

# Religious Intelligence.

THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH CHRIST.—Peter

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## STUDENT VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT

QUADRENNIAL CONVENTION.  
The opening day of the Convention at Massey Hall, Toronto, passed off with great success. The attendance filled the spacious hall from floor to ceiling. The attendance was made up of student delegates, returned missionaries, clergymen of the city and officers of the mission boards, with active mission workers in Toronto congregations. The opening session was presided over by Mr. Mott, Chairman of the convention, and inspiring addresses were delivered by Mr. Speer, and Mrs. Howard A. Taylor, of the China Inland Mission. Mr. Speer devoted his address to urge consecration and self sacrifice for the cause of Christ. Mrs. Taylor's address was very impressive.  
In the evening the citizens turned out in great numbers, and the overflow meeting at the Methodist Metropolitan Church was very large. At Massey Hall addresses of welcome were delivered by Bishop Sweatman of Toronto, Rev. Dr. Potts, and the Rev. Dr. Caven.  
The reply of Mr. Mott was in warm terms. The Convention, he said, was the largest ever held in North America, and indeed, in the world. In closing, he referred to the wonderful destiny before the British Empire and the United States if they worked together. Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, who is under call to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, as successor to the late Rev. John Hall, gave an inspiring address on the making of Jesus Christ known to all people. The goal of history he said was the redemption of the world.

On Thursday, Mr. Mott, presented the report of the Executive committee for the four years, 1898-1902. The field of the movement embraces fully one thousand institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada, with an aggregate of more than 200,000 students. In this field, since the convention of four years ago, the number of classes had increased from 267 [with 2361 students] to 325 classes with an enrollment of 4797 students. Since its inception the Volunteer Movement had pressed upon four successive generations the aim of Foreign Missionary service, life-work, and Missionary Societies and Boards have borne cordial testimony that the Movement had greatly increased the number of intending missionaries. The names of 1953 missionaries who have set out to the foreign field through the influence of the Movement are on the register of organization, and doubtless many more of whom no record has been received have been interested in such work and the presentations of travelling secretaries and by the work of the large societies. Taking the whole of the Volunteer Movement into consideration nearly 100 per cent more volunteers have sailed during the last four years than during the first eight years. The Colleges and Theological seminaries of the United States and Canada, have during the last year, so as reported, given \$40,000 toward foreign missions. Several institutions are supporting wholly or in large part their own missionary, and the self-sacrifice and zeal this exerts a mighty reflex influence on the students religious life and in the life of the church, and during the four years this power has been felt then ever before. In this convention the watchword of the movement:—"The Evangelization of the world in this generation," has been valuable. In 1894 the Movement had touched by its travelling secretaries 256 institutions; since the number visited by them has increased to 798. Then the movement had three secretaries; now it has eight. That year it had rallied to Detroit Convention 1,325 delegates; in this convention there were twice that number. Then the movement had issued eight pamphlets; now the list of publications included pamphlets and eighteen text books. Thus the work had increased every line of effort. In 1894 the Volunteer Movement was established only in North America and the West Indies, with beginning also in Scandinavia and South Africa. Now it is firmly planted in every Protestant

country of the world, and the volunteer idea has been successfully transplanted to the student centres of non-Christian lands. The secret of the fruitfulness and power of the Movement lay in some measure in these facts: It is made up of those who are young, vigorous, whose minds are educated, disciplined, whose lives have been consecrated to the service of God and man; and all energies have been focussed on a distinctive work. Looking to the future, Mr. Mott said the number of the Students engaged in the study of Missions should be greatly increased. Comparing 5,000 members of mission study classes with more than 40,000 active members of the Student's Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Association, and the 6,000 and more theological students of North America, what still remains to be done can be realized. More Students of real promise and ability should be enrolled as Volunteers, the Movement providing as it aims to give, the best possible preparation of Volunteers for their life work. Every possible effort should be put forth to hold Volunteers true to their life purpose and to set them to press out to the mission field. The Christian students whom God has called to spend their lives in Christian lands should be led to feel their missionary responsibility, and to resolve to make their lives tell on the world's evangelization. Both directly and indirectly the Volunteer Movement should seek to develop the spiritual life of the College and theological seminaries. This was essential to the best life of the movement. The solidarity of the Student Volunteer Movement uprising should be accentuated. The advantages of a close union of all the Volunteers of North America were admitted. The same might be said of the other countries having similar movements but the desirability of cultivating closer relations between the various national organizations of Volunteers had not been generally recognized or discussed through the World's Student Christian Federation. It was possible for these bodies of volunteers who were animated by a common spirit and purpose to come to know each other better and to be mutually helpful. The continued counsel and prayerful co-operation of members and secretaries of Mission Boards and of missionaries was needed to render the largest possible service to the Mission Field. The leaders of the Movement needed vision, enthusiasm, faith, that they might be true to the marvellous opportunity presented to our generation. Deeper than all other needs was that of prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the members of the movement.  
Bishop Thoburn, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of India, spoke on "Spiritual Men Needed for Spiritual Work," showing that only spiritual men could lead enquirers to Christ, could teach those who were babes in Christ, could develop the gifts which were needed for the upbuilding of every Christian Church and could raise up spiritual churches.  
Rev. Dr. Geo. Scholl, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church, emphasized several points in the due preparation for missionary service—a sound body, sound mind, mental strength and spiritual equipment.  
A striking figure was that of Rev. Prebendary Fox, Hon. Sec'y of the Church Missionary Society of England, whose appearance was cordially greeted. He pleaded for a deeper spiritual life.  
The afternoon was devoted to nine conferences on missionary topics led by picked men. Those on China and on work among the Jews were most interesting. Dr. Amont giving the leading address in the former, and Rev. Louis Meyer, in the latter. Dr. Amont stated that 30,000 native Christians had been killed during the Chinese troubles, and the China church was now a martyr church. It was broken in numbers but had its face to the future full of hope. It had been shown that Christianity was the one thing that could transform the Chinese character. Mr. Meyer held that continuous persecution of the Jews for the last 2,000 years was God's means of purification to prepare the Jews to rule. When prepared they would be the one to proclaim Jesus to the world

