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SAINT JOHN, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1910

THE PEOPLE'S BISHOP.

Among the distinguished churchmen who will arrive in St. John today, none will receive a warmer welcome than Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, who is making his first visit to this city. No man has ever more genuinely earned the title of "the People's Bishop," which is applied to him in all parts of his great diocese. In his addresses on his previous visits to Canada in the fall of 1907, and in 1909, and on the present occasion at Halifax, Dr. Ingram has given to Canadians the secret of his popularity. It lies in his broad-mindedness, in his freedom from any tendency to class exclusiveness, in his desire to reach the hearts of the people.

Dr. Ingram is one of the great preachers of the Church of England. Every Sunday of the year he delivers at least one sermon, and frequently two, and each week throughout the year he preaches two or three times. He never tires of delivering his message. He received a magnificent training for the high position he occupies in the Anglican Church. Educated at first at Marlborough College, and then at Keble College, Oxford, he graduated with first class honors and next for three years practiced as a private tutor. The succeeding year he was curate in the city of Shrewsbury. Then followed a period of four years in Lichfield, the famous cathedral city of the Midlands.

From Lichfield the future bishop went directly to that congested realm of struggle and poverty, the east side of the great city of London, to become the head of the unique university settlement known as Oxford House, Bethnal Green. At the time that he was filling this appointment, Dr. Ingram was also chaplain to both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of St. Alban's. During his six years as rector of Bethnal Green, Dr. Ingram became known popularly among Londoners. In 1896 he was promoted to the rural deanery of Spitalfields, and in 1897, became canon of St. Paul's cathedral.

In the latter part of that year he was appointed suffragan to the then Bishop of London, the late Dr. Creighton, with the title of Bishop of Stepney. Thus he remained as a loved east-end clergyman until his elevation to the see of London in 1901, with the unanimous approval of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Immense responsibilities press upon the occupant of such a position. The People's Bishop, by his work, has shown how well the selection was justified.

THE DECISION OF THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Judging from the comments in the press of the United States on the award of the Hague Tribunal, while there is a natural tendency to make the most of the fact that the decision on five out of the seven points went against Great Britain, there is an admission in many quarters that questions one and five, on which Great Britain secured the verdict, were by far the most important.

The Boston Transcript frankly refers to the five favorable points as "consolation prizes," whose exact value it is for practice to demonstrate. Referring to the other two points as "historical contentions of the United States along which its case has been conducted," and which the arbitrators rejected, it continues:—"No amount of cheerful sophistry can obscure the facts of the decision. Great Britain, the Dominion and Newfoundland have good reason to be satisfied. The moral effect of a victory after a diplomatic duel of half a century's duration is with them, as our State Department admits by deploring the verdict.

"There is still work left for the experts, the tribunal remanding to a special commission the definition of what constitutes 'reasonable' local regulation applicable to our fishermen in the waters covered by the adjudication. There may even be the possibility of arbitration on this point to come, for the tribunal has clearly borne in mind that Great Britain, to reduce a friction rapidly becoming dangerous, has been compelled more than once to moderate the zeal of Colonial legislators to make the most of their proximity to the fishing grounds."

In the decision on question one, which rejected the American claim that the consent of the United States government must be obtained with regard to all local regulations affecting American fishermen, the Transcript sees a practical recognition of the idea of Imperial Federation. The question was as follows:—"Must any reasonable regulations made by Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or rules (such regulations being—(a) appropriate for necessary for the preservation of the fisheries; (b) desirable on grounds of public order and morals; (c) equitable and fair as between local fishermen and the inhabitants of the United States, be subject to the consent of the United States?"

The decision in favor of Great Britain established Newfoundland's and Canada's right to make regulations which American fishermen are bound to observe.

"While the colonists, the Canadians and the Newfoundlanders," says the Transcript, "may have cause for immediate satisfaction on the decision, it probably will not escape their attention that the finding alone has more than present significance. The case of Great Britain not merely reveals but exhibits a practical recognition of the Imperial Federation idea which twenty years ago our publicists would have had no reason to anticipate. When the treaty of 1818 was negotiated, the conception of the colonies as parties having even the privilege of intervening in interpretation of its provisions does not appear to have entered the heads of the negotiators of either side. The treaty was between high

sovereignities, and the obligation of colonies and dependencies was to avoid conflict with it. Such has been our interpretation from the first, but Great Britain, partly by evasion, has edged on each period of controversy nearer to an assertion of the position it boldly avowed before the tribunal, that local regulations of a British foreign colony need not be submitted to any foreign power with which Great Britain has a treaty on a similar subject. The unity of the British Empire in Imperial assertion of colonial interests was the key point of the British case at The Hague, and the decision, though specifically directed to a particular controversy, has a wide bearing on the future relations of colonial powers to other nations."

Summing up, the Transcript takes a broadminded and philosophical view of the situation:—"Because we 'lost on two great points at The Hague it is not for us to wall and knock our breasts or declare arbitration 'is a failure. The direct effect of the decision on our 'fishing interests may be so small as, commercially speaking, to be almost imperceptible; but as Americans, we are pardonable if we do not receive with equanimity 'the assurance of an impartial tribunal that a long succession of American publicists have been in the wrong 'on a question which concerns far more than 'a few 'miserable fish.'"

THE NEW LAURIERISM.

An altercation between the Hamilton Times and the Winnipeg Tribune, in which the former accuses the Tribune of being "bitterly hostile to the Liberal cause," has brought a rejoinder from that journal in which it effectively shows that its hostility is directed against the new Laurierism. The Tribune is owned and edited by Mr. Robert L. Richardson, a former Liberal member of Parliament. His article, which follows, is not likely to be read with any degree of enthusiasm by the so-called Liberals of today:—

"The Tribune has supported in season and out of season the Liberal platform of 1893, and the Times cannot point to a paragraph in the Tribune's columns since that date criticizing the true Liberal policy."

