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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29.

LIBERAL THEOLOGY.

The verdict of McMaster University sustaining Prof. Matthews against the charge of heresy, is in accordance with the principles of the denomination to which he belongs. Personal freedom of thought and the right of every man to study the Bible for himself are cardinal doctrines of the Baptists. Indeed, these are essential principles of Protestantism; though Protestant sects have not always lived up to them very strictly.

Prof. Matthews was accused of teaching unorthodox views of the Old Testament. The senate of the university acknowledged that he accepts many of the results of modern critical scholarship; but so long as he holds firmly to the divine inspiration of Scripture his standing in the university is not affected. McMaster, we are told, is "for freedom, for progress, for investigation." The senate realizes that Prof. Matthews, who teaches in the department of Hebrew exegesis, has a difficult position to fill. Critical problems are raised in dealing with the religion and literature of Semitic races. Instead of ignoring them, and leaving the students to face them later in the course of their ministry, he prefers to discuss them in the classroom, and seek their solution now. This the senate approves. It declares itself in favor of the fullest and freest investigation, and will not bind the spirit of free inquiry.

This would seem to be a reasonable position for a university to take—indeed, for any Christian. And yet there are many people who cannot take it. They hold to the orthodox views in which they were trained; and the slightest divergence from their orthodoxy is condemned. They make no allowance for those who have had a different training, or hold different views. They will not consent even to the slightest discussion of the questions, which in their minds have been definitely settled. Above all, a critical investigation of the Scripture is a reflection on the divine inspirations of these writings, not to be permitted.

Of course, there is something to be said for this frame of mind. A certain amount of intolerance is inherent in any religion. Nothing equals in importance the things that pertain to a man's spiritual welfare; and if he has a religion which he believes to be true, he must consider other religions false. For these he cannot have much tolerance. Truth cannot tolerate falsehood. One who has been "trained up in orthodox doctrine will certainly have a tendency to intolerance so far as concerns doctrines which he believes to be false. And the more earnest and sincere he is in his orthodoxy, the more convinced he is that orthodox belief is necessary to salvation, the greater will be his intolerance of everything he thinks heterodox.

To correct the spirit of intolerance it is necessary for the orthodox believer to recognize that truth welcomes investigation; that honest doubt, in so far as it leads to careful inquiry, is productive of good; that the doctrines dear to one's soul are true, critical study will but establish the truth more clearly.

During the long ages through which Christianity has struggled against "the world, the flesh, and the devil," it is not unreasonable to suppose that some doctrines may have been evolved not essential to the central truths themselves, and which do not appeal to our better judgment. It is only by critical discussion that the essential can be separated from the non-essential; that which is true from the untrue; that which must be believed from that which need not be believed.

In the Scriptures themselves, written by men fallible, even though inspired, translated from the original tongue by men perhaps less inspired, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they may have crept in errors, both as to facts, and as to beliefs. It is not better to approach these Scriptures in a spirit of honest inquiry, submit them to the most candid criticism, and separate, as far as we may, the chaff from the wheat?

It must be remembered that the great mass of what is called theology today is the comment and judgment of fallible men, who for nearly two thousand years have been writing and talking theology. Accepting as a fact that there is a divine core, it is surrounded by a human envelope of portentous thickness. To distinguish the human from the divine is not always easy; it is impossible without that criticism which, whether it be called higher or

lower, is essential to the solution of all problems, to the unveiling of all truth.

Humility is a virtue needed by all of us. Confident as we may be in our belief, we should not forget that our belief is based on evidence; and the credibility of evidence does not appeal with the same force to all. What is sufficient to satisfy us may not satisfy others. But if we desire these others to be satisfied, and to believe as we do, then we should cheerfully allow them every opportunity to investigate for themselves. Instead of being intolerant of discussion, we should welcome it in the interests of what we believe to be true. The idea of infallibility, confined by one denomination of Christians to the head of their church, is by some adherents of other sects arrogated to themselves. In the case of a few, it may be that it is but an indication of a timid doubt which, unconsciously, perhaps, dreads unwelcome revelation. But the firmer one's faith, the more ready he should be to let the light shine fully on his own creed, as well as on those he disbelieves.

