Entire Convention Will Make Trip Down the River To-Day

SOCIETY MUST LEARN KINSHIP WITH MANKIND

In Conference Sermon Dr. Jones Commends Efforts of Charity Workers---Helping the Individual.

With the statement that the mission of Jesus and the work of the conference are identical, the Rev. M. Ashby Jones, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, of Columbus, Ga., formerly of Richmond, preached the annual sermon before the Charities and Correction Convention at St. Paul's Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, his general theme being based upon the words of the Saviour, "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul?"

Coming back to his old home by special invitation, Dr. Jones spoke eloquently of the work of faithful men and women banded together in an earnest effort for the uplift of humanity. His sermon was heard by a large congregation.

Makes Heart Beat Faster.

"One must indeed be insensible who could live within the atmosphere of this conference for a day and not have his heart beat faster with human sympathy and human hope," said Dr. Jones, "for here is a vantage point from which every tone of human plaint may be heard. The inarticulate cry of the half-nourished babe, the moan of the victim of disease, the muttered menace of poverty, the petition of the imprisoned soul of the defective, the challenge of the drug and drink devil-possessed, the sullen protest of the criminal, the plea of the overworked mother, and the ceaseless call of the unprotected child, all mingle their minor tones in a medley of appeal, whose pathos is irresistible. But here, too, above it all, can be heard the answering cry of hope and help.

"He that was come is revealed in the spirit and work of this conference. That presence seems to me to be manifested in the powerful emphasis which is here placed upon the value of a human life. And it is this valuation of a human life which is the fundamental tenet in the teaching of Jesus. We can only understand His sayings concerning wealth when we remember He was talking about it in comparison with the value of life itself. And His severe condemnation of riches was when they were to be the purchase price of a person. Then He threw down the gauntlet to the whole material universe: 'What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own life?' When it becomes a question between the value of a man and a religious observance, let the observance perish. Which is better, He asked, with stinging satire, to do good to a man or keep a religious law? The whole religious scheme is made for man, and not man for the religious scheme, is the teaching of Jesus.

Finds Methods of Jesus.

"The high potential value which Jesus was seeking was a social value which was the value of a man to another man. The constant theme of His preaching was the coming of the kingdom of heaven on earth. That kingdom was to be an ideal social condition on earth. In it man is to be of the first value, and ministering to the welfare of man the highest service. It is to be a society of brothers, and its life is to be an expression of mutual love. The final test of the worth of a man is to be determined by his fulfilment of that relation. Religious shibboleths cannot be substituted for this service. A man absolutely alone and unrelated to any other person is unthinkable. The distinction between private and social virtues is a fictitious one. All virtues are social in their last analysis. The mission of Jesus and the work of this conference are identical; the task is one of adjustment. The incomplete man is to be completed by properly relating him to other men. He cannot live to himself, for that would mean to die to his real self. Indeed, to the extent he lives alone he fails to be a man.

"Does not one find, too, in the work of this conference the method of Jesus? His anxiety seemed ever to be the arousing of a man to a sense of his own personal value. He must believe in himself. It is not enough to prove some academic theory of the brotherhood of man, but the man must be conscious of his own relation to other men. Think of a man who has all his life viewed other men as 'employers,' 'capitalists,' 'hands,' 'customers' or 'voters,' and has dealt with them from this consciousness of their personalities. Through some experience they come to live in his consciousness as brothers. There is no other phrase to express this experience but that he has been 'born anew.'

Society's New Birth.

"Society itself must not be thought of as a perfect organization needing only the adjustment of certain individuals to its unity. Society is incomplete so long as there is an incomplete individual. Just as the individual must find himself in society, society must find itself in the individual. Society also must have its new birth, coming into consciousness of its kinship to every man. It must grow beyond its present conception of 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' and recognize its own highest welfare in service to the least of the weak and helpless of every description, while it threatens with the depth of the sea every form of greedy individualism which would place stumbling blocks in the pathway of its children in their progress toward the light. We must be careful not to identify our principle with any form of government or code of conduct, however earnest we may strive to realize it through these forms. Society is larger than government and greater than conduct. Society is a common consciousness and our ideal the consciousness of kinship. There is to be an identity of interests so vital that the welfare of one is the welfare of all, and the welfare of all is the welfare of one. Its prophetic voice comes to us to-day in the words, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me.'"

At Male Orphan Asylum.

