

Chapter of Local History Recalled

ST. JOHN'S WAS CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH AND RECAPTURED BY THE BRITISH IN 1762.

(By OBSERVATOR).

When a deed is done for freedom, the broad earth's aching breast has a thrill of joy prophetic of the day when the world shall be free from east to west. Trembling on from east to west, the broad earth's aching breast has a thrill of joy prophetic of the day when the world shall be free from east to west.

On the 24th of June, 1762, the French landed at Bay Bulls, marched to St. John's, and captured the town. The French were in a condition of defence, and the British were in a condition of attack. The French were in a condition of defence, and the British were in a condition of attack.

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Thus Liberty, released by heroes' hands, From Signal Hill survey's Hesperian lands. Then springs aloft, divides the yielding air, And spreads her pinions o'er the west. Her form divine divides the fainting earth, And gives the new-known world a second birth. So changed, so tempered, by her power, All name, That he who found them loses half his fame; For when the fatal ages shall have run, And shown new empires to the setting sun, Each rising era shall its date restrain To Pitt and Liberty and George's reign.

Hello! Hello! Hello!

THIS IS THE BRITISH ISLES SPEAKING.

While Mr. J. W. Morris was listening in on his wireless broadcasting set at his home last evening, he got a touch with No. 2 L.O. Station, London, England. The announcer using the words, "Hello, hello, hello, this is the British Isles speaking." The words received were quite clear and distinct. He also heard the station at Newcastle, and both were sending out concerts simultaneously. The broadcasting station at London is evidently a big system. Mr. Morris stated the announcer gave a full description of the station perfectly which proved instructive and entertaining. During the listening he heard a choice selection of piano solos. At 11 p.m. Kansas City, Missouri, Connecticut and Pittsburgh were also heard with good effects. At 1:30 this morning Los Angeles Station was distinctly heard. It had been a bright sunny day there and during the night the windows of the studio were kept wide open. A concert programme of "cello and violin selections was broadcasted until 2:45 a.m. The possessors of wireless outfits in the city had a very interesting night, and are looking forward to a continuation of the same success.

Magistrate's Court.

A drunk and disorderly given in charge by his wife was let go upon paying costs of cab hire. His wife failed to appear against him.

Two juvenile offenders for breaking glass in a house on Moore Street made good the amount for damages and were allowed to go.

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Thanksgiving Services

GOWER ST. METHODIST CHURCH.
(I. C. M.)

Thanksgiving implies rejoicing and song, and so was it yesterday at Gower St. Methodist Church. The hymns and anthems, the songs and music, all pertained to Thanksgiving and gratitude; and expressed a note of praise for the mercies of the past. Thanksgiving is becoming at all times and in all places; but especially so is it becoming in the house of prayer.

Special preparation had been made for these services and some of our best local talent took part. Such artists as Miss Herder and Mr. Ruggles, the soloists at yesterday's service, and do not need any word of praise as their good work and talent have been long established in our midst, and yesterday they were at their best. The entire service of song proved a great acquisition to the Thanksgiving Day, and we feel assured that the congregation, as well as the good pastor of the church, the Rev. Hammond Johnson, are all grateful for the assistance rendered, and are all the better for the services of the day.

The morning service was conducted by the Rev. R. J. Power of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and it was well attended. Mr. Power began the service in earnest and threw himself right into it. He came with a message and he certainly delivered it and said many straight things. The preacher based his remarks upon the words of Revelation where it is stated that "the Redeemed shall reign forever and ever." In opening his discourse he referred to the condition of society, of the situation, nationally and internationally and of the outlook at large. He was emphatic in stating that the outlook was not bright, that serious problems await solution, and that critical times seemed to be at hand. He did not state this in a doleful or pessimistic manner, but just did so as a review of present day conditions, and he relieved the situation by striking a note of hope and victory. "He shall reign forever and ever." The reigning of the Messiah "forever and ever" is a surety of final victory, of the settlement of worldwide misunderstanding, and of the problems that appear to perplex the present generation.

Coming closer to the question, and dealing more in a religious and spiritual manner with the text, the speaker spoke of modern christianity, and stated that it was at low ebb, that a great many had discarded it, and whole nations seemed to have thrown it off; and men had lost their faith in that which was so long a standard of morals. He quoted the bishop who had been visiting London quite recently, and who in his address in London said, that he considered London more pagan than the foreign and heathen countries from which he had come. This is truly a terrible indictment; but it corroborated the statement of the preacher, who seemed to think that Christendom is forgetting Christianity, and that we are following, like Peter of old followed his Master, afar off. This is so both intellectually and practically; hence there is need of higher and more definite Christian thought, by which men could say "I know" instead of being in doubt; and there is need of a greater practice of the Ten Commandments, by which men live out the things which they profess to live. But people seem to have thrown these things overboard; and they question and doubt, and almost laugh at the teachings of the Commandments. With so many people, careless and indifferent to the high standard of christianity, there is need of an evangelization, and need of a higher call from the churches. In this evangelization the preacher had great faith, and expressed himself as being confident that christianity will win out, and that He would reign forever and ever; and that only by such a victory and such triumph could the world be brought right.

There were many other excellent points in the discourse which treated more directly upon local matters, and upon which, of course, exists a wide difference of opinion; but the preacher was emphatic and clear, and did not fail to deliver the message which he brought in his heart.

Of the evening service we cannot say much as the writer was out of town; but we understand it measured up well, and that like the morning message was helpful and to the point. We congratulate the pastor, Rev. Hammond Johnson, upon the success of the day, and we are certain that the officials can feel thankful for the response and efforts and we trust that the Thanksgiving offering measured up to the expectations.

