

JAPS NOT SPOILED.

Archdeacon Price Says They Are Showing
a Spirit of Control and Becoming
Modesty.

SECRETARY OF CENTRAL JAPAN MISSION AND A
PARTY OF CO-WORKERS ARRIVE IN TORONTO.

Miss Tristram, Head of Girls' School, Gives Her Views.

Toronto News.—"Christianity is steadily gaining ground and becoming better established in Japan, though I think it is a mistake to believe, as some have done, that the whole country will in the near future suddenly embrace the Christian religion." This was the opinion expressed yesterday by Archdeacon Price of Osaka, Japan, who is on his way home to England on furlough. With him are also Mrs. Price and family, Miss Tristram, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Willett of Tokyo, and Rev. J. Williams. Rev. Mr. Price was formerly head of the Divinity School of the Church Missionary Society in Osaka, but is now secretary of the Central Japan Mission.

Continuing, Mr. Price said: "The higher classes have yet scarcely been touched. There are a few cases, but not many. Many are agnostics or are devoted to the Bushido or sort of creed of chivalry. In time they will probably recognize and accept Christianity, but I do not look for any great and sudden change. The higher classes are great moralists, and they accept our modern ethics without the Christianity. It is hard to give the cause of the excellent qualities of character that the Japanese have shown. Some ascribe it to the influence of our Christianity or higher civilization, which is influenced by it, but I doubt this explanation. This war has served to bring out some of the Japanese virtues in a marked manner. To the most intense patriotism and unexampled courage in the field was added a wonderful amount of patience for a nation so new to higher civilization, and in the hour of triumph they have shown a spirit of control and becoming modesty that might well excite the admiration of European nations. Then while this war was to the Russian soldiers more or less of a religious war, the Japanese refused to consider it such and allowed Christian missionary work to go on in the army and at the front.

HARMONIOUS CO-OPERATION.

"There are as many as forty different missionary societies working in Japan, of which the Congregational, Episcopal and Presbyterian are the strongest. The different denominations work together harmoniously, and at times hold united evangelistic services. This was done recently at Osaka at exhibition time and with great success.

"Osaka is the second city of Japan and is famous for its cotton industry. Of course, it is more of a commercial than industrial centre as yet. In the factories there are some of the evils of the English system before factory legislation was enacted. A great many boys and girls are employed and the hours of labor are very long. While Tokyo has miles of street railway, owing to its fine wide streets, in Osaka the extreme narrowness of the streets make this impossible. There are a couple of radial electric lines, however, leading from the city. Osaka is also a military centre, and there are a lot of big schools there. The Japanese are much better educated than the Russians. While the Japs have a system of compulsory education and most can read and write, it was found that of some twenty thousand Russian prisoners held near Osaka many could not write their own names.

"Yes, there has been a good deal of distress among the families of the soldiers, but a good deal of relief has been given. They have no system of organized charity, but each soldier has a good deal. People look after their relatives well and help their neighbors.

"The Japs are copying Europeans, not only in military and naval training, but in almost everything else. They are using different food and clothing and pick out and imitate the best of everything they see in Western civilization. This, of course, is chiefly in the great centres. There are plenty of newspapers now, and English is taught very widely. Practically all the middle and upper schools teach it, and it is considered the first of the foreign languages.

"ELEVATION OF HOME LIFE.

"Education for women has been getting much more attention lately and the position of the woman, and consequently the character of the home life, is being elevated. The Japs are naturally very fond of their children, and among the higher classes there is, I think, considerable natural affection, but, taking the people as a whole, the home life is not to be compared to English home life, which always effected the admiration of the Japanese traveller.

"Yes, Japanese trade has kept up well during the war, the foreign trade has actually increased. After the war it is expected that there will follow a great expansion of Japanese commerce and industry."

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss K. Tristram is at the head of

the C. M. S. Girls' School at Osaka. This is one of the largest and most successful girls' schools in Japan. Miss Tristram, who is a daughter of Dr. Tristram, the famous authority on the Holy Land, has been in Japan for sixteen years, and has seen a great growth in the work of the girls' schools. The Osaka school has an attendance of 300, of whom 65 board at the school. A large addition had recently to be added to their building.

"Besides the academic work," said Miss Tristram, "we teach needle work, and the arrangement of flowers and ceremonial tea, these last two arts being considered very important by the Japanese. We have prayers and Bible study every morning, and we try to turn out women of strong force of character, and I may say we have had some very gratifying results. Of course, we occasionally have a student withdrawn, because her parents object to the religious teaching. Though our attendance is from all classes of society, the majority come from the higher class.

