

THE WOMEN OF THE NATIONS.

Lady Aberdeen Presides Over Toronto Convention—Greetings From Many Lands.

Toronto, June 17.—Glancing around the Convention Hall last night, when the first great meeting in connection with the Quinquennial Council of the Women of the Nations was in progress, it was impossible to avoid being struck by the representation of a great force which is working for the amity of nations and the uplifting of mankind. To the new world must be given the credit for the birth of the movement. It was in 1888, in the capital of the great republic to the south, that a few earnest women, appalled by the vastness of the problems of modern society, formed themselves in an organization with the object of doing something to ameliorate the stress and pressure arising from a materialistic age. Their motto was the noblest, for it was the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Amplified, their creed as set forth in the preamble of the constitution is: "We, women of all nations, sincerely believing that the best good of humanity will be advanced by greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and of the State, do hereby band ourselves in a confederation of workers to further the application of the golden rule to society, custom and law."

The aspiration is a grand one, and it has been adopted by the women of nation after nation, until now only the women of the whole civilized world embraced, but there is a reaching out into the darkness of Asia.

TRIUMPHS PAST AND FUTURE.

And now Toronto has been chosen for the holding of the fourth quinquennial gathering, and—such accomplishments having been placed upon the record—it is not surprising that the note struck at Convention Hall last night was one of thankfulness for past triumphs and hope for greater victories in the future. Lady Aberdeen, whose confession of love for Canada cannot be more sincere than the appreciation of Canadians for a lady who has used her high social position to assist in the direction of great forces for good, put it simply and truly in her presidential address. The International Council of Women have brought the women of the nations to know each other, to appreciate each other's difficulties, and thereby have made a contribution towards the civilization of mankind incalculable in its far-reaching through the generations to come.

Lady Aberdeen on her arrival was accorded a very warm welcome. By the Canadians it was the welcome of a home-coming, and by the other delegates the welcome conveyed appreciation of a great work.

AT CONVENTION HALL.

Lady Aberdeen was accompanied by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mayor Oliver, and among those also on the platform were: Lady Edgar; Mrs. Sanford, Treasurer; Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Frau Stritt; Miss Poplin, President Belgium N. C.; the Marchesa Bourbon de Monte (proxy for President of Italy N. C.); Fraulein Dr. Alice Salomon (proxy for President of Germany N. C.); Froken Anna Buch (proxy for President of Denmark N. C.); Froken Dr. Skoglund (proxy for President of Sweden N. C.); Frau Hanisch, President of Austria N. C.; Mrs. Edwin Gray, President of Council of Great Britain and Ireland; Froken Kragner (proxy for President of Hungary Council); Miss Baelde, President of Council of the Netherlands; Miss Dobson, President of Australasian Council; Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Gibson, Sir Wm. Thompson.

FROM CANADA'S WOMEN.

Lady Edgar, President of the Canadian National Council, delivered the first address of welcome. "We appeal to Thee, Almighty Father," she said, recognizing the need of the help of the Omnipotent, "and we thank Thee for the guidance which Thou hast given. The help of others is our privilege, we proceed, and then she drew attention to the cosmopolitan nature of the gathering, fifty held in a city the name of which, in the Indian tongue, meant "a meeting place."

"Great in mind, noble in character, she has at heart the good of the world and the good of her sex," said Lady Edgar, in reference to Lady Aberdeen, whose return to Canada they all welcomed.

A BEAUTIFUL RELIGION.

Mayor Oliver referred to Toronto's reputation as a convention city, but seldom indeed had he, or those who had preceded him in office, welcomed such a representative body of the nations of the world, actuated by a desire to relieve necessity and the trouble of mankind. The advancement of humanity was their motto, constituting a beautiful religion, and one which, if lived up to, would do much for the world. Their difficulties were great, but a glance at the past would show how great were the difficulties which had been overcome by their perseverance, and from those victories they could take heart for the future.

Proceeding, the Mayor paid a tribute to Lady Aberdeen, who during her sojourn in Canada had won the love of all classes, and who had crowned a career of self-sacrifice by the foundation of the Victoria Order of Nurses, in which her successors in high office had taken the deepest interest.

The welcome of the university, in the absence of President Falconer, was extended by Prof. Ramsay Wright, Vice-President of the University.

A GREAT WORK.