THE CANADIAN STEEL INDUSTRY

The announcement that both of the great steel corporations of Nova Scotia have obtained large amounts of additional capital, and are moving forward with great energy towards further development, will cause gratification throughout the Dominion. That the experimental stage of the steel industry in Canada has passed, and that the industry can now withstand the commercial onslaughts of older countries, is shown by the fact that the products of Canadian steel mills are now sold in the markets of England, Australia and India, in open competition with the world, and at profitable rates. Only such positive evidence that the industry is one full of promise could induce capitalists to invest in it as they are now doing. In an optimistic article on the subject the Halifax Chronicle says:

"The great wealth of Canada would probably be estimated today from the standpoint of the enormous possibilities of her soil, but no man who gauges the future with a justly proportioned focus would be justified in underestimating the highly important part which is bound to be played in the destinies of Canada through the development of our coal and steel interests. We would probably be justified in placing the combined industries of coal and steel second to our great agricultural resources, if this opinion were to be justified by the future. The possibilities involved in the future of steel and coal are so great and far-reaching that no one but the person who has given careful study to this particular problem is in a position to understand fully the comprehensive outlook before us. It can be truthfully said that no Canadian is entitled to a higher recognition at the hands of the whole Canadian people than the men who have by their energy and courage solved the many problems, and inspired the present confidence in these great industries, which mean so much to the future development of our country."

With the development of the steel industry will come the establishment of subsidiary enterprises on a greater scale than heretofore, and it seems not unreasonable to predict that this industry will yet become of as much importance to Canada as it has proved to the world's greatest commercial nations, Great Britain, Germany and the United States.

TO INSURE PURE MILK.

The subject of "milk as a food for human use," is intelligently discussed by Dr. Hastings, of Toronto, chairman of the Canadian Medical Association milk commission, in a pamphlet recently issued. In the campaign for pure milk, the writer says, there is no antagonism to either the producer or vendor; the war is with the sources of disease. He advances some strong arguments in proof of the assertion that there is close connection between impure milk and infant disease and mortality, and shows that much improvement has been brought about by the use of certified and pasteurized milk. The danger, however, is not confined to infants, as tuberculosis, typhoid and other dread diseases are spread through the use of impure milk. The ideal which Dr. Hastings would like to see realized is the general use of certified milk, of the preparation of which he gives an interesting description. The cost of the process, however, is such as to prevent its general adoption. In New York City, where the health officers have been carrying on an educational campaign, out of a daily consumption of 17,600,000 quarts of milk, only 16,000 quarts are certified.

Inspected pasteurized milk—that is, milk produced in accordance with certain rules, carefully inspected and guaranteed to be absolutely clean—is also recommended. Dr. Hastings points out that there is one item of expenditure which is indispensable with all milk producers and vendors, and that is ice. The building of an icehouse and cold storage room by the producer, and filling it with ice in the winter months, when he usually has many leisure hours, would enable him not only to chill his milk immediately after milking and keep it cool, and thereby stop the growth of all germs in it; but also his meat, butter, eggs, vegetables, and, in fact, all his food could be kept

fresh and firm, with the additional luxury of ice drinks in the sweltering heat of summer. So that what at first seemed an unnecessary luxury soon becomes an indispensable necessity.

Immediately after it is taken from the cow the milk should be reduced to 50 degrees, and be maintained at that temperature until it is delivered at the pasteurizing plant, which should be within twelve hours. Pasteurization, which should be under the control of the health department, is carefully distinguished from sterilization, or boiling.

Dr. Hastings urges the necessity of caring for the milk after it is delivered to the consumer. It should be immediately placed in a refrigerator at a temperature not higher than 50 degrees, or, in the absence of such a place, in a pail of cold water, which should be frequently renewed. It is important that the vessel containing the milk be kept tightly closed, so as to exclude dust, odors and flies. To insure the purity of milk it should be carefully guarded from the time it leaves the cow until the moment it is consumed.

A FORECAST.

(By Betty.)

And if we had a vote today,
What would we really do?
We'd start right in, in lively style,
With something grand and new.

A garbage system we would plan
For every mother's daughter;
The dogs that tear up all the lawns
Should go by wholesale slaughter.

We'd clean the streets and rake the lawns,
And make a general clatter.
And if we failed just now and then,
What would it really matter?

The men have done the same, you know,
Both summer time and winter.
And this we prove to be the truth
By citizen and printer.

No bachelors we'd have in town,
To cause the girls vexation.
A man without a wife, you know,
Is heaven's false creation.

We'd lower the rentals of the homes,
In spite of protestation;
We're not afraid of that "bete noir,"
The "Owners' Association."

The men might stare and sit up straight,
I'm sure they would, you know;
For "votes for women" is not right—
It's something of a blow.

A gale, perhaps, is nearer truth,
If truth we have to tell,
For "peace on earth" will not be theirs
When forced with us to dwell.

The hats! Oh, me, we'll not touch those,
We know too well our duty;
They cover up defects of age,
And give us youthful beauty.

And what we really would do next,
We leave to imagination.
Least those good friends of ours—the men—
Should fly in perturbation.

"For rhyme, with reason, may dispense
And sound has right to govern sense."

KIDNAPPED GIRL
LEAPS FROM AUTO

Picked Up Unconscious—Her Abductor Captured—Police Guard Him From Violence.

Chicago, May 28.—A leap from a swiftly moving automobile to escape from a man she alleged was taking her away from home, brought serious injuries tonight to Miss Mary Kirschner, of South Chicago.

