EARTHQUAKE SEVERELY FELT IN PROVINCE

Ground Trembled Early Wednesday—No Damage Done, But Many Places Felt Shock—It Skipped St. Andrews, But They Had It in St. Stephen, Woodstock, Moncton, Hampton, Other Parts of New Brunswick, and in Maine.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Many people about the city and suburbs were rudely awakened from peaceful slumbers yesterday morning about 6.15 o'clock by an earthquake. The trembling of the earth which lasted for several seconds was fairly severe. The reports concerning the quake are varying. Some say that the noise of its coming was not unlike a loud clap of thunder, while others say that there was but little noise but a continued shaking of the ground, building, fixtures, etc. It probably depended much upon the locality affected. The shock at 6.15 was followed by another, a lighter one about 6.50 a. m. but this did not seem to be so general as was the first.

It is now about eight years since St. John experienced an earthquake shock the last occasion being on March 21, 1904 at 2 a. m. There is also another time within the memory of many citizens, in '69, when a more severe shock was experienced than the succeeding. Opinions differ as to the severity of the shocks within more recent memory, that of 1904 and that of today. It is held by some that the former was the more severe and lasted longer while others said yesterday that the shock of yesterday morning was the heaviest.

It seemed as though in the North End the shock yesterday was most strongly felt. People in that section of the city were awakened by the noise of the rumbling and some of them heard the dishes rattling in the closets, the covers of the kitchen range being moved up and down, the windows of the house shaking and even the beds in which they had been sleeping, shaking quite forcibly. One man who is not addicted with insomnia said he gripped the sides of his bed to see whether it was he who was trembling, or the bed on which he was lying.

Through Fairville, Milford, Carleton, about the suburbs in general, and throughout the city the quake was felt. Brick buildings as well as wooden dwellings were shaken. The pressure against the doors and windows threatened to be damaging but in a few brief moments all was still again and many wondered whether or not it had all been a dream, even though the shock did seem a vivid reality for the time being. The second shaking was not so noticeable, being more of a rumbling noise than a tremble of the earth.

One of those whose sleep was broken suddenly by the noise described it yesterday as though a heavily loaded wagon were proceeding along a stone pavement, a rumbling sound, which gradually gathered force and then just as it was about to pass his home, something extra was thrown in for good measure, and what might have been a brick-yard well filled, was hurled against the side of the house, shaking the rafters, the windows, and causing many a fluttering of fear in the hearts of all within. Some bricks were said to have been knocked off a King street building.

R. B. Humphrey said yesterday morning that he and Mrs Humphrey were reminded of San Francisco, and the horror of the great earthquake in that city, for they were through that dreadful experience.

"It was a real earthquake yesterday morning," said Mr. Humphrey. "There is no mistaking it when you have once experienced the sensation as we did in San Francisco. There is nothing to compare it with. The vibration gives you a sense of tremendous, awful energy beneath your feet, and a feeling of your own utter helplessness in its presence. We felt the shock quite distinctly at Jubilee. It seemed as if something in the cellar were causing the vibration. No damage of any kind was done, but it brought to us vivid memories of our experience in San Francisco."

Amongst the places that suffered more severely from the noise of the earthquake was the up river district in the vicinity of Evandale. The Telegraph was informed last night by John O. Vanwart that the disturbance there commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning with three heavy shocks which shook the houses of the neighborhood, but did not do any damage. After these shocks were over the rumblings continued until about 1 o'clock, and then died away altogether.

Several Shocks at Hampton.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 11—There was no earthquake here.

Hampton, Dec. 11—Hampton was visited this morning by a series of earthquake shocks which, although doing no damage, was sufficiently heavy to awaken sleepers, to shake buildings and to cause the swaying of water in vessels. The first shock occurred about four o'clock a. m. and appeared like the discharge of dynamite in blasting operations. The second shock came at a quarter past six and was in two sections, the first seeming like some mighty force swaying buildings and accompanied by a crash like the fall of a chimney stack followed by another crash and the shaking of houses on their foundations. Five minutes later a general quivering or trembling sensation was felt, lasting about three seconds and dying away like a human sigh. People who came in on trains or by teams reported similar indications about the times stated.

Calais, Maine, Dec. 11—A slight earthquake lasting several seconds was felt here and at Bangor early today. The shock was preceded by a heavy rumbling. No damage was reported.

It Skipped St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, N. B., Dec. 11—There was "nothing doing" in the earthquake line here or in the immediate vicinity. A sharp shock was experienced at St. Stephen sufficient to knock dishes off the shelves.

In Other Places.

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 11—There was no earthquake shock experienced here.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 11—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here this morning.

St. Stephen, N. B., Dec. 11—A very distinct earthquake shock was felt here this morning about ten minutes after six o'clock.

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 11—Earthquake shocks this morning are reported from several parts of the province but were scarcely felt here. A few persons felt tremors about six o'clock, but a slight jarring of buildings was at the time attributed to the wind.

LETTER TO A LIQUOR DRINKER

(By Rev. J. L. Dawson, Pastor of Centenary Church.)

Dear Friend,—On Tuesday I had a word with the man from whom you buy your drinks. Today I wish to ask you the question why you patronize him.

You certainly do not use alcoholic beverages for the sake of your family. If you have a mother she is not asking you to do it. Still less, if you have a wife and children, are you doing it for their sakes. For them to know that you are spending money in this way is to be sure also that you must have less to lay out in ways that mean comfort and advancement to them. Perhaps it means already a poorer home than they would otherwise be living in, with poorer food to eat, poorer beds to sleep in, poorer comfort in every direction. And besides all this it may mean a haunting fear on their part of worse things to come, and all through you, who are proud to call yourself a man.

