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insane at the age of seventy-six in the year 1644, the very year that witnessed the execution of Laud.

The book which has been the principal subject of this paper, "Sion's Plea against the Prelacy," is the chief monument that this sturdy Puritan left to posterity. That it is a monument of sectarian rancour in its bitterest mood has been shown in the preceding pages. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that it attests a lofty resolution, a singleness of aim, and unflinching courage, worthy of a better cause. It should further be recorded that in private life Leighton was amiable and courteous; nor, so it is said, was he ever heard to speak of his persecutors save in terms of compassion and forgiveness.



The Missionary World.

THE Universal Races Congress, held in London from July 26 to 29, has been an occasion of great interest, and will probably bear useful fruit. Fifty countries were represented, and no less than twenty Governments officially recognized the Congress. The active membership reached the high total of 1,200, whilst some 900 persons further subscribed for all the papers issued in connection with the proceedings. The large volume of papers on inter-racial problems, written by experts from every land, and issued privately to active members, contains a good deal of valuable information and opinion based upon it. Probably this volume will have more permanent value than the discussion at the Congress itself. The papers cover a wide range, dealing with conditions of progress, problems in inter-racial economics, peaceful contact between civilizations, the modern conscience in relation to racial questions (especially the negro and the American Indian), and positive suggestions for promoting inter-racial friendliness. Papers upon the Jewish race and upon the negro race in the United States of America are specially worthy of attention, and, though in many of the

papers the claim of Christianity is ignored, we note with thankfulness here and there an attitude distinctly favourable to Foreign Missions. For instance, Dr. Caldecott, Professor of Moral Philosophy at King's College, writing avowedly as "a Christian believer," contributes a noteworthy paper on "The Influence of Missions," in which he makes a fine appeal for religious liberty. Two principles he lays down :

"That no Government shall disturb the political situation by including in its programme the propagation of its own religion, as distinguished from its maintenance."

"That no Government shall refuse to its subjects freedom to hear religious messages, or prevent them from accepting them if they so desire."

It is interesting to find the proceedings of the World Missionary Conferences at Edinburgh quoted as an assurance that liberty will not be misused. Professor Caldecott writes :

"This very subject engaged close attention at the World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh last year, which devoted a whole section of its proceedings to the relations of Missions and Governments ; its decisions are marked by great considerateness, and Missionary policy is sure to be guided by them in the future, so that respect for government, loyalty, and patriotism will find every support from missionaries of religion in whatever land they work."

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The *Contemporary Review* for August opens with an article, by Sir H. H. Johnston, on "Racial Problems and the Congress of Races." The experienced African administrator has much of interest to set forth, but when he passes from races to religion we find ourselves constrained to active dissent. That a common inter-racial religion is needed, and that it is provided in Christianity, is true ; but Christianity is not what Sir H. H. Johnston conceives. He sees an ethical brotherhood, the beliefs of which are reached "step by step along the paths of science," giving logical proof that it *pays* both individually, socially, and nationally to be good. He says :

"If some such Inter-Racial Congress as that which is now meeting in London could define a religious basis, such as the Christianity of Christ, on which all nations and civilized races could agree (as they may agree on a universal language, weights and measures, currency, quarantine regulations, scientific nomenclature, an international code of law), and on this basis

regulate their inter-racial, international dealings; then in their own homes and local temples they could still continue to carry on other forms of worship of Divine, human, animal, vegetable, or meteoric attributes (one word, 'Divine,' covers all these phases of life and energy), such as were not inconsistent with the principles of the basic religion. There could still survive the stately ritual of the Latin Church, the beautiful service of the Anglican Cathedral, even the more reasonable practices of Jain Buddhism and the prayers to Allah, as seen through the mental vista of pure-minded Moham-medans."

It is the old offer made to the early Christians in Roman days. At the cost of their life-blood they refused. The "Christianity of Christ" is nothing if it is not all.

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In a corner of the *L.M.S. Chronicle* the following suggestive petition appears :

"Prayer is asked that the laymen of Great Britain may give that initiative, enterprise, business capacity, statesmanship, and strong financial support so vitally needed in the present unparalleled world-wide opportunity."