over which they were scattered, inured to all climates, familiar with all languages, manners and customs. They could live everywhere and preach the Gospel to all nations. They were noted as educationalists and financiers, and were peculiarly suited to evangelize the world. Never were they as ready to receive the Gospel as now.  
Missionaries from the field abroad were much in evidence at the evening meetings. Massey Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and the audience was roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Among the speakers were Rev. Mr. J. Anviers, whose field for fifteen years had been Allahabad. The old fanaticism, he said, is breaking down before the Gospel.  
The magnificent system of secular education begun by the British Government is also working wonders, but by its compact the British government was prevented from teaching religion, and the burden of saving India from Materialism and Agnosticism lay upon the Church. The native Christians had felt the force of this and had organized evangelical societies, with the result that there were now 3,500,000 Christians in that land to leaven the 297,000,000 that had not yet been reached.  
Rev. Willis R. Hotchkiss, who had just returned from four years service in Africa gave a most valuable speech in which he described the wonderful advances made in opening up India to the influence of Christianity and civilization.  
Three great meetings in Massey Hall and the Metropolitan Church, and twenty-five meetings in which the delegates met according to their denominations was Friday's heavy record. Rev. Dr. Beach told the students that perhaps the best way to advance was upon their knees. Dr. Beach made a strong plea for practical education in the colleges. He was followed by the Rev. J. W. Millard, D. D., of Baltimore, who attacked churches that are dead. "There is a church in a State near mine," said Dr. Millard, "that from time immemorial has sent in this annual report: Number added to the Church last year by baptism, none; number dismissed by letter, none; number of lost by death, three. Financial statement:—Amount raised for city missions, none; amount raised for foreign missions, none."  
"This report," added Dr. Millard, "was always concluded with the words, 'Pray for us brethren!'"  
A ripple of laughter ran over the hall and even Chairman Mott relaxed and smiled.  
Lifting his hand, Dr. Millard stilled the ripple and said again: "This is not all the story; this church added, 'Pray for us brethren that we may continue faithful unto the end!'" Then the ripple enlarged to a wave and swept over the hall at the expense of this dead Southern Church. Rapier still in hand, the Baltimore clergyman got after the church at large, and he pointed out that while she owned a large share of the wealth yet of the 1,000,000,000 who had died during the last hundred years, only 5,000,000 had died in the Christian's hope.  
"The nation is a wise one that looks after the religious training of her youth," was the keynote of the Rev. E. B. Chivers' able address. This truth he urged on general principles. He believed that youth was the rill that watered the earth and that children should be taught the great importance of the missionary field. The child should be reached when it was within the reign of dreams, during the period of wonderment, before the mysteries of life have grown stale, and the rosy horizon paled forever.  
Dr. Elmose Harris, Toronto, emphasized the necessity of prayers for missions in daily conversation, the great need of evangelizing one's own community. Lives unyielded to Christ forgiveness and service were all around them. Foreign populations were coming to our shores in vast numbers. Every pastor should himself be an evangelist. The evangelistic spirit included a passion for souls, and an absolute reliance upon the Holy Spirit for blessing in the preaching of the Gospel of the grace of God. The pastor must set the example of such a spirit at home if he was to influence his people to offer themselves for service abroad. The conditions to this