THE EVENING SERVICE.
The evening service was attended by a large congregation. An appropriate anthem was rendered by the choir and Mr. Ruggles was the soloist. His selection being "O Divine Redeemer." The Pastor preached an excellent sermon from the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." This one of the Beatitudes gathered up all the radiance of the others; and in discussing man's physical, mental and spiritual faculties, the preacher emphasized the truth that the Great Reality awaits to be found in the spiritual realm. At the conclusion of evening worship, a service of song was held, at which the choir rendered a selection of Harvest hymns and anthems. The hymns were largely sung without music, and partly rendered as solos, duets, and quartets. The service was thoroughly enjoyable and proved a fitting end to the day.

Harvey Retires

(Montreal Daily Star.)

"America," said Mr. Baldwin, at the farewell banquet tendered the United States Ambassador by the Pilgrims' Club in London, "has always been to us of her best. We have learned to look to America for men of exceptional quality, and we are never disappointed." Colonel Harvey, at least in the opinion of the British, was no departure from this rule, and though he may have been regarded as an "enfant terrible" by some sections of American opinion, it was at least admitted by them that a precedent had been created for the appointment of literary ambassadors. There exists a tradition of scholarship and culture as the qualifications needed by an American representative at the Court of St. James. The ball was started by Washington Irving, acting Minister during Jackson's administration, who was followed by George Bancroft and John Lothrop Motley, both of whom attained distinction as historians. Charles Francis Adams, whose letters, written during the Civil War have been widely quoted, James Russell Lowell, John Hay and Joseph H. Choate have all maintained the tradition of literary achievement, while in recent years Walter Hines Page has been assured of immortality by his letters written during the Great War.

It was therefore in conformity with previous appointments that Colonel George Harvey, a brilliant polemical journalist, landed at Southampton on May 10, 1921, to assume the duties of Ambassador to Great Britain. There was some uneasiness nevertheless in conservative American circles. The Colonel had never shown much disposition to bow to convention. Endowed with a ready wit and eloquent tongue he did not always observe the strictest discretion. That their fears were justified subsequent events proved, but the dire consequences predicted did not in fact eventuate, and he rapidly became on the contrary a popular figure with the British people. Posing for the press photographers, he fastidiously wore his horn-rimmed glasses, which was undeniably good publicity, and when, in morning coat and "topper," he drove his own car through Hyde Park, he was easily recognized. During the hot summer of 1921, he played golf at Mid Surrey in his shirt sleeves, an unheard of indecency on British courses, and "got away with it." He "got away with it" again in February, 1922, when he appeared at the wedding of Princess Mary in breeches instead of evening clothes. As for the occasion, when he took part in a celebration at a famous English links, parading around the course with a sandwich board, which read "It's dark at 4. Boys. So gobble up and Git!" it merely increased the interest with which the British people looked for further manifestations of his sense of humour.

That he delights to play the part of Puck, he would not himself deny. "You will notice, I trust, that I speak with seeming modesty and customary hypocrisy," he said at the Pilgrims' banquet, and recalling his first disturbing speech before that body, he added: "I solemnly declared, with a perfectly straight face: 'It is no part of my official task, as of course, you all know, to formulate policies. A Minister has to do only with interpretation, elucidation and application.' That I now brazenly admit, was a joke."

Indeed it would have been difficult for a seasoned political warrior like Mr. Harvey to keep his fingers out of the political pie. He has been called a "Warwick" in his own country for the manner in which he has made presidents. Would it have been reasonable to suppose that he would confine his ambassadorial energies to "interpretation, elucidation and application" when there was so much constructive work to be done? Mr. Harvey's term of office will always be remembered for the actual amount of work completed. "He will be remembered in London," says the Philadelphia Ledger. "The Colonel was no rubber stamp. He had courage and used it. The work laid upon him has been completed. In any fair assessment of his record these three matters of first importance stand out: he left his mark on the Washington Arms Conference, the British debt settlement and this latest and last accomplishment, the run-smuggling treaty proposal."

It is undoubted that Mr. Harvey's personality had great influence on all negotiations. The frankness with which he spoke to the British people, yet always maintaining his good humor, stamped his public utterances with sincerity. "It is not to be denied," says the London Daily Telegraph, "that he has been singularly successful in bringing the two nations closer together. During his term of office the most difficult and urgent problems have been solved. To estimate exactly how much Mr. Harvey has contributed to the happy solution of these problems and the improvement in international relations is not yet possible. But when we find a man's term of office so fruitful it is reasonable to give him the work credit of the results."

Why then did he resign after barely two and a half years of labor? Some say that he has other work to do in the United States and it has been freely rumored that, true to his nickname of Warwick, he will "assist destiny in nominating and electing Coolidge in 1924." This, however, was not the reason assigned by Mr. Harvey himself, who asserted that the expenses of the position had proved to be too great. It is well-known that the United States do not pay their diplomatic representatives on the same scale as that of most European countries. They receive, writes the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star, \$13,000 a year. Deducted from this is the income tax, for no money is sent abroad on which the tax is not paid in advance, so the cheque is only a little more than \$10,000 a year. This may seem like a lot of money to the average tax payer. It would be to anybody else except in a diplomatic post. There it hardly represents "pin money."

Whether Mr. Kellogg will be more successful than Mr. Harvey remains to be seen. It is at any rate unlikely that he is buying a pig in a poke, though miscalculations have been made in the past. "The story is told of one brilliant amateur of moderate circumstances, who had it all figured out how he could get by, planning only the smallest of functions. His first dinner to leaders of the government to which he was accredited cost him half his year's salary, and it was a small dinner." It would appear to be an unsound policy to economize on a country's representatives abroad, and it would be exceedingly regrettable if Mr. Kellogg, who promises to be no less popular in Britain than his predecessor, were compelled for the same reason as he, to resign in the heyday of his success.—J. L. A.

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