

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN N. B., NOVEMBER 6, 1907

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
THE EVENING TIMES

New Brunswick's Independent Newspapers.

These newspapers advocate:
British connection
Honesty in public life
Measures for the material progress and moral advancement of our great Dominion
No graft!
No deals!
"The Thrift, Shamrock, Rose entwined,
The Maple Leaf forever."

THE OBSERVERS

As was to have been expected in view of previous experience with similar visitors, some of the British journalists who visited Canada in order to tell their readers about it have written some rather senseless articles. A few were offensive. In the main, however, the observers made accurate reports of what they saw, and acquired and digested a very great amount of useful information. They are doing a work of immense value in making newspaper readers in the Old Country acquainted with our progress, resources, and prospects, and with the real nature of our country and its people. In this connection mention should be made of a series of articles by Mr. A. J. Dawson of the London Standard who has written of "Canada the Nation." In one of these he groups some striking facts about the Dominion.

"Bank deposits in Canada have trebled in the last ten years, and doubled in the last four years. Canada's savings, per head of the population, are larger than those of any other country in the world. Canada has an unbroken wheat field, 900 miles long by 300 miles wide; the largest in the world. Canada has the biggest and most prolific sea fisheries in the world, besides some of the greatest salmon rivers. Canada has the largest grain mill in the British Empire, and the biggest grain elevator in the world. The Dominion has one of the richest gold fields in the world, the largest nickel mines in the world, the largest zinc smelter in the world, and the thickest known coal seam in the world. During every eight months a considerably larger tonnage of shipping passes through Canada's Saint Lawrence than passes during a year through the Suez Canal. The population of Canada has not quite doubled yet, since Confederation; its revenue has been multiplied by six during the same time. More than eighty-five per cent of Canada's soil awaits cultivation; more than eighty-five per cent of Canada lies to the west and north of the older and settled provinces of the Atlantic. Yet, during last year, Canada produced over 300,000,000 bushels of grain. Eighty-seven per cent of Canada's farmers own their farms." Mr. Dawson's articles are dignified and filled with information. He avoids the mistakes of some of his associates who went in for more pretentious writing, as for example Mr. Harold Begbie, of the Chronicle, some of whose letters were strikingly phrased. Mr. Begbie has been widely quoted in the Canadian press, but one of his later articles gave offence to some and amused others, and of late he has been a target for reproach and ridicule. He told how he lectured a young Canadian who seemed to him to lack respect for the United Kingdom and to have an exaggerated idea of Canada. Mr. Begbie informed this young person that without the Old Country the Dominion "would not exist for three generations of a gopher's tail," and added a statement to the effect that mill cleaners were much needed in this country. We must wonder at the anger displayed by some newspapers over Mr. Begbie's remarks. In his bad taste he is not representative of British newspaper men or of the people of the Old Country generally. He is simply a reminder that every country has its due proportion of bores, and that every once in a while one of them contrives to offend his weaknesses. The very worse fate befell him in that he has contrived to direct general attention to the elongated pattern of his ears. It is rather a pity, too, for he wrote much picturesque if rather florid stuff, and had some reputation as a newspaper man of ability. But unpunctuated by said something harsh and blurt and hussling call forth and exploded.

CAMPAIGN RECIPROCITY

If Mr. Whitney is elected, Canada will take notice that Massachusetts is "talking business" in good earnest.—Boston Herald.

Mr. Whitney's election would advance the cause of reciprocity with Canada as nothing else has helped it for years. Reciprocity with Canada would give Portland the greatest business opportunity it could hope for. The election of Mr. Whitney is a consummation devoutly to be wished by the business men of Portland regardless of party lines.—Portland (Me.) Argus.