Ontario welcomed the delegates through His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. It was a privilege, he considered, to do so. The opportunity was not often afforded of seeing such a representative and such a large gathering of ladies. Never was any body of ladies, he was told, brought together for business in better fettle for doing it, and, therefore, great results might be expected. Especially did the people of Canada welcome back Lady Aberdeen. She was so prominent, when a Canadian for the time being, in good work, in restless zeal for the benefit of her fellow-beings, that an impress was made which never could be wiped out. Therefore the welcome was not a formal one, but the expression of the feelings, a chorus of welcome, of the whole people.

If she never did anything else, her present crusade against tuberculosis should immortalize her in the hearts of the people of the world. It was a movement which was bound to bring great results, and the advancement of the cause must be accorded a welcome. Canada had progressed somewhat, but so great was the scourge that they needed the help of all in prominent positions to make a world movement to offer combat to the white plague. He hoped that not only would the conference result in enjoyment, but benefit.

LADY ABERDEEN'S ADDRESS.

Warm indeed was the welcome accorded Lady Aberdeen. Since the International Council had landed in Canada, she said, they had been the recipients of many welcomes, and Canada had certainly maintained her reputation for hospitality. Their ideas of what their gathering should be, and still they were only beginning to realize what the many opportunities their gathering afforded for cementing international friendships might mean.

From Government, municipalities, and from the women of the country their welcome had been warm, and at last they had arrived at the Queen City and been provided with such a beautiful meeting place by the university. Their gratitude was deep for the confidence expressed and for the words of welcome spoken. "I think," she said, "that I may say we shall be peaceable subjects, and hope that our stay may bring some good in quickening the forces which make for peace and righteousness." Lady Edgar had struck a personal note in her words of welcome, which had awakened a deep response. "I feel," she said, "very much like an old mother coming back after a very long separation from a dear daughter and finding her surrounded by her children in the bloom and vigor of youth."

It was her privilege to welcome them to the fourth quinquennial meeting, to celebrate their coming of age, and their arrival at the time when the world had the right to expect them to show proof of what stuff they were made, and what is likely to be their contribution to the life of mankind. "My friends," she proceeded, "I believe you will support me when I say that we are ready to answer for the faith that is in us, and that we as a Council return to the continent of our birth ready to meet those who yet remain of the little band of farseeing women who watched over our cradle in 1888. We welcome you and to tell them that their confidence was not misplaced."

They rejoiced to think that there were still some of the pioneers present, particularly their Honorary President, Mrs. May Sewall. At the end of twenty-one years the Council now represented worldwide organization. Last year at Geneva an ovation was offered to their venerable President, Madame Anna de Philosofoff, the pioneer of women's university education in Russia. Again and again she and her colleagues had been hailed, but at last success had come and a that empire. Only since her arrival in Toronto she had received a telegram of greeting from Madame Philosofoff, and those greetings, she was sure, they would all wish to return.

"Last April," Lady Aberdeen said, "I was asked to go to Turkey to address a meeting of Turkish women, and although the time proved not opportune, yet the request fore-shadowed a movement which was to come into touch with yet another of the world's ancient peoples. The health report which has reached us from Egypt is another indication, whilst the movement for federation in South Africa also indicates that the opportune moment for the formation of a Council there is not far off."

She expressed their indebtedness to Mrs. W. E. Sanford for her work in India, and alluded to the progress of the work in Europe. "But," she added, "it is not so much by growth in size and numbers that we must now judge of the real growth and development of our Council. Indeed, we may grow smaller in numbers and yet be stronger in reality."

"Now having proved that we are truly representative of the women workers of the world, and that within our various Councils we have gathered organizations of women of all races, creeds, classes, and parties—what is the outcome? What do we stand for? What practical contribution can we offer to conserve the highest good of the family and the State?"

"To this challenge I think the answer of the National Council here gathered together will come clear and strong. You, women of Canada, who are most numerous, and who are your National Council brought together the workers for public good in your various Provinces in a way which they never dreamt possible before? Do they not understand each other's difficulties and needs, various as they are in this vast Dominion, in a manner which induces them to stand together for common action, and also at times to adopt the more difficult attitude of refraining from action for the sake of one another? Has not one movement after another been initiated and launched into being with certainty of good results, because supported by all Institutions and their members have been brought into a larger life in realizing their true relationship to their own country and to the world, and it is not possible for any body of workers to isolate themselves from the great forces making for the peace and righteousness of the universe?"

