have worked hard, but the ground was hard. That was the age of sowing now in the time of harvest. He predicted that the whole of Japan would be converted in twenty or thirty years. He said there was a strong under-current fighting to bring the country to Christianity, but the whole Church of Christ must help.

Mr. Kanamori said he intended to return to Japan at the end of the year and to preach again the one great sermon of the Cross. By personal effort he expected to reach a million people in ten years, and if others did their share it would not be many years before all the people would have heard the great message. "We need more missionaries, we need funds, because it costs much to rent meeting-places, and more of us need your prayers," he said. "Extend your forward movement so that it will reach Japan. By your help my nation will become a Christian nation, and take its place among the brotherhood of nations."

Special music was provided by the choir. Herman Brouwer sang a bass solo, "Will You Wait for Me," and Anna Cochran sang "The Ninety and Nine," and an anthem was given by the choir, assisted by the young people's meeting in the Centennial Methodist Church tonight.

I. L. P. URGES SUIT ALLEGING A SLANDER AGAINST CANDIDATE

Asks Labor Representation
Committee To Take Early
Legal Action.

Several new members were initiated into the I. L. P. at the regular meeting on Sunday afternoon. Lively discussion on several current issues marked the session. A committee of three was delegated to secure legal advice re procedure in regard to alleged slanders against the candidate of organized labor in the advertising literature of one of the majority candidates in the recent city election campaign. It was decided that organized labor in London could not afford to rest under the stigma of a certain type of campaign literature circulated against organized labor's candidate, and the labor representation committee will be requested to take further action at an early date re the alleged slanders. The following resolution was unanimously ordered to be sent to the city council:

"That the Independent Labor Party record with the city council a vision of protest against any special vote or plebiscite on the industrial bylaw in defiance of the vote of the electors as recently recorded.

"It appears to the I. L. P. to be the policy of the Chamber of Commerce to take advantage of a date when the wage-workers campaign is being conducted by a special vote, to be engineered by an automobile brigade to the detriment of the working-class electors. In the opinion of the I. L. P., the electorate was fully advised by an I. L. P. candidate, and voted it down and out on its merits."

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SHOT THROUGH LEG BY YOUNG DAUGHTER

Mrs. Jarvis Victim of Accident At Home.

Mrs. W. Jarvis, 101 Cavendish street, was shot through the right leg by her small daughter on Saturday when she was playing with a 22-calibre rifle. The bullet entered the flesh right through the bone, as was shown by an X-ray.

Mrs. Jarvis was removed to Victoria Hospital. The attending physician is Dr. Norman Scott, who reports that the wound is not serious unless infection sets in.

TRY OUT ANY VICTROLA RECORD.
In the Victrola parlors of Ye Olde Firm of Helmut and Lim, Limited, 242 Dundas street, London, the best opportunity is given to try out their splendidly appointed rooms for the purpose of records. Buyers of records find an advantage well worth their while. Suppose you try out some of the January records, which is considered the best list that has yet been put out by the Victrola Company.

MCLAUGHLIN NEW DISTRICT MANAGER NOW IN THE CITY

W. L. Baragar has entered upon his new duties as district manager for the McLaughlin Motor Car Company, city.

He succeeds Walter E. Gunn, who has taken the Toronto management of the McLaughlin-Ferguson Advertising Agency. Mr. Baragar is a Canadian, whose name has been associated with the vehicle business for many years, first in the heavy line, and later in association with the automobile trade. He has acquired an intimate knowledge that makes him in good stead when the problem of retail or wholesale merchandising presents themselves for solution.

Recently Mr. Baragar has been associated with the Regina branch of the McLaughlin Motor Car Company, and he comes to the London district well equipped to carry on the work of the local branch along the lines laid down by the General Motors Corporation.

NEW PHONOGRAPHS. Peel's, Richmond street, sells Pathé Phonographs and Records.

FREIGHT WRECK CAUSES DELAY ON THE WABASH

The derailment of a number of freight cars on the Wabash Railway, near Payne's Mills, east of St. Thomas, on Sunday, caused considerable delay to traffic on that road. Trains were routed over the G. T. R. to London, and thence to the L. & E. S. to St. Thomas, where they were able to get back on the Wabash tracks.

The accident occurred about a clock in the morning. The locomotive drawing the freight had just got onto a small bridge, when the car immediately behind the engine, left the tracks. All the remaining cars followed suit, but the rail broke down the embankment, although several of the cars turned right. No one was hurt.

An auxiliary was sent out with a wrecking crew from St. Thomas early in the afternoon, and had not returned up to a late hour last night.

DEFEAT OF CENTRAL POWERS GOOD THING FOR R. C. CHURCH

Bishop Fallon Says They Oppressed the Church.