Mr. Whitney will be elected or defeated next Tuesday, probably defeated. While his reciprocity campaign is in full blast Boston has a visitor from Canada in the person of Mr. Bengough, the famous cartoonist, who knows something of Canadian sentiment. He went to Boston at the invitation of the Canadian Club of that city, which gave an entertainment last evening for Canadians living in Boston but remembering that their home is on this side of the boundary. The Boston Herald, which is an advocate of Mr. Whitney and his brand of non-reciprocating reciprocity, asked Mr. Bengough what Canadians thought about the reciprocal trade issue. "So far as the press is concerned," he replied, "reciprocity is a dead issue in Canada. However, there are many people who are in favor of it personally, and who talk it among themselves. I am in favor of it, being a free trader; but the Canadians who favor reciprocity or who even regard it with interest are far from being in the majority. They feel that the time for such an agreement has passed, and that Canada has reached a stage where the markets have developed beyond expectation and she is satisfied to trade with them. Canada regards the United States with the most friendly feeling possible; but she has her destiny to work out and she realizes that she must do what to her seems suited to her needs." He pointed out that Canada, having been refused fair treatment at Washington, had long ago made other satisfactory arrangements. The kind of reciprocity Mr. Bengough favors is not the kind Mr. Whitney seeks and the Herald advocates. Both Mr. Whitney and the Herald have proceeded upon the wholly unwarranted assumption that Canada is willing to conclude a trade arrangement under which we could get an enlarged market for our raw material and the United States could manufacture that raw material and sell it to us at prices over which we would have no control.

The New England manufacturers want free raw materials, and are willing to do for concessions, but inadequate concessions, to get them. But these manufacturers do not control New England politically, and the New England kind of reciprocity is not the kind they talk about in the Western States. Ex-Governor W. L. Douglas was elected on a reciprocity platform, but Washington did not notice it any more than it would have noticed a resolution by the Portland Board of Trade. Mr. Whitney and the Herald have made reciprocity a campaign issue, but it will not get beyond that stage for a long time to come. The Americans who say they favor reciprocity as a rule want something for nothing. Most Americans and most Canadians are not interested in the question at present.

GEOGRAPHY OF CANADIAN GENIUS
In the current Canadian Magazine Mr. William J. Pitts writes on the "Geography of Canadian Genius." His paper purports to be "an appreciation of Canadian aptitudes and tendencies as displayed in distinctive provincial types." It is, in short, a sort of national brain chart, indicating directly and by inference the depths and shallows of the Canadian sea of intelligence. The author gives the Maritime Provinces credit for producing statesmen, but when he proceeds to detail we learn that the statesmen came from Nova Scotia. One is by no means assured that New Brunswick will regard as either flattering or adequate this estimate of her position with respect to the national brains supply.

"New Brunswick is a province that has had a remarkable share of political smooth-sailing. Her legislators have not been confronted with any problem which could be justly compared in political magnitude with the Atlantic fisheries disputes of Nova Scotia or the Land Question of Prince Edward Island. She flung her anchor quietly into the sea of union, accompanied only by the sound of her hull on her starboard side." Her sturdy sons, scattered widely over her forest-clad area, racked their brains for no political purpose, but in order to find fitting phrases and couplets to sing the glories of their native pine trees. It is rather difficult to assign any particular class of intellect to this province, but as the names of Charles G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman are of international repute, we will credit New Brunswick with a high rank as a home and producer of that ubiquitous personage, the Canadian Man of Letters."

Not so very quietly was our anchor flung into the sea of union. By that phrase our author would dismiss much that passed for stress and struggle in Confederation days. Even now we hear echoes which tell of something more than the lumber axes. Older men among us, noting Mr. Pitts' easy journey over that period will hold his case not proven. "It is rather difficult," he says, "to assign any particular class of intellect to this province." Perhaps without knowing the province, it is. But to a New Brunswicker the statement is highly unsatisfactory. Scores of names suggest themselves at once as destructive of Mr. Pitts' assertion. One alone—that of the Minister of Public Works—is equivalent to complete refutation. Mr. Pitts is no competent observer if he has not noted the minister's capacity for extracting sunshine from sunbeams, or, let us say, spending more than the provincial income without creating a provincial deficit, permitting a province to eat its cake and to have it too.

One does not know on what day or even

in what month Mr. Pitts took his pen in hand to chart the brains of the Dominion, and it may be that in calling some witnesses here we would be dealing with events of national and international significance of whose occurrence he was unaware when he finished his guide book. But in one way or another he has contrived to overlook the Hon. James Borne of Kent, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Mr. McBride, and some important folk in Vancouver, Washington, and Tokio, were puzzling their brains over what they styled the Japanese problem. At that psychological moment the Hon. Clifford Robinson felt his diving rod jerk sharply toward Kent county, and was moved to give tardy recognition to one of the representatives of that constituency. A few weeks later there was no Japanese problem. Mr. Borne had solved it with one electric phrase.