Their answer to that question must be in the affirmative, and the reason for their success was because they were wedded to no propaganda, imposed no restrictions or shibboleths. It was because they welcomed all to their sisterhood that they were strong to help forward all that tended to the good of mankind by the magic power of the greatest thing in the world, the Golden Rule.

"Their Council was indeed the strongest peace society that existed, for 'If the homes of the different countries of

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the world are brought in touch with one another and understand and believe in one another there can be no war."

AN EQUAL MORAL STANDARD.

"The attitude of our Council in support of an equal moral standard and in strenuous determination to combat the iniquitous white slave traffic is so much a matter of course as a consequence of our central principle that I need do no more than mention it. But these are subjects which should weigh heavily on the hearts of all. Moreover, we believe ourselves to be the most powerful witnesses in favor of extending the suffrage to women that exist. We imposed the support of this movement on no country averse to it, although as an international Council we advocate its strenuous support, and the work of the organization of women belonging to us in all lands proves the justice of the demand."

In conclusion, Lady Aberdeen said that as long as they clung to the sheet anchor of their motive the spiritual force behind their work would surely work miracles of which they did not dream.

GREETINGS FROM THE NATIONS.

Germany was the first to respond in the person of Frau Stritt, Vice-President of the Council. She told how the women of Germany had followed with the heartiest sympathy the work of the Council, and practical proof of that interest was given by the presence of twenty delegates while many others in their hearts were with them.

The message for the United States was conveyed by Mrs. Mary Barrett. She spoke for the oldest daughter of the International Council and no daughter would ever be more loyal to a worthy mother than the United States Council to the International Council. She spoke for the oldest daughter of the International Council that I learned through the International Council that I learned to know the women of the west and north."

"Learn to know your own women, the women of Canada, and then you will learn to know and love all women better," said Mrs. Barrett.

"It is a sad thing to me," said Mrs. May Wright Sewall, "that the greater women who have toiled are not with us." They regretted that those pioneers should not be present in the flesh, although they did not believe that their activities had been ended by death, but their influence would be felt and grow through the passing decades. When she heard of 30,000 Americans coming to Canada she felt no sorrow, for they were only taking the place of the 30,000 Canadians who had gone to the United States, and it was the flux and reflux of the bond of unity would grow.

A message for the raising of the whole of mankind was brought from Sweden by Froken Skoglund; warm greeting from Austria by Frau Hanisch, from the Netherlands by Miss Baelde, who said "Large are the hearts of all the Canadian women, and what must be the hearts of the men who have such women? I would tell my people that the hearts of the Canadians are like reception halls, full of light and joy."

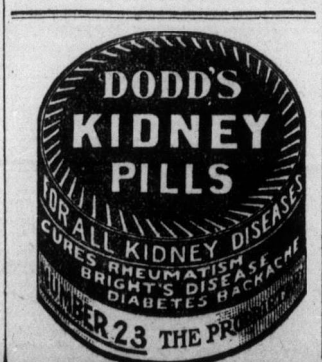
Thanks for a warm welcome were expressed by the Marchesa de Bourbon on behalf of Italy. "Long live glorious Canada," they all said.

The same appreciation ran through the address of Mrs. Edwin Gray, president of the British Council. They were made proud-proxies of the Greater Britain, and learning to appreciate the aspirations of Canadians as well as their difficulties.

"From olden times the craving to travel far has been in our blood, and a progressive country was too far a temptation, although we are so far away," said Froken Fina Krog, representative of Norway, "and so we are here a full delegation."

Proudly Mme. Popelin (Belgium) asserted the equality of the sexes and the fight which was made on behalf of the women, while at the same time she congratulated Canadian women on their progress, and joined with others in her thanks for the welcome which had been extended.

From the antipodes, Mrs. Baker,



speaking for Australasia, added to the chorus of thanks, saying that although they had travelled far, yet they were at home. She suggested that the journey might be continued next year, and Australia made their meeting place.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

While a sociable buzz pervaded the coolers, rest room and information bureau, several meetings of international standing committees were already in progress.

The committees on "Peace and Arbitration," "Laws Concerning the Legal Position of Women" and "The White Slave Traffic" met in university class rooms, about fifty ladies being present at each. The chairman at the last named was Froken Elizabeth Gad, of Copenhagen, who, after thirty-five years of school work, gave up her position as head mistress of a higher girls' school to devote her time to plainclothes philanthropy. She is honorary treasurer of the Danish National Committee for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.