Many members of the children's section and other delegates in attendance on the conference visited the Richmond Male Orphans Asylum yesterday afternoon and attended a service held at the institution. Mr. Mornay Williams, of New York, and Mr. Crawford Jackson, of Atlanta, made brief addresses. Mrs. Gill showed her visitors all over the building, many expressing themselves as greatly pleased with the appearance not only of the equipment but of the boys themselves.

REV. M. ASHBY JONES, D. D., of Columbus, Ga., who delivered conference sermon.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER, of Department of Justice at Washington, who spoke in one of city churches yesterday.

MR. GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, of New York, who spoke at St. James Episcopal Church.

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of Chicago, who delivered notable address at night.

DEMAND LAWS TO PROTECT CHILDREN

(Continued on Second Page.)

people have become more or less indifferent to their illiterate condition. Illiteracy perpetuates itself, and the State is deprived of the best service of many of its citizens. Compulsory attendance laws must be enforced just as other laws are enforced. Of course no law will enforce itself, and the argument that we cannot enforce an attendance law is to contend that the majority of us are neither law abiding or able to become so.

"A good many people argue that enforced attendance works hardship in the homes of the poor, but the fact is that the poor child is the one who stands in the greatest need of protection at the hands of the State. If the State has a duty to perform in maintaining the schools, and in seeing that the children get the benefit of them, it has yet another important function to perform—the maintenance of the right kind of schools. It is an important duty of the State to provide the right kind of schools and the right kind of education for its citizens. Compulsory education is not monarchical, but thoroughly republican. It breaks down caste, and destroys artificial distinctions."

Negroes and Education.

Professor Hand deplored the percentage of illiteracy in North Carolina, his native State. "South Carolina makes a better showing," he said, "and I can account for this only on the ground that the Carolinians fought so long over the right to claim the birthplace of Andrew Jackson that one State simply got ahead of the other in education.

"I want to say that the State has a right to send the children to school. It has no right, however, to levy taxes for special school purposes and then permit selfish parents to defeat it. To tell us that compulsory education laws cannot be inforced or that negroes will derive the greatest benefit is ridiculous.

The law cannot be enforced until an honest effort has been made. The school teacher has been put in a class with the policeman. Each performs a service greater than their salary. Ignorance is the greatest burden that has afflicted the whites in forty years. If we will let the women decide this question by their votes, and abide by the result, illiteracy will disappear.

Child Labor in Cotton Mills.

In his address on "Child Labor and Citizenship," Dr. McKelway said that the home, the school and the church were the three influences at work for the young, but that child labor was the enemy of all. "The child in the labor market depresses wages," he said, "to the child standard. The system perpetutes itself.

"The manufacturers of Tennessee and South Carolina have been most earnest in their effort' to forbid early marriages by law, apparently failing to recognize that child labor itself is the root of the evil that must first be cut."

He defended the people of the South against the charge that the rural population had to go into the cotton mills to escape poverty and thereby better their condition. He said that the good angel of America was the primary school teacher.

He denied that the children had to be centralized in mill villages to be educated. "But what boots it to build schools and employ teachers if the demand for labor in the mills empties the schools of the children?" he asked. "We have had the benevolence of the mills in the matter of building schools and paying the salaries of teachers pretty widely advertised. There is in this regard no left-hand ignorance of right-hand charity.

"It is hardly too much to say that in these industrial States the problem of white illiteracy might be solved if we could compel the children of the factories to attend school."

Dr. McKelway entered a protest against the introduction of the half-time system of education—half of the day in the school and the other half in the mill—a division of daylight with all work and no play. He held to the doctrine that the child has an inalienable right to play. He believed that the church, like the school, had little chance of reaching the working child. Dr. McKelway said that in Mississippi the industrial depression had been charged to the agitation against child labor—a slander spread with the hope of forcing the Legislature to modify its child labor laws. His declaration of dependence by the children of America was novel and convincing.

Children in Factories.

Miss Gordon, factory inspector of New Orleans, charged the public school system with the fact of the existance of child labor. She said that the present system does not keep the child's interest in school. Too many school rooms are overcrowded, and then no adequate provision is made for the pitifully large number of children who are defective and cannot keep up with their classes.

"An alarming number of our children," said Miss Gordon, "are defective in sight or hearing, or, what is more prevalent, suffer from the debilitating effect of adenoid growths, which sap the strength and ability of the children to a great degree. Such children soon become discouraged and wish to leave school, and frequently the average teacher encourages them to do so, as they constitute a drag on the progress of the class as a whole when they are present."