Many other names press for honorable mention, but it is unnecessary to multiply instances in dealing with the myopic Mr. Pitts. That the names and the fame to which brief reference has been made impressed him not at all in his survey of the Dominion is proof enough of the levity and carelessness with which he addressed himself to his task. Let us be thankful that Mr. Pitts conceals us Carman and Roberts, and that his judgments are not final.

MR. BORDEN AND DR. PUGSEY

Mr. R. L. Borden, who has returned to Ottawa, after a most successful political tour of all of Canada, excepting Prince Edward Island, expresses himself as highly gratified with his reception in every province he visited. He found the people keenly interested in public affairs, his audiences were large, and everywhere the opposition party was found confident and busy with the work of organization. Mr. Borden's journey has been a very long one and he involved a great deal of hard work, but the leader is evidently satisfied that the time and effort were well spent and that the party is in excellent fighting trim.

Mr. Borden, in an Ottawa interview, again directs his attention to the Minister of Public Works. Since September 17 last, the occasion of his Fairville speech, Dr. Pugsley has made several guarded references to the Conservative campaign fund of 1904; but while he has hinted darkly at many facts which might be dragged from him on cross-examination he has continued to hold fast the details which are necessary to convince the public that he really possesses information of a serious character. Mr. Borden is unwilling that Dr. Pugsley should be forever silent. He feels that as a purist of note Dr. Pugsley would be delighted to have a sure enough investigation into the campaign methods of 1904, those pursued by the Conservative Liberals as well as those of which the wicked Tories are accused. He knows that as the Minister of Public Works seeks only the advancement of the public good any revelation would be welcome, even if it were that the government campaign agents had spent two or three dollars for every one used by the opposition.

Some days ago, in Winnipeg, Mr. Borden suggested the appointment of a royal commission to go about the great work which Dr. Pugsley feels to be necessary, but up to date the Minister of Public Works has not embraced the opportunity thus presented with anything like his customary enthusiasm. Indeed if he has mentioned the Winnipeg offer at all the fact has escaped notice. Mr. Borden now suggests a commission of three, one to be chosen by the government and one by the opposition, these two to select the third. Mr. Borden, it is noteworthy, does not hint at corrupt practices which invite someone to sue him for libel. What he has said about corrupt practices has been based upon testimony heard in court or before committees of the House of Commons. He sees that Dr. Pugsley's "charges" are indefinite, and he urges the advisability of a commission before which witnesses named by the Minister of Public Works could be summoned. It is true that this commission would have power also to command the presence of persons who are thought to know something about the government's adroit employment of the "resources of civilization" during the campaign of 1904, but a trifle like this can scarcely serve to cool Dr. Pugsley's thirst for revelations. The Minister of Public Works cannot fail to see in Mr. Borden's interview an inviting opportunity to leave the safe but unsatisfactory realm of hints and advance to the realm of definite. Who's for evermore testimony dealing with both Grits and Tories? Dr. Pugsley?

AT CITY HALL

Those who know the city chamberlain will regret that what may be no more than lax bookkeeping has resulted in making his office, temporarily at least, a civic storm center. Since Friday last when what is termed a "snap audit" was deemed necessary by the members of the treasury board, reports, many of which will doubt be found to be exaggerated, have been current in the city. Mr. Sandall, who as The Telegraph can learn, has not been speculating or squandering money, and in view of his reputation for integrity it must be thought that a complete examination of the books will show that he is within the facts when he says all of the transactions in which he has participated as an official will be found to be honorable beyond reasonable question.

The aldermen have encountered puzzling features in the accounts, and, without drawing any unwarranted conclusions, they have decided to have an auditor from another city make such examination of the city finances as will show exactly how matters stand. Pending the completion of this report it will be well for taxpayers to disregard the rumors they hear, and to keep in mind Mr. Sandall's assurance that if an investigation is desired he is ready to aid in it, provided, of course, that both funds are dealt with. Mr. Borden favors a royal commission rather than a parliamentary committee for the work. The body to conduct the inquiry, however,

is not large the practice is not one with which citizens will be pleased. Such advances, if made, would show unbusinesslike methods, at least, and it would appear that the appointment of a permanent auditor should not be delayed beyond the next Council meeting. If any persons did receive advances it would be well if they made immediate and definite explanation of the circumstances. If they persuaded the chamberlain to oblige them they should be willing to relieve him of a portion of the responsibility which the transactions involve.