Miss Kirschner, who is 22 years old, was found in an unconscious condition near the roadside at East Chicago, Ind., shortly after she had left that town with a man in a white touring car. The driver of the car was arrested after a chase in which many citizens of the little town joined with the police. He refused to give his name and was locked up.

The girl, upon reviving, said she had a slight acquaintance with her captor. She had met him at a dance two years ago, she said. Tonight as she was walking home, he drove up in his machine and offered to carry her. She accepted, she said, but the man drove his car swiftly for the open country, despite her pleas to be allowed to get out. Just outside of the town, after the car had passed several groups of men who say they heard the girl scream, Miss Kirschner tried to jump out. The man tried to hold her, but only succeeded in tripping her so that she fell on her face in the road.

The driver then put on his highest speed and fled. Several men who had witnessed the struggle jumped into wagons and buggies and followed the machine. The car became stranded in a sand road and the driver was captured. The officers who came up had trouble in guarding the man from injury. Miss Kirschner said she could not remember his name.

PRODUCTION REDUCED.

Montreal, May 28.—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Cotton Company held today, the president, Mr. D. Morrice, reported business had not yet fully recovered from the depression, and that production was still less. The plant was idle 22 per cent of the time last year. Prices, owing to the competition from England and the United States, were still lower. Sales for the year showed a reduction of \$612,730 from the previous year.

Land cultivated by irrigation is more productive than land where rain falls alone. It is sufficient to mature the crops.

KINGSMILL'S

The store with the goods and the value.
A lost opportunity seldom or ever returns.
Here are the opportunities of today. Don't miss them.

Parasols

All white, with lace insertion, brass paragon frame, the stick to match the natural wood handle. Our special.....\$1.00

Natural line embroidered and fancy stripes, also white all-over embroidered on the edge, paragon frame, natural wood handles, extra value, for.....\$1.75 and \$2

Plain and fancy stripes, in black with white, blue with white, brown with white, also black with fancy colors and white with black and colored stripes, natural wood handles. Prices from.....\$2.25 to \$4.50

Shantung silk, with embroidered silk spot in different sizes, with neat wood stick and handle, paragon frames. Special at.....\$2.25

Collars, Belting, Etc.

Jabots, in the newest designs.....25¢ and 50¢
Ladies' Embroidered Collars.....15¢, 20¢ and 25¢
Special in Veilings, worth 25¢.....5¢, 10¢ and 15¢
Tourist Frilling, suitable for summer wear.....15¢ and 25¢ boxes

Fancy Beltings, in different widths, and all the newest shades, from, per yard.....40¢ to \$1

Ladies' Silk and Elastic Belts.....25¢ to \$1
Ladies' Hose Supporters, front pad belt with best "Shur-On" grip, all colors.....25¢ to 50¢
Children's Hose Supporters, "Shur-On" grip.....20¢, 23¢ and 25¢

Underwear

Ladies' Balbriggan Vests (in white only), long or short sleeves. Special.....40¢

Ladies' Black Vests, in short or no sleeves.....25¢

Ladies' Summer Vests, with long, short or no sleeve and strap, all sizes.....15¢

Special line of Ladies' Vests in long, short or no sleeves, over sizes.....25¢

Ladies' Drawers, black and white, in all sizes.....25¢

Boys' Balbriggan Shirts, in long or short sleeves, all sizes.....25¢ to 45¢

Boys' Drawers to match, in knee and ankle lengths,.....25¢ to 45¢

Remember the Great Silk Sale in Full Blast at

KINGSMILL'S

THE STATE OF GEORGIA
FEARS A RACE WAR

Serious Strike Clash Occurred
Yesterday and the Federal
Authorities May
Interfere.

Atlanta, Ga., May 28.—The first violence to railroad property in the Georgia railroad firemen's strike occurred tonight to a moving freight at Lithonia, Ga., and in consequence the race question loomed more sharply than ever over the situation, notwithstanding a day of much apparent progress toward settlement.

A negro fireman was apparently the cause of the trouble and he was rushed to Atlanta on an engine to save him from a threatening situation. The trouble started in the throwing of one or two stones and the boarding of the freight by men who set the brakes, and broke it into three sections. The freight now blocks the main line and the progress of the mails. The railroad officers declared tonight that the incident was the work of strike sympathizers, while a county official wired the governor's office that it was merely an accident.

The engine left here today for Lithonia to bring a trainload of perishable provisions from the siding at Lithonia into Atlanta. Assurances have been given for several days that in the interest of local shippers, whose valuable cars were tied up no demonstration would be made against hauling these cars to Atlanta.

It is admitted that either federal or state authorities can run the trains and preserve armed order, but if the railroad insisted on its rights to hire negro firemen, it is feared that race enmity and reprisals on negroes will be stirred up in regions remote from the railroad tracks. The coming here of Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission tomorrow, is regarded here as indicating that federal intervention may result if the strike is prolonged.