Miss Gordon feels that the people of the South do not yet have a true appreciation of the value of education, as evinced by the niggardly appropriations of public funds for the schools.

"You tell me the South is too poor to educate her children, then I tell you the South is too poor not to educate them. If we are poor, it is because we have been ignorant. Ignorance always means suspicion and superstition and lack of opportunity. It was ignorance of the value of our great forests, of our great mines, of the posibilities in the franchises we sold to Northern capital, that made us let these sources of great wealth slip from us, and so left us poor. The sooner we get some education among our people, and learn to appreciate the value of what is left us, the better. The South must have compulsory industrial education, and we must have it right away. We can take, and are taking the children from the mills, but the South must supply some place for these children to go, it must suply enough interesting schools to keep the children contented.

Instalment Plan Evil.

"Another force taking the children into the mills in the South is the instalment system. Many a child is working to pay the weekly instalment of $2 on the piano, or the 50 cents on the green plush album. No one approves more than I of sweet homes and the refining influence of music, but it is paying a high rate for these little elegancies when the future of a child is put up against the green plush album."

Miss Gordon said that in her experience as a factory inspector, she has never found a Jew or a negro child in a mill, factory or department store in Louisiana. They are at school being well nourished, playing out in the glorious Southern sunlight, waxing strong and fat. "It is only your little, white-faced, shrunken-chested, curved-back, white Christians," said Miss Gordon, "who are in the mills and department stores of New Orleans. So that the argument against compulsory education, so often offered, that it will be a political menace to educate the negro child, is not well founded."

Address by Miss Addams.

In discussing "Child Labor and Education," Miss Addams said that the other speakers had lifted her speech. "You can get many children to leave school at fourteen and earlier by affidavits," she said, "because the schools do not interest them, and because the parents think of the money they could earn. To speak of the great industrial advancement, and then to admit that education has not made a corresponding change, means that we must spell failure. So far as education is concerned, the parents feel that their children are not getting in the schools what they think they should get."

"To obtain the best results you must modify the school as you go along. You must make it relate in the best sense to the factory; make the child dominate the machine because he understands it, and teach him how his wage-earning capacity in the factory will increase by a more thorough school knowledge. You must socialize and humanize the school. The lack of

MR. MORNAY WILLIAMS, of New York, who addressed boys at Male Orphan Asylum.

standard which the schools and the churches give is allowing the factories to set it."

She explained the value of manual training, where it developed the imagination of the boy. After he had learned the technique he was not content to dove-tail a box just for the sake of dove-tailing it.

The report of a Massachusetts commission was quoted to show that children who went to work early shifted from place to place without learning a trade, the wages of the child of sixteen being no greater than the child of fourteen. "If the fourteen-year-old child had been kept in school two years longer by the belief that he could then have earned more, that he would have been repaid for the sacrifice," said Miss Addams, "two-thirds of the working number would not have wasted two years. The only way to save the school is to hitch it up with outdoor life.

Dog and Pony Mother.

Miss Adams related the story of a Pittsburg boy who came to Chicago half dead with tuberculosis. His mother sent him money to get him home," she added, "and in a letter told me that he started work at nine, and kept steadily at it until he ran away with a dog and pony show when he was fifteen. These six years of toil had ruined his life. The mother went on to say that his brothers and sisters were doing well; that they had a nice little home with lace curtains—the green album in another form. She had no idea that she had sacrificed his young life in her desire to buy a home, but she thought that the dog and pony show had ruined him."

Fell Off Car.

Helen Sloan, a servant girl at No. 514 West Franklin Street, fell off a car at First and Broad Streets yesterday morning, but was only slightly hurt. She was attended by Dr. Hinchman, of the city ambulance corps, and was taken back to her home.

To Elect Delegates.

Lee Camp, Sons of Veterans, will meet to-night for the election of delegates to the Birmingham convention. All members are urged to be present.

HERE AND THERE WITH CONFERENCE MEMBERS

MAYOR James C. Haynes, of Minneapolis, arrived in Richmond yesterday morning and registered as a delegate to the Conference of Charities and Correction, taking rooms at Murphy's. Discussing the work of the convention, Mayor Haynes said that its session in Minneapolis last year was most beneficial to the charitable interests of the city, a great impulse having been given to all such work.

"The officers of the conference are able men," he continued "I was especially attracted by the secretary, Mr. Alexander Johnson, whose long experience enables him to guide with a master hand. Personally I wish to attend the section which considers the juvenile movement, the problem of the boys who make our future citizens being a most pressing one. Then as a city officer I am, of course, interested in all efforts for the care and reform of criminals."