Froken Gad showed herself mistress of the situation as chairman of an international meeting by her use of several different languages.

Mrs. Hattie Stevens, of Toronto, reporting on conditions here, said that many young girls were lured to this city by false advertisements, giving addresses of houses of ill-repute, but that a woman agent was employed by the society she represented to meet young girls at the Union Station and warn them against certain addresses.

"The white slave traffic," said Froken Gad, "had a very quiet and agreeable existence until the latter part of the nineteenth century. A list of twelve names were taken for the most horrid of all purposes. But now, through the agency of reformers, the capitals of Europe are awakening."

Froken Gad also stated that of the fallen girls of America only twenty per cent. had been found to be so by indignation, eighty per cent. having been tricked, bought or threatened.

Fraulein Bertha Pappenheim, a Jewish lady, who has been in almost every European country in the interest of the suppression of the white slave traffic, also spoke at this meeting.

THE COMMITTEE ON SUFFRAGE.

The meeting of the standing committee on "Women's Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship," at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was an enthusiastic one. Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, an ordained clergywoman of the Methodist Church in the United States, and an evident favorite with her committee, is the convener, and took the chair. She called on the representatives of the different countries for reports and advice as to methods.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, speaking for the United States, said that the councils of her country were so convinced of the necessity of the suffrage that no means were needed to make them more so, and she therefore had no suggestions to offer.

Dr. Stowe-Gullen reported for Canada, and Frau Stritt, President of the German National Council, for Germany, saying she had come here to learn, as very little had been done in Germany. They had made progress, however, as the bad law forbidding women to take part in meetings and political institutions had been repealed. Their council had taken up the voting question unanimously.

Froken Torstensohn said that in Sweden a bill for women's suffrage had been passed in the Second Chamber, but was thrown out in that corresponding to the House of Lords.

Froken Buch, of Denmark, stated that in her country women had this year in March voted for the first time in municipal affairs.

Dr. Murdoch, of England, read the report of Mrs. Fawcett, on the suffragette campaign in England, in the course of which it was said that the suffragists believed that even the opposition of influential people was beneficial, as it provoked discussion.

MISS CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

At this point the convener begged to introduce Miss Chrystal Macmillan, who was in the audience, and who was one of the two Scottish graduates who pleaded before the House of Lords the right of all graduates under the existing law to vote at parliamentary elections.

Miss Macmillan received an ovation, and, rising, said that she did not think the report quite gave an idea of the enthusiasm in her country for the suffrage.

"Our battle is over," said Mrs. Gough, of Melbourne, Australia. "We have the privilege of one woman one vote."

"We only hope," said Froken Hansen, of Norway, speaking of the granting of the vote in that country, "that our example may be a good one for all other countries."

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FOUR DREADNOUGHTS.

The Keels of Russian Battleships Laid on the Nava.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The keels of four battleships of the greater Dreadnought type were laid this morning in St. Petersburg in the presence of the Vice-Minister of Marine, the foreign naval attaches and representatives of the Russian Naval League. They will be of 23,000 tons each, length 608 feet, and beam 92 feet. They will have a speed of twenty knots, and the main batteries will consist of ten twelve-inch guns of a special nickel steel.

Caught by Elevator.

Detroit, June 16.—Caught between the floor and the top of the gate of a big passenger elevator in the Union Trust building, Mrs. Joseph Tatro, a well known society woman of Monroe, hung suspended in the elevator shaft four storeys above the ground this morning until the power of the motors, pressing against her limbs, were reversed.

Arson to Stop Enquiry.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Following the discovery of frauds at the Nicholas Railway Station, an enquiry was ordered. The station, from some unknown cause, took fire to-day, and was soon consumed, causing immense loss. Two clerks have been arrested, charged with lighting the place for the purpose of preventing an enquiry.

LOST CHARTER.

CABINET DECISION IN DUFFERIN IN TRACK CHARTER.

The Order-in-Council Will be Signed To-day and Will Go Into Effect Immediately—The Grounds for Decision.

Toronto, June 17.—The charter of the York Riding and Driving Club, now operating race meets at Dufferin Park, will be cancelled under Provincial order in Council to-day. The cancellation will go into effect at once.