were approved motive, appealing prayer, approximating faith, absolute surrender.  
Bishop Thoburn's address was thoughtful and brimful of valuable counsel. Missionaries should have no model to imitate except Jesus Christ, the great Missionary. They should not preach against idolatry, nor against any religion as a religion. He had learned never to ridicule idolatry and to begin with the belief in the soul of every man in a superior being. Every savage believed instinctively in a higher power than human, and the infidels were almost entirely confined to the countries where the people had been educated into this form of disbelief. The safe plan was not to enter into controversies, but to keep to the message that God had given them and to be always witnesses of its truth.  
Twenty-five denominational meetings were held in the afternoon in various churches and mission halls down town. At these meetings the needs and claims of the fields for which each denomination is specially responsible were represented, in many cases by returned missionaries. The distinctive phase of all the gathering was the relation of the church-at-home to the work abroad. At one conference of Baptists from 60 to 70 students volunteered for work in the foreign field.  
In the evening both Massey Hall and the Metropolitan Church were uncomfortably crowded and thousands of people were unable to obtain admittance. The opening address at Massey Hall was by Dr. Mott in which he reviewed the missionary situation, showing the progress made this generation. The time has come for a progressive movement. A demonstration that the Holy Spirit is as great now as in the Apostolic days was at the present time necessary, and the work before the Christian church is immeasurably the most important task that man has to do.  
An opportunity was then given for contribution to be made in aid of the Movement, and in about fifteen minutes the one hundred special ushers returned to the platform with signed promises for \$13,800 per year for four years. At the same time a similar contribution was made at the Metropolitan Church amounting to more than two thousand a year for four years making a total per year of \$15,000, or \$60,000 for the whole term. This generous amount broke the record and is an evidence of the deep hold taken by the Movement on the people. There were several large contributions, as, for instance, two for \$200.00 each; two for \$100.00 each and about a dozen for \$100 each. These were by the rich, but hundreds of subscriptions were for small sums some running as low as half a dollar.  
The scene during the collection of subscriptions was most impressive and the audience gave every evidence of feeling deeply the sacred character of their offering. Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, followed in one of the most interesting addresses of the Convention, on "Lessons from Master Missionaries." Important as was the word of God it was scarcely more important than the character of the man of God who was its exponent. The accredited ambassador of any government in his personal and moral character could not but be an expression of the genius of its people. Doctrine was a great thing, but it had to be converted into life before it could become a power in the world, for christianity is the religion of a person, its history is the history of a person, and its apostles simply the revealers of a person. This fact is doubly apparent in the work among the heathen, for the missionary is more constantly and critically studied than the Gospel he preaches. The missionary has to be God's argument with the heathen world.  
The interest in the Convention meetings was not only maintained on Saturday but, if anything, was deepened. Instead of one overflow meeting in the evening two were held, one in the Metropolitan Church, and one in Cook's Presbyterian Church which has a seating capacity for more than three thousand. Some of the strongest men at the Convention

## Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

Read up ye women that are at ease Isaiah 32: 9.  
[All contributions for this column should be addressed to Mrs. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton.]

KEWICK SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. Wellington Shepherd. On account of bad roads only a few met, but the meeting was good. The President is Mrs. John Jewett; Vice Pres., Mrs. Woodbury Shepherd; Secretary, Mrs. W. D. Hagerman; Treasurer, Mrs. Milford Hawkins; Organist, Mrs. Charles Jewett. We have eighteen members enrolled. Our meetings are devotional at the first, then roll call, minutes, reports, readings and singing, which all enjoy. We hope much good may be done for the advancement of the work in foreign fields.  
Mrs. D., Sec. Pro-tem.

MOUTH KEWICK BAND.—As I like to read the work of Mission Societies and Mission Bands in the INTELLIGENCER, I write a few lines about our Band at Mouth Kewick, organized two weeks ago by our pastor, Rev. F. H. Knollin. We have nineteen members. The officers are as follows: Supts. Mrs. H. F. Dunphy and Mrs. Wellington Shepherd; President, Reta Yerxa; Vice Pres., Carrie Wordley; Secretary, Helen Shepherd; Treasurer, Jimmie Yerxa; Organist, Lottie Barker. We have only held one meeting as yet. The children seem much pleased with the order of service. We have singing, responsive reading, and prayer; roll call, answered by scripture texts. We have, also, talks and stories about mission work, readings and recitations, with lots of singing.  
We also have the "Missionary Helper," which is truly a helper, with so many things to teach the children. We got some good things from Mrs. S. C. G. Avery. We hope to hear from other Bands soon.  
HELEN SHEPHERD, Secretary.