"The fact is," Mayor Haynes went on to say, "I think there has been some change of sentiment on the part of officials toward private charity and such movements for humanity as are represented in this conference. Some municipal and State officials seem to think co-operation in such matters an infringement on their dignity, but I have not looked at it that way. I think the city and State should co-operate, and endeavor to foster and assist all these efforts, especially as they relieve the State of so much of the duty in caring for its own dependents.

"Speaking of politics," said the Mayor, in response to a question, "I am from Governor Johnson's State, and we think Governor Johnson's record in Minnesota entitles him to the recognition of the country at large."

Mayor Haynes will go on to Washington in a day or two to attend the waterways convention, which meets this week.

Will Organize Here.

One of the practical results growing out of the Conference of Charities and Correction in Richmond is expressed in a call by interested citizens for a public meeting to be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in parlor No. 22, at Murphy's Hotel. This meeting has for its object the formation of a juvenile protective society such as many cities in the country have already organized. Eventually it is hoped that Richmond will have its Juvenile Court, and the gathering to-morrow evening is the first step in that direction.

Speakers of prominence now attending the conference will address the meeting, and Mr. Crawford Jackson, of Atlanta, will explain the system in other cities.

The call was announced in many of the city churches last night and also by Miss Curtis, presiding at the general meeting at St. Paul's.

Members of the Associated Charities, the Federation of Mothers' Clubs, the Civic Improvement League, and kindred bodies are expected to attend.

Bishop Penick Preaches.

Taking as his text, "Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted?" the Rt. Rev. C. C. Penick, retired bishop of the American Church in Africa, preached a striking sermon in St. Mark's Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He spoke of the work of the Conference of Charities and Correction, calling charity the salt of religion. Bishop Penick laid special stress on the importance of showing charity in the smallest as well as in the largest things, and said that the man who administered to a wayfarer, as did the good Samaritan in the parable, was just as sure of his reward as he who gave by thousands.

The church was crowded, with its own congregation and visitors. Not a few of the latter were members of the conference.

Holds the Palm.

There is no set plan of address for officers of the conference and the audience at the night meetings. Sometimes the speakers begin without preliminaries. If they began at the head and went down the list it might sound a bit ridiculous, so they generally eliminate that part of the opening. Dr. Herbert Welch, of Ohio, showed some originality the other night by turning to Mrs. Glenn, who presided, and saying, "Madame Chairman." Thus far he holds the belt.

From the Far West.

Miss Kate Barnard, commissioner of Charities and Correction in the new State of Oklahoma, will tell to-morrow night how she is shaping the destinies of what was once a territory. She has become a strong political factor, and her work has shown results. Being a Western product in the true sense of the word, she has the border dash and flavor, and is one of the most interesting members of the conference.

Has Won Them All.

The kindness and uniform courtesy of the Rev. Robert W. Forsyth, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where the general sessions of the conference are held, has won the admiration and friendship of every member. He has endeavored at all times to assist in the work, and has been one of the most interested attendants at the day and night meetings.

About Mrs. Foster.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of the Department of Justice, is one of the brilliant members of the conference. Because of her ability she was appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions under which women and children work throughout the United States. She has had years of experience in philanthropic work that peculiarly fit her for this position. She was among the first women of the country to practice law, and most of her clients were moneyless and defenseless women and children. She has been prominent in reform movements, and usually has had charge of crystallizing sentiment into practical results.

In 1900 Mrs. Foster was appointed by the late Secretary Hay as a representative of the United States to the International Red Cross Conference at St. Petersburg. She accompanied the Taft party to the Philippines and made a special report to President Roosevelt on the condition of women and children there. She has but recently returned from a trip around the world, in the course of which she studied the condition of women and children in India and China.

The selection of Mrs. Foster for such work commends itself to the general public, for while full of generous sentiment, she is a student of economics and has the logical mind that looks at all conditions in the light of reason.

Thoughtful to the Last.

Secretary Johnson has received a letter, containing membership dues, from a woman eighty-eight years old, ill with a fatal malady. "It is my last," she wrote, "but it has been a great comfort to me, and if I am alive next year you will hear from me again." Mr. Johnson says it is the most pathetic incident that has come to his attention since his affiliation with the organization.

St. Louis Delegates.