WANT SCIENCE AND MUSIC.

"It is a Japanese school of course, and English is taught only a foreign language. We have 13 Japanese teachers and three English. The Japanese are good teachers and have a very strong and helpful influence. We have to depend largely on them for the work of the school. There has been a great desire to study science lately and we have secured a graduate from Tokyo University for the department. The girls are also eager for music, and we have a splendid teacher just out from England. The Japanese are naturally good at anything requiring the use of hand and eye, but they need training for the ear and for original and logical thinking. They are much better at memorizing than at thinking things out.

"The girls and boys in Japan attend separate schools, save in the primary schools in rural districts. There are a great many girls' schools, many of the different denominations having them. The Americans are doing by far the most in this work. Girls' schools are maintained by the government, too, not only the primary and the intermediate, but also many very good upper schools.

GOOD RESULTS.

"The good results of our work are being seen in the fact that the woman is ceasing to be looked upon as a householder, but rather as a companion in the Japanese home. The age of marriage is being raised, and a happy home life is evidently coming. Formerly there was very little chivalry towards women, and Japanese family life was far from what it should be, but now Christian girls are marrying and starting Christian homes and we hope that in time the Japanese people as a whole will recognize the supreme importance of the family to a nation's deepest welfare."

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MR. AMES SHOCKED.

At the Number of Nova Scotians who
Emigrate to Boston.

Montreal Herald.—"If the people of this part of the country knew the advantages of the Maritime Provinces as summer resorts, and would spend their holidays there a greater number than they do at present, and the young folks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were made aware of the golden opportunities that await them in the Northwest, I think that it would be to our mutual advantage."

This is what Ald. H. B. Ames, M. P., said to The Herald yesterday on his return from a three weeks' trip through the Lower Provinces. Mr. Ames said that his visit held no particular significance but that it was undertaken merely so that he might become better acquainted with that section of the country, for which much money was being voted in parliament, and able to discuss with more intelligence the questions that had particular reference to those provinces. While away he had met some of the M. P.s in their own constituencies, and had discussed again many of the measures referring to the Lower Provinces which had come up at the last session of parliament.

Mr. Ames specially deplored the large influx of young Nova Scotians into the United States, particularly into Boston, and suggested that the immigration department should make known to these people the glories of the Canadian West, rather than trying to attract to this country undesirable immigration from Continental Europe.

"Nova Scotia," he said, "is being drained right along of her brightest and best brains, who emigrate, most of them, to Boston and New York. Why, Boston is simply full of Maritime Province people. It's too bad that they cannot be kept in their own provinces, but the pity is still greater that they leave the country altogether and help to build up the neighboring republic. These young people must be taught that, if leave their native provinces they must, there is a glorious land out west, a veritable promised land, which awaits them with open arms to cover her riches upon them."

"As a remedy to the present state of things I think that if the immigration department would devote some of its money to an endeavor to deviate the stream of immigration from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the United States instead of letting it flow into the United States, and instead, also, of attracting to Canada immigrants of a very doubtful character from Southern Europe I think that the country would greatly benefit by it."

AN EPOCH-MAKING CHANGE.

Russian Assembly At Last To Be Proclaimed.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—The Russian assembly, the first gathering together of the representatives of the Muscovite people since Emperor Alexander Michaelovitch, the second of the Romanoffs, summoned the last Zemsky Sobor in the seventeenth century, will be proclaimed on Saturday next. The report that Emperor Nicholas will go to Moscow, the ancient capital of the empire, to proclaim this epoch-making change in the institutions of Russia, has been revived, and it finds credence.

In principle the National Assembly will be a deliberative and consultative body for the discussion of measures laid before it. It will have the power to force the withdrawal of ministerial propositions by a two-thirds vote, which gives it at least a negative control over legislation. It will be a large body, over five hundred members, chosen by a system of indirect elections, and the first session, it is understood, will be held in November. The election will take place in October.

SIR JAMES WATSON'S OPINION.

He says that the commonest of all disorders, and one from which few escape, is Catarrh. Sir James Watson believes in local treatment, which is best supplied by "Catarrhazone." No case of Catarrh can exist where Catarrhazone is used; it is a miracle worker, relieves almost instantly and cures after other remedies have failed. Other treatments can't reach the diseased parts like Catarrhazone, because it goes to the source of the trouble along with the air that you breathe. Catarrhazone is free from cocaine, it leaves no bad after-effects, it is simply nature's own cure. Accept no substitute for Catarrhazone, which alone can cure Catarrh.



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