## GRAND HARBOUR SOCIETY.

At the request of our Woman's Missionary Society of Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, I make the following report. When our society was organized, Oct. 3rd, 1901, it had seven members. Since then it has grown greatly helpful and interesting, and has, also, wonderfully increased in membership. We now have a society of 39 members, 37 active and 2 honorary members. We are looking forward to the future to do better work. At our meeting on Nov. 6th, it was suggested by one of the members that each member pray each day at one o'clock for the society and the mission cause in general. The united prayer of our society is that God will bless whoever is sent to the foreign field of labor, and that our home society may more earnestly and faithfully work. Our first public meeting was held Feb. 19th, under the management of the President, Mrs. A. H. McLeod. The result, both in entertainment and finances, was good. The collection was \$6.32. The programme was as follows:—  
Opening chorus, "The Master Wants Workers," by the choir; Reading of Scripture, by President; Prayer by the pastor; Chorus, "Holy, Holy, ever Holy," by the choir; Questions and answers on mission work of F. B.; Recitation, by Mary Dakin. One man needs to be saved; Reading, by Mrs. Owen Green; Solo, by Mrs. John Howell; A trip to India with the children, by Mrs. I. L. Newton; Dialogue, Go, give and pray, by Blanche and Myra McLeod; Chorus, by Choir, Perishing souls; Dialogue, The old, old story, by Iva Dakin and Lelia O'Neill; Recitation, by Maud Leighton; Missionary dialogue, by several members; Chorus by Choir, The whole wide world for Jesus; Reading, by Florence Holmes; Dialogue, What can I do for Jesus? by Lelia and Mrs. O'Neill; Solo, Bring them in, by Vera Guthrie; Remarks by the pastor, Rev. A. H.

McLeod; Reading and remarks on the growth of the society, by Mrs. Hiram Foster; [Recitation, Hark the pennies dropping, by Hazel Newton; closed by benediction.  
A Junior Mission Band was organized, Feb. 16th, with 40 members, under the care of the following Superintendents,—Mr. A. H. McLeod Mrs. I. L. Newton, Mrs. Owen Green and Mrs. Hiram Foster. Officers elected: Iva Dakin, President; Grovener Wilson, Vice President; Seta Brown, Recording Secretary; Blanche McLeod, Treasurer. We are interested in the work for the children. We feel confident of good results if we do our part.  
MISS LUDIA K. BROWN, Secretary.  
Feb. 25th, 1902.  
Acknowledgement.  
Received from Mrs. John Henry Dumfries, \$10.00.  
M. A. VINCO, Treas. W. M. S.  
Woodstock, March 4th, 1902.  
PARLIAMENT  
MONDAY.—The house sat about an hour, and the time was used in asking and answering questions.  
Mr. Clarke was informed that the Census so far has cost \$948,410.  
Mr. Ganong was told that 146,087 bushels of wheat were handled at the government elevator at St. John for the year ending 31st December, 1901. Nothing was handled at the Halifax elevator in 1901. The cost of running and caring for the St. John elevator was \$4,989 and the Halifax elevator \$2,016 to January 31st, 1902.  
Mr. Pu tee was told that 755 men are employed in the government railway shops at Moncton and 79 at Charlottetown.  
Mr. Monk was informed that the cost of illuminating the public buildings at Ottawa on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales was \$15,750.  
TUESDAY.—In the house to-day Mr. Fraser introduced a bill to incorporate the board of the Presbyterian College, Halifax.  
The house went into committee of supply.  
The evening session was spent on appropriations for Quebec public works.  
WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Ganong learned from Mr. Blair that Mr. Clergue had not delivered any steel rails under his contract with the Government.  
Mr. Fisher declined to tell Mr. Boyd anything about the complaints respecting canned beef sent from Canada to South Africa.  
A lengthy discussion occurred on the motion of Mr. Monk for the production of the correspondence between the British government and the Canadian authorities in reference to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as well as in reference to the Alaska boundary, since the adjournment of the joint high commission. Mr. Monk desired to know what action the government had taken to secure the rights of Canada.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to produce the correspondence.  
THURSDAY.—Mr. Monet read the report of Mr. Broderick's statement in the imperial parliament respecting the organization of the imperial army corps in Great Britain and the colonies, and asked whether the Canadian government had been consulted in the matter.  
Six Wilfrid Laurier said the government had no information.  
Mr. Monk moved for correspondence between the Canadian government and the imperial government relating to the Anglo-German treaty of commerce.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier claimed that in the case of negotiation with the United States and Germany correspondence was still going on, therefore papers could not be brought down.  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Mounted Police pension bill passed the committee. This bill applies only to officers.  
Supplementary estimates for the current year ending next June, brought down today, calls for \$1,358,683.  
—There is no salvation in unselfishness.

(Continued on page five.)