The aldermen should not make a mystery of what is going on at City Hall. The estate is not their own. They are trustees. What they do must be subject to the approval of those who elect them and who pay them. And, therefore, what they do in a case like the present must be made public. The proposal that the taxpayers should be kept in the dark respecting the causes of the present flurry at City Hall may be dictated by excellent motives; but it is not wise or businesslike. The auditor who is coming to St. John will be said by the citizens. They are entitled to know the contents of his report as soon as he has finished it.

I. C. R. AND THE WEST

Hon. Mr. Graham's recent election utterances about the extension of the Intercolonial elicit some rather significant comments from the Montreal Witness (Ind. Lib.) In part the Witness says:

"In his speeches in East Northumberland, land where he has been on the stump in support of the Liberal Government, George P. Graham, the new Minister of Railways, has proposed to extend the Intercolonial Railway into Ontario. He stated that the government was intended to increase its expenditure on transportation by millions, on the ground that a dollar saved on transportation is a dollar saved on the land. Mr. Graham, however, gave no details as to where the millions would be spent or what upon, nor did he say where the Intercolonial was to be extended. Such vagueness, however, is not uncommon in electioneering orations, and Mr. Graham was only following precedent. It would not have been the height of unwisdom to locate improvements and extensions before acquiring lands for the purpose, as it would only invite speculation and extravagant demands. So far as extending the Intercolonial is concerned, it is a pity it was not done long ago. The Witness for years has been warning the government that the time had come when the Canada Atlantic Railway was in the market at a fair price. Why the government let slip that opportunity in the face of the fact that the Intercolonial was a costly experiment to the government road."

Mr. Borden's plan for an independent commission to operate the Intercolonial, justify its existence as a public asset, and to carry the traffic developing country by extending it to the Northwest, is one that already has much support, and that will awaken an overwhelming public advocacy in the not distant future. Ministers of the Crown find it difficult to think of political effect. The road should be lifted out of politics.

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Toronto World wants Sir Frederick Borden to follow Mr. Emmerson's example in resigning. Mr. Emmerson resigned first and sued afterward. Sir Frederick is suing first.

The Common Council is to meet next week. Its members will recall the fact that the Recorder says the board of works enjoys independent powers. The Council's view of the situation thus established should be interesting. Also, the Council should hear from its legal members on this inviting question.

Newfoundland ought to come in. Its foreign trade for the year ending June 30, 1907, shows an increase of \$3,669,008 from Canada, and exports of \$1,611,480 to Canada, which represents an increase of \$147,150 over the record of 1906. In the same year the trade with the United States decreased \$1,613,833. Canada should give the Ancient Colony the sort of invitation which it could not long persist in refusing. It has too long been alone.

Those ex-Canadian tourists, Gaynor and Greene, have failed in another attempt in the courts to escape the imprisonment awarded them for their frauds. The courts have decided that they must remain in jail. Their case is a strong reminder of the difference money makes in the preliminary stages of legal proceedings. Had these men been without resources we scarcely should have heard of their existence after their first trial.

AT CITY HALL

Mr. Keir Hardie's description of the grumbling British immigrant in Canada is causing much comment in England. Explaining why Scotsmen, Irishmen, Welshmen and Scandinavians are preferred by employers of labor, Mr. Hardie says: "The reason, so far as I could make out, for this strange state of the Englishman is that he is the Englishman in an invertebrate habit of grumbling, and his unwillingness to adapt himself to new conditions. He reaches Canada with the notion that, being from the mother country, he knows all there is to be learned. He wants the same kind of house as he has had in Seven Dials, and where the method of liquidation some months ago, was purchased on Wednesday last by a new company composed of W. A. and G. Gilroy and McLean Bros. of Springfield. The price is about \$22,000. The new firm took possession of the plant today, and intend to spend \$15,000 in further equipment of the factory at once. The buildings and plant purchased are probably the finest in the province, and were closed down for want of capital. The shareholders and bondholders of the organized company will lose heavily, but there is no doubt the new company will be successful, as the members are all practical men. Employment will be given to over a hundred men before many months."