A TRUE DEMOCRACY

Head of Local Diocese Declares Papacy Not "Accident of Birth."

The cause of the Catholic Church and its democratic principles were championed by Bishop M. F. Fallon of the Diocese of London, at a banquet tendered by him to the local council of the Knights of Columbus in the Tecumseh House on Saturday evening. He spoke in response to the toast, "The Church."

The bishop was given a rousing reception when he arose to speak and he called upon all his powers of eloquence to prove the true democracy of the Church of Rome.

"The world is on the verge of a new democracy," the bishop told his hearers. He knew that the Catholic Church would breathe the air of democracy freely. His knowledge of the early history of the church enabled him to carry his audience back centuries, to the very beginning of the church and from its origin, he said, it had been conducted on a democratic basis. While despotic emperors and emperors reigned, the church remained a democracy.

"Accident of birth made kings and emperors, and this often caused the speaker continued, "but accident of birth never made the head of the Catholic Church. The men who have led the Church of Rome have been men from the rank and file. The cardinals of the church are men who have led the Church of Rome and they select the Pope, who governs all."

The monarch of the Catholic Church had always been chosen in this democratic manner, Bishop Fallon stated. Without regard for capability, the eldest son of the king or emperor in the large world has always succeeded to the throne. This was often responsible for a weak man being placed at the head of the church, and this system often brought about degeneracy. The Church of Rome was a true democracy, and it had nothing to fear at this time when the world faced a new democracy.

New Field Opened.
Bishop Fallon believed that a liberation of Europe opened up a new field for the saving of souls. The British people had nothing in common with nations as Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. Many people believed that the last-mentioned was a great Catholic Empire, but the bishop referred to numerous occasions when the Catholic Church had suffered oppression at the hands of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Germany had oppressed the church, and when these two powers went down to defeat it was a good thing for the Catholic Church.

"There was no Catholicism about the Austrian Empire and for 75 years it was the scourge of the Catholic Church," Bishop Fallon continued. "Josephine was the curse of the Catholic Church, and throughout the long reign of Francis Joseph, the church suffered oppression. The Austrian Empire was always meddling with the affairs of the church, and an Austrian emperor once never was Pope. This was never a war with the apostolic see, and it had nothing to do with the path of the Catholic Church."

Bishop Fallon referred at length to the efforts of the Austrian Empire to keep the Slav nations divided. Austria had buried Poland because that country was the Serbians' concord with Rome, but even when Serbia was overthrown under the Austrian rule, the outbreak of war, the Pope said, was the concord while the world laughed.

Offended Germany.
The church offended Germany in 1914, when Benedict XV, condemned the violation of Belgium's neutrality. As long as the Pope of Rome failed to please either side, Bishop Fallon said, he would be right. The church upheld right, and it was good thing for the church when the old empires of Austria-Hungary and Germany disappeared.

The bishop was optimistic regarding the future of Russia. He believed that country would come out of the present chaos and would rapidly develop into a Catholic nation. He was not wrapped up in any nation or country as long as the Catholic Church was allowed to go free to teach the truths of God.

Replying to the toast, "Our Order," E. W. Fitzgerald of Olean, N. Y., said that the great need on both the American and Canadian sides of the border was larger families. The great difficulty of the United States was that thousands of people did not speak the English language. Mr. Fitzgerald said that the native-born people of this country had large families, the old Canadian stock would die out, Canada would be a land of half-breeds, and the States, for there were more native-born people here in proportion than beyond the border, but this condition would not continue, he believed, as such an active country as this would draw many immigrants from European countries during the next few years.

Regarding the Knights of Columbus, he said that every member would get out of it just what he put into it. There was no better place to go for inspiration than to the Catholic Church.

Ninety Initiated.
The banquet followed the initiation of new members into the local council, which took place during the afternoon. Ninety candidates were initiated into the order by Mr. Fitzgerald and George Hanrahan of Windsor. Mr. Hanrahan also spoke in reply to the toast. He said that the first principle of the order was service to one's fellow man. To be a good knight, each man should be willing to serve at any time.

Ed J. Carv, responding to the toast, "Our Members," promised that the candidates initiated on Saturday would do their best to be loyal Knights of Columbus. Mr. Carv was given a rousing reception when he arose to speak, and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" was followed by cheers for him.

Winking to the fact that it was midnight when his address was called for, E. W. Hession, who was to have responded to the toast, "Canada," postponed his address until another meeting of the local council.

The first toast on the program was to "The King," which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem. This toast was followed by one to the Pope. The vocalists of the evening were M. J. McKough, R. W. Tiechurst and J. Drouillard. H. Hadwin was the accompanist.