The report of the Ministers who conducted the investigation, Hon. Messrs. Hanna and Foy, was, it is understood, submitted to the Cabinet yesterday by the Attorney-General and adopted. As indicated, it recommended immediate cancellation. The document is believed to be quite an extensive one, and deals in detail with all points raised. Hon. Mr. Foy, it is said, finds that the charter was absolutely non-operative for seven years preceding 1902, and holds that the Government of that year, by accepting the annual returns and fees for the seven years at one settlement, waived the penalty clause of \$20 per day, but did not estop forfeiture of the charter under section 21 of the act. He further, it is reported, questions the bona fide corporate existence of the company from the character of the annual returns since that date, and directs attention to the fact that the Government had no official knowledge of the operations of last year under the charter. The question of the bona fides of the capitalization of the company was, it is understood, adversely analyzed by the Attorney-General.

No official announcement of the Government's decision could be obtained last night, owing to the fact that the cancellation order has not yet received the signature of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. This, however, will be affixed to-day, when all operations under the defunct charter will necessarily cease immediately.

It is reported that the Attorney-General in conducting further investigations relative to other alleged betting and illegal operations said to be carried on under other charters. When asked concerning them, however, Sir James Whitney said that no public statement could yet be made.

HE FOUND THEM THE BEST OF ALL.

What Rufus Harris Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

After Trying Five Doctors for His Kidney Disease He Found Relief in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Hurdville, Ont., June 16.—(Special).—After trying five doctors for Kidney Trouble, from which I had suffered for three years, I find that Dodd's Kidney Pills relieve me best of all. If I keep on feeling as I have since I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I shall be well pleased and I am hoping they will cure me."

So says Rufus Harris, well known in this village. "I had stiffness in the joints," he continues, "cramps in the muscles, backache and was heavy and sleepy after meals. I was depressed and low spirited, perspired freely, was often dizzy and always thirsty, but since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I am feeling very good."

If you have any of the symptoms Mr. Harris tells us of, it is time for you to beware. They are the symptoms of Kidney Disease, and may be the forerunners of Rheumatism, Dropsy, Lumbago, Heart Disease, or even the dread Bright's Disease itself. Take warning and guard against suffering or even death itself by putting the Kidneys in good working order with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec, June 16.—The two rare and valuable oil paintings stolen from Laval University picture gallery, "The Gambler" and "The Drinkers," from the brush of Salvator Rosa, worth \$3,000 each, have been returned. The theft was committed on Monday afternoon last, but the loss was not discovered until late the same evening. It was naturally surmised that a dishonest connoisseur removed the paintings from their frames, but the city detectives have now reason to ensure the thief was a countryman or habitant, who had no conception of the value of the oil treasures. They were on the track of a man who had offered the stolen property for sale in a downtown saloon, but were called off the trail.

The pictures were carried into Laval University this afternoon by an agent, and all that the clergy would give out was that the pictures had been given to the priest by the man who took them to return. It is thought that the thief became frightened when he heard of the value of the paintings, and also learning that the police were on his track, hastened to give them up, and did so through the medium of a priest.

Return Tickets at Single Fare

Will be issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System, account of Dominion Day, between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y. Good going June 30 and July 1; return July 2, 1909. Secure tickets from Grand Trunk ticket agents.

Struck on Head By Stone.

St. Thomas, Ont., June 16.—Louis Paine, employed in the M. C. R. stone quarry at Hagersville, was struck on the head with a large stone while blasting this morning, fracturing his skull. Paine was brought to St. Thomas Hospital, where the operation of trepanning was performed, and the physicians hold out hopes for his recovery.

Tot Commits Suicide.

Owensboro, Ky., June 16.—"Mamma, if you will let me jump off the wall," said the five-year-old son of Mr. Samuel Scott, who resides near Central City, when the mother reproached him for a childish prank. Sobbing and crying the little fellow fled from the room and carried out his threat. The mother found him dead.

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TALKED 2,000 MILES.

Remarkable Invention Increasing the Distinctness of Sound.

London, June 16.—An invention of the Swedish engineers Omer and Holmstroem for increasing the distinctness of sound in long distance telephony has been attracting attention for some time. Experimental conversations between Paris and Sundsvall, 300 miles apart, were held, and it was heard with remarkable clearness. The distance is 1,800 miles in a bee line, but as the conversations were carried on by way of Berlin, the length of the wire used was considerably more. It is claimed that this is the distance record.