"The hospital aid at home" held yesterday evening was a success. Nearly two hundred dollars was raised. Besides the work, many donations of groceries, linen and vegetables.

is a matter of detail. The point of importance is that the leader of the opposition, responding to the attacks of ministers, declares his readiness to go the whole length in finding out the origin, amount and use of campaign funds. He also promises to tell what he knows about the Conservative fund. The government can hardly avoid meeting this challenge, which is allowed to its ruling on the ground in several far Western States he recently visited. He addresses the union laborers of San Francisco:

"And now let me ask you of the San Francisco union laborers, who insist on the exclusion of Chinese labor, how do you compare, either in numbers or in strength, with the army of laborers in the interior who have neither time nor money to attach themselves to any sort of union? In the language of the Bible, you are, both in numbers and in strength, 'as grasshoppers in their sight.' Bear in mind that you and all your unions put together are only a small portion of the San Francisco population. Remember that all San Francisco put together is only a very small part of California, and that California is only a small portion of the United States. And yet you, a small, contentious portion and faction of a single city, assume to say that California and all this vast extent of new lands shall let their crops rot to humor your blindness, which has already doubled, trebled the price of your own bread!"

KINGDOM ON EARTH

Rev. R. J. Campbell on Social Teaching of Jesus.

(London Leader.)

The Rev. R. J. Campbell gave a telling exposition of Gospel Socialism in his City Temple sermon yesterday.

Pointing out that Jesus believed in the Kingdom of God as a reign of righteousness on earth in the immediate future, Mr. Campbell said he did not suppose that John the Baptist ever dreamed of being taken for the herald of Jesus in the way that was generally taken for granted in Christian circles today. John preached a social revolution, and before long his violence led to his imprisonment and execution. There was no suspicion of other worldism about his message from first to last.

John the Baptist (whose words were read in fashionable churches today) was the kind of man who would have been taken for the herald of Jesus in the way that was generally taken for granted in Christian circles today. John preached a social revolution, and before long his violence led to his imprisonment and execution. There was no suspicion of other worldism about his message from first to last.

Jesus' belief did not differ much from those of his times, beyond the fact that they were simple and clear, where others were involved and tangled. To him Heaven was just above the sky. To him the Kingdom of God was not a distant land, but a great cause, a greater had come forward to complete the work.

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WAS McLEOD SEEN ALIVE?

Philadelphia Story That St. John Man Was Not Drowned as Reported

CONFLICTING STORIES

Bartender and Undertaker in Quaker City Allege They Saw Mate of the Abbie and Eva Hooper the Morning After the Captain Said He Went Overboard.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3.—After James S. McLeod, mate of the schooner Abbie & Eva Hooper, was supposed to be dead, he was seen drinking a glass of beer in the saloon of John F. Dunlap, at 924 Beach street, in this city.

This is the latest and strangest development that has attended the inquiry now being made to determine whether or not it was McLeod who was drowned here in August, as found by the coroner's jury.

When relatives began to suspect that something was wrong and that McLeod might have been murdered, the body was exhumed from the cemetery at St. Martin's (N. B.), and a second effort was made to recognize the corpse as that of the missing McLeod.

Now comes this latest phase of the matter, which seems to make it reasonably clear that McLeod certainly did not die at the time the shipper of the schooner, Captain George Mallett, testified that he had rolled overboard and was drowned.

It was the night of Thursday, Aug. 1, according to Captain Mallett's testimony, that he saw McLeod asleep on the top of the cabin, this being the last time the captain saw him alive.

John F. Dunlap, an undertaker, said: "At the time the article about the drowning of McLeod first appeared in the papers, I noticed that some mistake was made in the date of the death. I had myself seen the man alive in Dunlap's saloon the morning after the night he was supposed to have been drowned."

Seen Alive After Supposed Death
"It seemed so strange to me that I went to Dunlap's, the bartender in Dunlap's, at once to make sure that I was right. Murphy was just as positive as I was myself that he had seen McLeod in the saloon the morning of Aug. 2."

McLeod came in the saloon Friday morning while I was there, and said the captain's wife had been sick all night and that he wanted to know where he could get a doctor. We told him where to go, but he first got a glass of beer and sat down at one of the tables.

"We thought he had been hitting 'em up a bit, for as he sat at the table with his head drooping, he was on the point of going asleep. But in a few minutes he got up and went out, and that was the last we saw of him."

