

NOTES FROM ENGLAND

BY THE REV. PROFESSOR W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS, D.D.

THE appointment of Prince Alexander of Teck to be the new Governor-General of Canada has been received with great interest over here. He has been spoken of as the Queen's favourite brother. His wife is the daughter of the Duchess of Albany, and there are two children, Princess Mary and Prince Rupert. Until recent years Prince Alexander has confined himself strictly to his military duties, and he has seen active service in two wars in Africa. One who met him casually during the Boer War speaks of him as an earnest soldier and thoroughly wedded to his profession. In spite of the seven years difference in age between the Prince and the Queen his sister, they were constant companions, and it is said that the attachment between them is very close. The death of Prince Francis, his eldest brother, four years ago, gave Prince Alexander the opportunity of taking up philanthropic work, and in several directions he has shown that he shares to the full the quality of sympathy which has always marked his family.

His wife, the only daughter of the late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, is one of the most popular British Princesses. Riding is her favourite recreation and she is a first-rate horsewoman. She can also handle the oars, and a few years ago when a number of poor girls were being entertained by her mother she delighted some of them by rowing them herself. It is said that one of the earliest influences upon her character was that of Ruskin, and she has won distinction by her ability as an artist. It has caused great gratification in England to know that the news of Prince Alexander's appointment has been received in Canada with interest and approval.

Sir Edward Morris, the Premier of Newfoundland, is at present on holiday in London. In a recent interview he made some remarks as to the decline of high ideals in this country, saying that all thoughtful people view with concern the falling away, as betokened by the partiality for amusement, especially on Sundays, to the detriment of religion and culture. He notes that some of our prominent public men give most of their Sundays to golf, a circumstance so different to that of Mr. Gladstone, who would be known to be in Church on Sunday morning. Sir Edward remarks that there was a time when the Speaker, attended by the entire House of Commons, went regularly to worship at St. Margaret's Church on certain special days, and he notes that the fascination exercised by football and other amusements is one of "the disquieting signs of the times to Colonials as well as to English men."

Two numbers of the new Church of England paper, "The Challenge," have now appeared. Its prospectus states that it is independent in all party matters whether in Church or State, and its title indicates the hope and intention to express more and more adequately the challenge offered by the Cross to wordliness and indifference. It is of course quite early to decide definitely as to its future, for up to the present it has necessarily been more of a magazine than a newspaper. It also remains to be seen whether the absence of a definite ecclesiastical or theological line will prove of permanent value. It would hardly seem as though the paper would materially affect the cir-

culation of the four familiar organs associated with particular schools of thought.

Writing at the close of the great May Meeting week it is impossible not to be impressed with the remarkable gatherings that have been held. The Church Missionary Society rejoices in an income of over two and a half million dollars, and starts upon a new missionary year with hope and vigour. The sermon by the Bishop of Durham, and most of the speeches at the two meetings were of a high order, those of the Bishops of Calcutta and Madras, and the Rev. H. J. Hoare of the Punjab being particularly noteworthy. Perhaps in a letter later on, I shall be able to cull some of the interesting facts and illustrations drawn from recent work. One of the most interesting features of the great meeting held in the Albert Hall was a brief account of the work in Baffin's Land, illustrated by lantern views, the Rev. E. W. T. Greenshields being the speaker. He received a particularly warm welcome, and the pictures of the work in the Great Northland were most impressive. It was a special interest to me to see a picture of Lake Harbour, where one of our Wycliffe students, Rev. A. L. Fleming, is "holding the fort."

At the meeting of the London Jews' Society, reference was naturally made to the recent ar-

the missionaries referred in detail to his work in a very poor parish under the guidance of the Rector, and told of the definite results in the conversion of working people, and their admission to Confirmation and to the fellowship of the Church. The report was full of the most interesting accounts of actual work done, and from this it may be possible later on to cull some of the most telling examples.

One of the leading newspapers, the "Westminster Gazette," in calling attention to the completion of the Baptist Sustentation Fund, which has just secured one and a quarter million dollars, remarks that at the present time the Church of England is the only great Church in England that "has failed to provide adequate support for its clergy," and it adds that with the wealth of the members of the Anglican Church, the necessary amount would probably be obtained without undue strain, especially if spread over two years. It is certainly very sad to be told by a beneficed clergyman that the poverty of some clergy is appalling. "They are glad to receive cast-off clothing for themselves and their families, to obtain gifts from Societies for their holidays, and to receive doles of fifty to fifty-five dollars—more if possible—for the education of their children, to eke out a slender income." In many cases stipends are inadequate, and married men find it impossible to maintain their households on the value of the living. It is much to be hoped that the example set by the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists will be followed as quickly as possible by our own Church. The Methodists for years have borne the cost of a furnished house, the support and education of the minister's children, the payment for doctors' bills, as well as an adequate minimum stipend and a retiring stipend when the minister is past work. The Mother-Church of England could also learn a useful lesson in this respect from the Canadian Church.

A curious incident in connection with the Diocese of Zanzibar is being told over here. Miss Southwell was the Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and for the past two years resided in Zanzibar under the instruction and guidance of the Bishop. It appears that she travelled with Dr. Weston from Zanzibar to Naples, and when he set out from thence for England she proceeded forthwith to Rome, where she made her submission to the Pope and has been received into the Roman Church.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At the Royal Residence, Buckingham Palace, two suffragettes evaded the sentries and broke windows on the night of May 27th. The Master of the Royal Household refused to prosecute them and they were released after a few hours' detention. At a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, when it was reported what the two women had succeeded in doing, the audience broke into cheers lasting several minutes.

Arrangement whereby Jewish work in Canada is now being undertaken by the M.S.C.C. The London Jews' Society have loaned their men in Montreal, the Rev. B. J. Neugevirtz and his helpers, to our Church in Canada for five years, and meanwhile no appeals for the London Jews' Society or the Fund connected with Bishop Blyth's work are to be made in Canada. It fell to my lot to refer to this in detail in my speech, and to read a letter, which I received just before leaving, from the Bishop of Montreal on the subject. The meeting evidently appreciated the enterprise of our Church in Canada in undertaking the responsibility for Canadian Jewish work.

One of the most attractive and even fascinating of the May Meetings is that connected with the London City Mission, which has had recent notice in your columns. The Mission employs 375 men in different parts of London, and the work is one of a most definitely spiritual character and is being prosecuted with many tokens of success. Canon Barnes-Lawrence was one of the speakers at the Annual Meeting and bore unqualified testimony to the work of the Mission, and one of

Laymen's Missionary Movement

The First Holiday Conference of the L.M.M. at Hotel Brant took place on May 23-24-25 and was well attended. Perhaps the most striking speech of the conference was delivered by Mr. J. H. Gundy of Toronto on "The Challenge of Missions to the Business Man." He said that the challenge of the Missions had been coming in a series of shocks. It had come to the university, to the pulpit and to the home, and these had all responded to the challenge, but what had the business man done? Some people thought that the only thing was to get after the business man in his office and procure from him a big subscription and then get out before he changed his mind.

"No business man is any good who does not give his money, the chief product of his life, to the work," said Mr. Gundy, "but he must not only give, he must invest and see that his money is not wasted. Efficiency is needed. He argued