The Missionary cause needs help from every class. But few would contravene the statement that its greatest need to-day is sustained support from the ablest and best laymen in the Church. We need their administrative ability, their business training, their skill in organization, their experience in investment and high finance, even more than we need their subscriptions and donations. We need the keen layman, charged with authenticated Missionary facts, and inspired with devotion to his Master in our central and local Missionary Committee-rooms, and on our Missionary platforms; we need him for the efficient conduct of Missionary work in our parishes, and especially amongst men like himself; we need him in Parliament and in diplomatic circles, where Missions and Governments meet; we need him in the home professions, where he is a powerful, because an unexpected, ally; we need him at the Universities and medical schools and training colleges; in the Army and Navy; in the Civil Services at home and abroad; and in the merchant's office, wherever trade extends throughout the world. We need him, not as "second best" to his clerical brother, but because he has a service to render, which is great

and peculiarly his own. That many laymen recognize and respond to this call is shown by the remarkable list of laymembers of the C.M.S. committees given in this month's *C.M.S. Gazette*. But there are literally thousands of God-fearing Church-going laymen whose great gifts are not laid under contribution yet. The Missionary Societies are beginning to recognize that this is so, and channels of hopeful access are being made. Various phases of Missionary service have leaped forward into developed life from time to time. It may be that the laymen's day has dawned. If Foreign Missions sorely need them, it is certain likewise that laymen need that enlargement and quickening which ever come from contact with the great Missionary enterprises of the Church.

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Dr. Campbell Morgan, in a recent sermon, has been contrasting the two great publishing houses near the heart of the City of London—that of the *Times* newspaper, surmounted by the figure of Father Time and a clock, and that of the British and Foreign Bible Society, bearing on its façade the text, "The Word of the Lord endureth for ever." He pointed out that the newspaper was a record of the practice of Time. The Bible was a revelation of the principles of Eternity. But he went on to suggest that there should be the closest inter-relationship between these two. It was John Wesley who once said: "I read my newspaper to see how God is governing the world." It would be well if the close connection between current political events and the march of Missions were more generally recognized. "What have newspapers to do with Foreign Missions?" The question was asked by a new student in an enlightened Missionary training centre, on hearing that a "Newspaper Missionary Prayer Meeting" was a much valued regular event. It might be worth while in certain parishes to see how the idea would work. The laymen who are steady readers of the *Times* or other daily papers would readily be drawn to make contribution by brief summary of some foreign situation, and some of the Missionary editors are

alert enough to publish articles on work in countries before the public mind. In the August number of *The Bible in the World*, for instance, there is an extremely interesting article on Morocco which fits in well with current events.

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Missionary diagrams are easily capable of misuse, and may be so constructed as to hide more than they reveal. But when they are used rightly, and kept on lines of broad simplicity, they produce a deep impression on many minds. In the August number of *The Foreign Field*, the organ of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, a series of striking diagrams is given to illustrate the necessity and the possibility of the evangelization of the world in this generation. Some of them are on familiar lines ; and others appear to be quite new. They are all capable of easy enlargement, and would be useful for showing at a Missionary meeting. It would be an excellent plan to ask a group of young people in some parish to enlarge them to scale, and then get some of the seniors briefly to speak upon them. Such a meeting, followed by a time of intercession, would be likely to effect more than the most eloquent address from a stranger. Out of the twelve diagrams or tabular statements only one contains direct reference to the Church which issues them.

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Under the title "Thirty-Three Years Late" there is a suggestive note in the *Mission-Field* of the S.P.G. The Vicar of a country parish writes :

"Herewith I am sending you a small but very interesting contribution to the S.P.G. Its interest lies in the fact that it represents the contents of two missionary boxes sent out in the year 1878, one containing 2s. 1d., the other 7d.! They were found among about a dozen empty missionary boxes, put away on the top shelf in a room which I use as a box-room. As you may imagine, it caused me great astonishment to find that two of them held money. I only wish the find had been a more substantial one. I do not know who was Vicar here thirty-three years ago ; it was before my immediate predecessor's time."

It is highly possible that much larger sums than the above would be found in similar places if proper search were made.

Few realize the care that is needed if missionary boxes are to be really well worked. Not only may actual coin be allowed to lie within them undiscovered, but the boxes themselves have considerable value, and ought not to be kept out of use. Every year what Mr. Wigram used to call "sacred money" is spent in renewing them. The last S.P.G. Report for 1910 shows an expenditure upon Missionary-boxes of over £230; the C.M.S. Report for 1909-10 shows that, including collecting-books and bags, the Society had to spend over £380 in boxes for the use of its collectors.