Five official representatives of the city of St. Louis are attending the conference, headed by Captain W. H. McClain, superintendent of the Associated Charities and chairman of the City Board of Charities. In the party are Captain James L. Dawson, superintendent of the workhouse; Caspar Wolf, jailor; William Anderson, superintendent of the poorhouse, and Colonel A. P. Richardson, superintendent of the Industrial Home. Mrs. P. J. Twomey, president and founder of the International Order of Queen's Daughters, is also here from St. Louis.

Congestion Exhibit.

The exhibit of congestion of population at the Mechanics' Institute was viewed by more than 70 persons yesterday, this being one of the most interesting side features of the national conference. Many of the pictures showing local conditions appealed especially to Richmond people. The maps and diagrams were explained by the experts in charge.

Noted Speaker To-Night.

Notwithstanding the fact that a fight is now on before Congress for amendments to the pure food law, and that his presence in Washington is urgently needed, Dr. W. H. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, wired to Chairman Lindley last night that he will certainly be here to-night to read a paper on "The Importance of Pure Foods and Drugs in Relation to Public Health." He will speak at the public meeting in St. Paul's Church to-night, when public health will be the general topic. Dr. Wiley is probably the leading figure in this country in the fight for pure foods and drugs, being regarded by Dr. Lindley and others as the most noted chemist in America. He is the author of the present pure food and drug act.

Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, widow of the Rev. Dr. Barrett, who was for many years rector of Christ Church, is in the city, a delegate to the National Conference of Charities and Correction. She is at Murphy's Hotel.

Trip Down James River To-Day

Leaving on the steamship Pocahontas from the Old Dominion docks this morning at 9:30 o'clock, the delegates in attendance on the Conference of Charities and Correction will be entertained by the people of Richmond during a day spent on the historic James River and in the pleasant companionship which comes from the gathering of a party of cultured men and women in congenial surroundings. Tickets have been issued as each delegate registered, and in order that all may attend, no sectional meetings of the conference will be held to-day, the party returning from the river trip early in the afternoon in ample time for the public session at night.

The steamer will go down as far as Westover, about forty miles below Richmond, by the winding devious course of the river, and a landing will be made at the historic home of William Byrd, once the best known and most hospitable Colonial mansion in Virginia. The present house was built by Colonel William Byrd, first, in 1737, from whom it descended to his son, William Byrd, second, the founder of Richmond, who collected at Westover what was then the largest private library in America, containing 3,625 volumes. The estate was a battleground in Revolutionary days prior to Yorktown, and was fought over repeatedly during the War Between the States. The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. McC. Ramsey.

Among the historic points on the river which will be passed in the cruise to Westover will be the seat of the Indian Emperor, Powhatan, just below Richmond, the Tree Hill, Warwick, Chatsworth and Whitby places, all clustered with history of Indian, Revolutionary and Civil War periods, Drewry's and Chaffin's Bluffs, where remnants of Confederate forts may yet be seen, these landmarks marking the utmost progress of the Federal gunboats in their effort to reach Richmond by water.

The Dutch Gap canal, cut by General Butler, of Massachusetts, for military purposes represents to Virginia, as some one has said, the only material benefit the State received from the Civil War. Certainly forty years of peace has not brought Virginia to the point of making another as important improvement in the channel of its largest river. Varina and the handsome and up-to-date Curl's Neck estate, where the most modern methods of improved farming known in American have been introduced, as sharp contrast to the houses and plantations which are in every way typical of the colonial period, will be passed. In the lower river, Shirley, Bermuda Hundred and City Point will be in plain sight, and the fine old house at Berkeley will be seen just before reaching Westover. Luncheon will be served on board, and there will be an able reception committee to look after the comfort of the delegates. On the return trip it is expected that the party will reach Richmond about 4 o'clock.

While many informal conferences and group meetings will no doubt be held on the boat, no general session is planned. The only formal meeting of the day is fixed for 8 o'clock in St. Paul's Church, when the general topic will be "Public Health." The following is the night program:

Committee report by the chairman, Walter Lindley, M. D., LL. D., director of the California Hospital, Los Angeles, Cal.

"The Importance of Pure Food and Drugs in Relation to Public Health," Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"The Negro's Outlook for Health," Rev. Beverly Warner, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, La. General discussion.

CHARITY WORK DISCUSSED IN CITY PULPITS

Members of the Conference Preach in Richmond Churches Explaining Objects of Great Convention.

Philanthropists and politicians, policemen and preachers, filled the pulpits of Richmond yesterday, and in nearly every instance presented a simple and practical view of Christianity as the extension of the hand of help to the fallen brother. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of one of these, ye have done it unto Me," was the text of more than one discourse, and was the spirit which prompted many. The aims and objects of the conference, and of the different sections thereof were set before congregations of Richmond people from their own pulpits, and the effect of a more thorough knowledge of philanthropic work will no doubt be widespread.