"If that man was murdered, it seems to me that my letter should have warned the coroner. But I never got an answer to the letter, and no one came to see me about it."

It would seem that this latest bit of information must strengthen to a degree the suspicions of McLeod's relatives.

When the schooner made port at St. John relatives of McLeod went aboard and in the berth he had occupied found blood stains.

"If," said Mr. Campbell, "that the rich and the strong had all their own way to a degree which would be inconceivable even in a civilization like ours today, imperfect as it is, we should have the most angry were the doings of the hypocritical religious leaders of his own race. He saw that the ideal world was a fiction in his time, and he was angry, or jealous of one another."

"If the conditions producing these feelings were removed, we should secure the first essential to communal happiness. The civilization we are longing to see is a civilization in which a man is free to do his best for the community without hampering or injuring anyone else. Now we are cramped and fettered on every hand by the grim necessity of getting and keeping a footing in life."

Jesus, like them, wanted a social order from which the very incentives to a man setting wealth before his conscience, all the wealthy men in that congregation were to go home from that service and sell all they had and give it to the poor, they would do far more harm than good and make confusion worse confounded. But Jesus was perfectly right, believing as he did in the near coming of the Kingdom of God.

"It is no use saying that Jesus was not alive to the social wrongs of his age, for he was. This was what brought him to his death. This was why he was feared and hated, and why the respectable classes in the land repudiated him with indignity. He never pandered to the rule, but with his whole soul he loathed the self-complacency of the go-to-meeting religionists who were content to stand on the side of privilege without lifting a finger, and yet talked of righteousness. It is that kind of thing which has been the curse of religion all the centuries." (Applause.)

The poor old world would stumble on blindly only so long as men failed to see that the remedy for their suffering was in their own hands. The Kingdom of God would come just as soon as they all came to see that strife and hate would have to go, and love and brotherhood would take their place.

CLOSED AMHERST INDUSTRY TO RESUME UNDER NEW OWNERS
Amherst, N. S., Nov. 1.—The Victor Woodworking Company, which went into liquidation some months ago, was purchased on Wednesday last by a new company composed of W. A. and G. Gilroy and McLean Bros. of Springfield. The price is about \$22,000. The new firm took possession of the plant today, and intend to spend \$15,000 in further equipment of the factory at once. The buildings and plant purchased are probably the finest in the province, and were closed down for want of capital. The shareholders and bondholders of the organized company will lose heavily, but there is no doubt the new company will be successful, as the members are all practical men. Employment will be given to over a hundred men before many months.

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When the schooner made port at St. John relatives of McLeod went aboard and in the berth he had occupied found blood stains.

"If," said Mr. Campbell, "that the rich and the strong had all their own way to a degree which would be inconceivable even in a civilization like ours today, imperfect as it is, we should have the most angry were the doings of the hypocritical religious leaders of his own race. He saw that the ideal world was a fiction in his time, and he was angry, or jealous of one another."

"If the conditions producing these feelings were removed, we should secure the first essential to communal happiness. The civilization we are longing to see is a civilization in which a man is free to do his best for the community without hampering or injuring anyone else. Now we are cramped and fettered on every hand by the grim necessity of getting and keeping a footing in life."

Jesus, like them, wanted a social order from which the very incentives to a man setting wealth before his conscience, all the wealthy men in that congregation were to go home from that service and sell all they had and give it to the poor, they would do far more harm than good and make confusion worse confounded. But Jesus was perfectly right, believing as he did in the near coming of the Kingdom of God.

"It is no use saying that Jesus was not alive to the social wrongs of his age, for he was. This was what brought him to his death. This was why he was feared and hated, and why the respectable classes in the land repudiated him with indignity. He never pandered to the rule, but with his whole soul he loathed the self-complacency of the go-to-meeting religionists who were content to stand on the side of privilege without lifting a finger, and yet talked of righteousness. It is that kind of thing which has been the curse of religion all the centuries." (Applause.)

The poor old world would stumble on blindly only so long as men failed to see that the remedy for their suffering was in their own hands. The Kingdom of God would come just as soon as they all came to see that strife and hate would have to go, and love and brotherhood would take their place.

CLOSED AMHERST INDUSTRY TO RESUME UNDER NEW OWN