The status of arbitration for settlement had remained unchanged all day. Tonight it was reported that there was talk of holding mass meetings at several places to voice indignation at the railroad's action in putting negroes to day on what the public has dubbed "neutral trains."

While there is still plenty to eat in

the strike district, liquor is almost exhausted. The one thing the people need most keenly is ice.

"Checkers and marbles," wired a correspondent from the strike district, "is at present the principal diversion of most of the male population." It was reported late this evening that the engineers would refuse to work tomorrow on account of the Lithonia trouble and there would in consequence be no mails tomorrow.

MAY SETTLE OUT OF COURT

Sensational Suit of Boyle Against Detroit Takes New Turn.

Sandwich, May 28.—It is quite likely the suits of Joseph W. Boyle, of Woodstock, Ont., against Fred T. Moran, et al, and the Canadian Klondike Mining Company, which was scheduled to come up for trial before Chief Justice Falconbridge in the non-jury sitting of the county court here today, will be settled out of court. Negotiations to that end are now pending between the attorneys on both sides.

When the case was called in court both sides asked for an adjournment until June 10, with the understanding that if no settlement can be reached, as a result of the negotiations now pending, the case is to be continued, along with Boyle's suit against the Canadian Klondike Company, in court at Toronto. This Justice Falconbridge consented to.

BUT ONE SEAT FOR TAFT

Pittsburg Congressman Forgot President's Generous Proportions.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 28.—Congressman James F. Burke, of Pittsburg, is practically in tears tonight and Pittsburg generally speaking is in convulsions of laughter.

In planning the automobile trip for next Saturday, when the Associated Western Yale Clubs meet here, Burke forgot the size of President Taft. It looks tonight as if Burke would be crowded out of his own auto in the big show.

Burke called on Mayor Magee today to acquaint him with the fact that

White Lawn Blouses

FIT, FINISH AND MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

Dainty Blouse in mull, beautifully embroidered, front trimmed with three rows of filet net, tucked sleeve with rows of valenciennes insertion. Very special at.....\$3.50

White Lawn Blouse, front composed of an all-over Grecian embroidery, sleeve trimmed lengthwise with one row of Grecian embroidery to match; very new. Only.....\$2.50

White Mull Blouse, yoke composed of fine tucks, finished with sprays of solid embroidery, back and sleeve of fine tucks. Selling at.....\$1.75

Tailored Blouses in white lawn, stiff collar and cuffs, also some with embroidered fronts, long sleeves, fastened in back or front. On sale at.....75¢

Persian Lawn Blouses, with Dutch collars, trimmed with fine tucks, long or short sleeves, good value for \$1. Selling now for.....50¢

Gloves

Ladies' Frame-Made Lisle Gloves, seamless, in gray, white and black.....50¢

Ladies' Two-Clasp Lisle Gloves, in gray, brown, white and black.....25¢

Ladies' Two-Clasp Lisle Gloves, in tan, navy, white and black.....40¢

Ladies' Two-Clasp, Double-Tip Pure Silk Gloves, in white and black.....50¢

Ladies' Two-Clasp, Frame-Made Lisle Gloves, silk plated, in gray, tan and black.....75¢

Ladies' Two-Clasp, Frame-Made Silk Gloves, seamless and double tips, in white and black.....\$1

Corsets

Steel-Filled Corset, long hip and back, with hose supporters, gray or white.....50¢

Medium Bust, Deep-Hip, Long-Back Corset, four hose supporters, all sizes.....75¢

The "Jeann Corset Shield," rust-proof steels. For one who wears corsets they are an absolute boon. Only, per pair.....20¢

THE BUFFALO STEAL

Civil Actions Have Been Instituted
Against Weed and Hofheims.

Buffalo, May 28.—As a result of investigations thus far made County Attorney Sullivan today secured an order of attachment in the supreme court covering all property which any sheriff of the state may find anywhere in the name of Jared C. Weed and Samuel W. Hofheims, the two men alleged to have stolen upwards of \$26,000 from the county of Erie. At the same time civil actions were begun against Weed and Hofheims.

It was learned today that Weed, through a friend managed to draw between \$6,000 and \$7,000 from banks yesterday.

After hearing County Treasurer Fix and his deputy, Alexander Shepard, today, the finance committee of the board of county supervisors voted to contract with an auditing company to examine all accounts.

London Life

POLICIES

"GOOD AS GOLD"

You are Interested

in the future of your family and in your own old age. A 20 year Endowment Reserve Dividend Policy will protect them and take care of yourself. See a sample policy and examine the special features before you place your insurance.

Geo. McBroom, Inspector.
J. F. Maine, Supt. Industrial Branch.

GEO. F. EMERSON
District Agent.