Mr. Peabody Speaks.

Mr. George Foster Peabody, of New York, spoke at the morning service in St. James Episcopal Church, describing with much earnestness the work being done by the uplift of humanity in many parts of the world.

"One of the great benefits of the conference," said Mr. Peabody, "is that it reveals to the world generally what is being done by the people of the State of Virginia for the relief of their poor, and especially for the negroes. The Central Hospital at Petersburg, where the State cares for the colored insane, is a model for the whole South. It has no objectionable features such as are often found in such institutions. The inmates are humanely and considerately treated, and the percentage of cured and partial cures is unusually high."

Mr. Peabody strongly advocated the co-ordinating of the churches and the charities of the country in a unified movement on the common basis of the brotherhood of man.

Objects of the Conference.

Mr. John M. Glenn, director of the Russell Sage Foundation, was the speaker at St. Paul's Church in the morning, giving to that congregation a brief resume of the purposes and objects of the conference, claiming that it was not only worth while from its intrinsic value to those participating in comparing methods and results, but also in its indirect bearing on the community in which it met. It has been the history of the conference that wherever it sits conditions in public institutions have been improved and the methods of caring for the poor have been elevated.

Besides reviewing some of the more generally understood phases of the work, Mr. Glenn called attention to the necessity of frequent inspection of the condition of all public institutions. He commended the step taken by the last Virginia Legislature in forming a State Board of Charities, describing it as a signal advance in the care of the unfortunate. Mr. Glenn told of his visit to the State Penitentiary, and spoke in the highest terms of Superintendent Morgan. Without oratorical effort the address was plain, practical and direct. In the interest of subjects treated and in the broad grasp on the problems it was a revelation to the people of the work of the conference and of its aims.

Work of Prevention.

At the Seventh Street Christian Church Mr. W. H. McClain, of St. Louis, presented the parable of the Good Samaritan. He asked the question whether it would not have been a better deed even than that of the Good Samaritan, who bound up the wounds of the injured man, had the people of that section provided a strong police force for the Jericho Road? "This question," said the speaker, "illustrated the work the more advanced people in this conference are attempting. We are endeavoring to prevent robbery and bloodshed, to set up sign-posts and to police the highways, to prevent the lonely traveler from falling among thieves," he declared.

Address by Miss Addams.

Miss Jane Addams, head of the Hull House Settlement in Chicago, spoke at the morning service at the First Unitarian Church, taking as her subject the conversation of Jesus with the Samaritan woman at the well.

She said that Jesus approached people, not in a spirit of alloofness, a "Holier than Thou" spirit, but as a sympathetic traveler along the way of life. She pointed out the fact that people who want to be helpful to the human race coming more and more into touch in a simple individual way with the abandoned, the defective, the neglected and the ignorant, and are awakening in them a love for spiritual things. "It is a wonderful encouragement to know that many people all over the world are being helped in this direct and simple way," said Miss Addams.

The Rev. A. G. Pettingill, of Portland, Me., a delegate on the conference, assisted in the service.

Former Policeman Preaches.

Before a large audience at the Seventh Street Christian Church last night Mr. J. L. Dawson, for twenty-one years a member of the police force of St. Louis, read a paper on institutional work for the care of the poor. Introducing the speaker, the pastor, Rev. H. D. C. Maclachlan, announced that Mr. Dawson was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church and congratulated his congregation that the platform of a Christian church was broad enough to hold any man who was laboring for the welfare of his neighbor.

Mr. Dawson said he had begun life as a roundsman on the St. Louis police force, and with an officer's knowledge of the underside of life had given his time to a study of its problems. He is now superintendent of the St. Louis Workhouse, and has charge of the distribution to the poor of that city. In the conference, Mr. Dawson has been a strong opponent of the fee system in paying sheriffs and jailers for housing criminals. In his paper last night he severely condemned the average police court and common jail as the verriest schools for crime, where the child as the result of a single thoughtless boyish offense gets the impulse to a life of waywardness and criminality. He strongly urged the children's court and the separation of juvenile and first offenders from the hardened criminal. Mr. Dawson opposed the release of criminals on the fixed term plan.

These are but a few of the many interesting addresses delivered in the churches at morning and night services. Nearly every congregation in every denomination had a special convention speaker. The attendance at the services were unusually large.