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The study textbooks for winter use are now ready. Children aged from eight to twelve are well provided for in "Talks on David Livingstone," a series of six outline lessons by Mr. T. R. W. Lunt, the C.M.S. educational secretary. This sixpenny book will be found simply invaluable. It is full of inspiration; it appeals with reticence to true instincts in boys and girls; it has a healthy bearing upon general character and home-life as well as on Missionary service, and it will be found as helpful to the teacher as to his class. A fascinating African modelling outfit, with packets of coloured plasticine, materials for making African huts, a relief-map of Africa, outlines for colouring, etc., and full instructions, can be had for 1s. 6d. net., by post 1s. 10d. A large wall-map of Africa, on a strong brown paper, which can be worked on with chalk or paints, can be had for 3d. net, postage 1d., and a small bust of David Livingstone for modellers to copy from can be had for 1s., post free 1s. 4d. If we are not mistaken, the children set to work on this textbook are going to have "the time of their lives."

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The senior textbook, by the Rev. Donald Frazer, of Livingstonia, is called "The Future of Africa." It is uniform with the "Desire of India," the "Reproach of Islam," and "The Decisive Hour of Foreign Missions." Study-circle leaders who have read it pronounce it to be full of interest. It follows singularly well upon last year's textbook, utilizing the

sense of responsibility generated by Dr. Mott's burning words. Special interest also attaches to a study of paganism, after the previous studies of the great book-religions of the East. The various Missionary societies—including the C.M.S.—are issuing the usual set of Outlines for use in registered study-circles. The *Record* is also, as for the last three years, publishing a weekly series which has already begun, and is taking the opportunity of working out the close relation of the C.M.S. to all the interests of Africa. In this way it is hoped that study-circles may make a larger contribution than ever to actual Missionary work. For the Missionary study of the Bible a valuable little book, by the Rev. T. Walker of Tinnevely, has been issued. The title is "Missionary Ideals," and the price is 1s. net. The great past of Missionary study-circles points to a greater future. In many places—notably in Scotland—a special effort to prepare leaders adequately is being made. We note also that the S.P.G. has now formed a regular study department, and is rapidly developing on excellent lines.

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The influence of the Edinburgh Conference is appearing in the Annual Reports of some of the Missionary societies. The Friends' Foreign Mission Association, for instance, in its report "The Vision and the Call," prefaces its various sections by striking extracts from the Edinburgh Reports, and carries the spirit of "Edinburgh" through all its records. The popular report of the C.M.S., "The Story of the Year," which is issued a little in advance of the larger Annual Report, sets forth to show the share of the C.M.S. during the year in the work discussed at Edinburgh. The summaries are grouped round the first three of the Conference Reports, which form a striking centre for current incidents and aims. We see from the *C.M. Gleaner* that "The Story of the Year" (which is sent free to all subscribers of 10s., and which can be bought for 6d.) is suggested as the textbook for use in the monthly meetings of the Gleaners' Union branches throughout the winter. Thus the influence of the great Conference lives on.

A further indication of the out-working of Edinburgh Conference ideas is found in the prospectus of the Hartford School of Missions, affiliated with the Hartford Theological Seminary, Connecticut, U.S.A., of which Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie, Chairman of the Commission on the Preparation of Missionaries, is Principal. The School, which is interdenominational, and is open to men and women alike, already offers advantages in specialized Missionary training in advance of any available in Great Britain; but its career has only just begun, and further courses are to be added as needs arise. Special facilities are offered to Missionaries on furlough. It is interesting to note, in an article in the *C.M. Review* for August, that the Rev. W. H. T. Gairdner, of Cairo, has been spending part of his "Wanderjahr" in Hartford, studying Arabic and Islamic Theology under Professor H. B. Macdonald. This is sufficient testimony to the high standard of teaching in the school. The Principal, who has many personal links with Great Britain, will do his utmost to secure the fullest possible advantages for Missionary candidates or Missionaries on furlough, who desire to avail themselves of the School. Particulars can be had on application to him direct.

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The Report of the Nurses' Missionary League for 1911 shows that that much needed but unobtrusive organization is doing excellent work. Leading members of the medical and nursing professions are to be found amongst the vice-presidents or on the committee, and the membership amongst nurses is steadily increasing, 1,117 being enrolled as home members, and 467 as volunteers for the Foreign Field. Twenty-two members of the N.M.L. sailed during last year. Although there are now 298 trained nurses working abroad, the needs of Mission Hospitals are largely increased; therefore the societies do well to welcome cordially an ally which is increasingly gaining access to the great Home Hospitals, and establishing personal and spiritual links with women who may be called one day to offer for Missionary work.

G.