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party once declared that 'railway subsidies are a fruitful source of jobbery, speculation and corruption.' The Tribune still believes in that declaration. The policy of railway subsidizing was adopted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier after he got the handling of the money, and we have seen the jobbery, speculation and corruption."

"The stench in the Interior Department while it was presided over by Hon. Clifford Sifton was so great that something had to be done. The crooked timber limit deals, the dirty whiskey permit business, the land scandals, were not Liberalism, but Siftonism. The exposures were complete, and the Minister retired from the limelight. During his term of office he had many friends in the fire and accumulated a fortune running into the millions."

"Again in the Militia Department a Royal Commission appointed by Sir Wilfrid reported that the management of the department was rotten and extravagant. Such conditions could not be called Liberalism."

"In the Marine Department a state of affairs even worse prevailed. Jobbery of all kinds was revealed. Heads were decapitated, but no one was prosecuted for the wholesale thefts. Those conditions had prevailed for years and surely could not come under the heading of Liberalism."

"The sharpers in the government drew up a deal with Mackenzie and Mann for a Yukon railway and before Parliament had sanctioned it much work was done. It was squelched, but the country had disbursed a quarter of a million dollars without getting a cent in return. That was not Liberalism."

"The Liberal party in 1893 promised Senate reform. The only reform has been to appoint live old Laurier party hacks to replace dead Tories. That was not Liberalism."

"Independence of Parliament was promised. 'We will relieve the people of protection, which is a fraud, a delusion and a robbery,' said Sir Wilfrid in his Liberal convention speech, 'for it is robbery to take money from one man and give it to another.' And Sir Wilfrid is now playing, by his own admissions, the role of robber. That is not Liberalism."

"The policy of the old Liberal party was to condemn corruption. The government has absolutely refused, on repeated occasions, to grant inquiry into glaring government scandals. The votes of the members of the Commons have been used to vote down motions for inquiry. That is not Liberalism."

"The people of Alberta and Saskatchewan were not allowed to settle themselves the question of education. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the dictation of others, interfered brazenly with provincial rights. That is not Liberalism."

The principles and policy the Tribune stands for were those of George Brown Alexander MacKenzie and others, in which the Laurierism of today has no part. They were discarded long ago.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have an interesting exhibit in the Exhibition showing the development of the raw material in the manufacture of steel and the finished product. The exhibit was brought here at considerable expense, and the company are to be commended for their enterprise.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Toronto Globe.)

From Sir Hugh Allan's speech in London it is evident that Canada is going to have boats capable of crossing the Atlantic at an average speed of twenty-two or more knots, and that without any special subsidy whatever. The day of the twenty-five knot Canadian liner is not far distant.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

The Methodist Conference rejected a recommendation by the discipline committee that women be admitted to all the church courts. The women will still have the privileges of constituting a majority of the church congregations on Sundays and at prayer-meetings.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Judged by results, international arbitration after the manner of The Hague tribunal is more equitable and satisfactory than international arbitration after the manner of the Alaska boundary commission.

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

Mrs. Reicht, who is heading an anti-kissing crusade, declares that rubbing cheeks is a highly satisfactory means of expressing satisfaction. The trouble is that few folks have cheek enough to try.

(Vancouver World.)

In the modern drug store when the Sunday visitor asks:—"Have you any fly paper?" the clerk inquires, "will you have the Aeroplane Journal or the Aviator Gazette?"

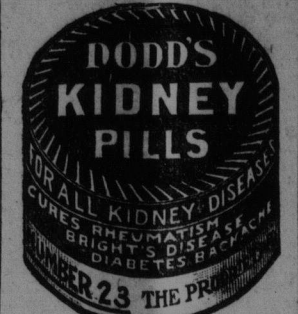
(Guelph Mercury.)

A professor has taught a chimpanzee to speak intelligently. There is still hope, then, for baseball umpires and train announcers.

UNITED STATES NOT WORSTED

Boston, Sept. 8.—The opinion that the United States has been worsted in the fisheries dispute was discounted today by Congressman Augustus P. Gardner. He represents the Gloucester district in Congress and with his father-in-law, Senator Henry C. Lodge, handled the case of the Gloucester fishermen at Washington. In an interview on the local bearings of the decision at The Hague, Congressman Gardner discussed the principal effects on New England fishing and pronounced them to be of little or no disadvantage, while certain obvious advantages have been gained, by having the dispute an end.

The original dispute arose over the right of the New England fishermen to engage in the herring fisheries. While the subject was being threshed out it was merely thought best to settle what was to be considered the three-mile limit, whether a line following the configuration of the shore, or a line from the outer ends of the headlands. England has won.



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PROBATE COURT

To the Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John, or any Constable of the said City and County—Greeting:

WHEREAS the EXECUTORS of the estate of Count Robert Visart deBury, deceased, have filed in this Court an account of their administration of the said deceased's estate and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law:

You are therefore required to cite the Heirs and next of kin, devisees and legatees of the deceased and all of the creditors and other persons interested in his said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held in and for the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room in the Pugsley Building in the City of Saint John, on Monday, the third day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon then and there to attend the passing and allowing of the said accounts as prayed for and as by Law directed.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court, this Seventh day of September, A. D. 1910.

M. O. McNEILLY,
Registrar of Probate.

J. R. ARMSTRONG,
Judge of Probate.

(Signed) T. T. C. KNOWLES,
Proctor.

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