AMERICAN'S HONOR LONDON PHYSICIAN

Dr. J. A. MacGregor Elected
Fellow of College.

Dr. John A. MacGregor, associate professor of medicine at Western University Medical School, has had a similar honor conferred on him by the physicians of the United States in being elected a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He also has been elected a member of the Congress of Internal Medicine.

The fellowship is purely elective and is confined to physicians, surgeons having their own similar body of the elect. It is seldom conferred on anyone outside of the U. S. A., and only when merit is so outstanding as to demand special recognition.

Dr. MacGregor devotes almost his whole attention to internal medicine, and is one of the best-known physicians in Western Ontario.

Continued From Page One PROBLEMS PRESENTED

reception account of No. 1 committee, at this, of course, is due to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in October last.

I do not wish to dwell at great length on the subject of the bylaws, as it will be found necessary to take them up in the various committees from time to time.

Make Earlier Start.
I would point out, however, that the council should endeavor, if at all possible, to have these matters brought up much earlier in the year, so that they may be in a position to take responsibility on themselves for I believe that this is the wish of those who elect us to a large degree.

And in this connection, would it not be well for us to discuss the question of a change in the date of the elections? It has been suggested, and I think quite tenable, that the council should be elected from the city at large, not to represent the four wards. If this were done, continuity of work might be secured through the election of six members of the council each year to serve for two years.

If the election were held earlier in the fall, before the bad weather sets in, we should be able to bring out a larger vote. The new council and other civic boards might be in harness at least a month earlier, and this should result in a considerable saving to the city in the matter of interest alone. We are the master of our own taxes is paid, and it is believed that a saving of \$2,500 in interest would be made if we could have our estimates brought down and the tax rate struck one month earlier.

Education.
Another matter for your consideration will be the question of further assistance to our own university, and in addition, assistance to those of our citizens who are desirous of securing the advantages of a university education, but who are not in a position to do so for financial reasons.

Level Crossing and Union Depot.
The elimination of the deadly level crossing is a matter of vital importance to every citizen and one which the city council should prosecute most vigorously.

We are advised that the Dominion Government will, in all probability, take over the Grand Trunk without the consent of the next few weeks, and an interview with Mr. D. B. Hanna, the president of the Canadian National Railway, indicates that grade separation in London will be given most serious consideration.

A new depot will follow of necessity, and an effort should be made to make it a union terminal.

Playgrounds, Reservoir, Memorial Hall, City Hall and Town Planning.

The action of the city council in regard to these questions, without going too much into details, which are familiar to you, seems to bespeak a keen interest in the improvement of living conditions in the city, and also the necessity of making a better use of the city's resources.

In all probability, once some feasible and comprehensive master plan is evolved, the citizens will be only too ready to provide funds for both the Memorial Hall which we all feel we need, and the heroes of the great war, and the city hall and municipal offices. Before, however, the council can take action on the establishment of a town-planning commission, it is necessary that we give every consideration to the provisions of the municipal act respecting the formation of such a commission.

The provisions of the act as at present have been considered unsatisfactory, both to the Ontario Municipal Association and the city council. These provisions, which have been held, representation will be made in regard to them, and you should give the matter your early attention and await the action of the Legislature before appointing any commission.

Local Improvements.
The street railway increased fare bylaw was defeated by approximately 480 votes, and the council is now endeavoring to enforce the provisions of bylaw No. 316, and secure adequate service. This matter will be given special thought by the council of 1919, and the information secured by them should be invaluable to you.

A program of local improvement work for 1920 will be submitted to you. The various bylaws should be read a first time and referred to No. 2 committee. The city is fairly well taken care of in the matter of sidewalks, but curbs and gutters will be needed in many instances where it is proposed to pave and pavements are of vital importance. All of our existing thoroughfares should be paved to the city limits, on a two-thirds vote of the council, if necessary, so that access may be had to all parts of the city. When this is done, the existing pavements should be linked up by taking care of the cross streets.

Notwithstanding the fact that the storm sewers bylaw failed to carry, the council should see that the construction must be laid, and it will be your duty to decide in what way this can be best taken care of. They must be constructed as a local improvement, not as a debt, and should be paid for not longer than ten years. It may be well to consider the advisability of having the council consider at least 70 during the present year.

Assessment.
The equity of present system of assessment has been questioned in many quarters, and the chamber of commerce last year has called for a revision of the council. The information in this report is available, and I would suggest that it be considered at an early date by No. 1 committee.

Housing Commission.
One of the most important matters dealt with by the council of last year was the appointment of the first housing commission for the city of London. It is a well-known fact that there is a great scarcity of houses which our