You do not drink either to please your employer by increasing your efficiency as a workman. It is now proven beyond a peradventure that to indulge in intoxicants is to impair one's efficiency in every direction, and the great employers of labor are rapidly following each other in demanding, not sobriety merely, but the habit of total abstinence, either while at work, or both then and at all other times, of all those who would enter or continue in their service. If you are your own employer you have all the greater reason for taking this fact into account.

In the field of athletics the case is stronger still. No athlete even dreams today of touching alcohol either while in training or during the ordeal for which he has thus prepared himself. Other things besides alcohol are cut out of his diet, but it is looked upon as the most hindering thing of all. Too many athletes who have formed the drinking habit allow themselves to fall back under its power during the times in which they feel no immediate necessity for being at their best; and the penalty they pay is that of never being able to rise to the height of efficiency which they would have reached if they had given themselves fair play by a continuous and consistent practice of total abstinence. And the athlete while in preparation for some great effort does not put beer or wine in the place of stronger drinks. He dismisses the alcoholic beverage entirely. There is no praise for the moderate drinker then, but he too is pronounced a failure.

All this means that to be at his best a man must be a total abstainer. The military officer says that this is the case wherever his troops do their marching and their fighting. Explorers testify that they have proved it true both in the arctics and at the equator. Insurance companies assert that they find it so wherever they issue their policies. And when a Roosevelt is suffering from the bullet of an assassin his physicians make the blunt announcement that in counting his chances for recovery it must not be forgotten that his constitution has never been undermined by the use of either alcohol or tobacco.

In view of these facts may I ask you, my drinking friend, the question: "Why shouldst thou die before thy time?" Doctors affirm that you are more liable to die of an injury or a disease, and that you are, at the same time, more likely to meet with an accident or contract a disease than a total abstainer is. It is in view of these facts that the total abstainer has already been given the opportunity of taking out his life insurance policy where he will not suffer financial loss through having his premiums pooled with those of moderate drinkers, the difference in his favor, as proven by the death rates, being a matter of 20 per cent. It is on this account, too, that no man who drinks to excess even slightly can tell the truth about his habits and secure a policy from any life insurance company of good standing, and no liquor dealer or bartender need apply.

Another glaring fact to which I would call your attention, my drinking friend, is that if you are not a drunkard at this moment, you do already belong to the one and only class from which drunkards are recruited. The total abstainer never becomes a drunkard until, through joining your ranks, he has first ceased to be a total abstainer.

I think, my friend, that you run the awful risks, a few of which I have been pointing out, largely because you have not yet waked up to see your situation in its true light. A strong appetite for what is bad is a thing to be fought and overcome, and no amount of good fellowship in connection with the treating system ought to weigh much over against the absolute certainty that to be a drinker at all, a man must sin against his family, his work, his reputation, his health and his very life itself.

J. L. DAWSON.

WEDDINGS

Eaton-Layton.

Montreal, Dec. 11—The marriage of Miss Marguerite Layton, daughter of Mrs. Geo. Boardman Layton, to Captain Edwin Kenelm Eaton of the Royal Canadian Regiment, son of J. K. Eaton, C. E., of Truro, N. S., was celebrated at ten o'clock this morning in Christ Church Cathedral with Rev. Dr. Symonds officiating. Palms and ferns decorated the cathedral, with white flowers at the altar.

The bride was given away by her brother. She wore cream duchesse satin made with a court train heavily trimmed with point lace, the work and gift of her mother, with seed pearl embroidery, a tulle veil arranged with a coronet of orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She also wore a pearl necklace, the gift of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Buckley of Halifax.

Some of the new tailored dresses of light cloth have silk girdles and are so severely simple they inevitably suggest a bathrobe.

Luxurious tollettes for afternoon wear are of white crepe de chine, velvet brocaded and edged with fur.

OBITUARY

William W. Lewis.

Yarmouth, N. S., Dec. 9—William W. Lewis passed away early last evening, aged 87 years. He was born and lived in the same house all his days, and carried on an extensive mercantile business for many years, retiring about ten years ago. He was a staunch Liberal, a regular attendant of St. John's Presbyterian church, of which he was an elder, trustee and manager. He lived to see five generations of his family. He leaves one daughter, Margaret, the wife of Charles R. Kelley, game warden.

Calvin McKeen.

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 9—(Special)—Calvin McKeen died tonight as the result of a stroke of paralysis a week ago. His body will be taken to St. Stephen tomorrow for interment beside his wife, who died some years ago. He was a twin brother of Chas. McKeen, the well known druggist of this town.

Mrs. Thomas Henderson.

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

The death of Mrs. Catherine Henderson, wife of Thomas Henderson, occurred yesterday morning in the General Public Hospital. She was seventy-three years of age and had been ill for several days. She is survived by her husband and one son. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, from P. Fitzpatrick's undertaking parlors, in Waterloo street.

Miss Greta Curran.

Rexton, N. B., Dec. 9—Miss Greta Curran, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Curran, passed away at her home in West Branch early Saturday morning, after some months illness of tuberculosis. Miss Curran was 19 years of age and previous to her illness attended school here, where she made many friends. She is survived by her parents and several brothers and sisters. The funeral will take place this afternoon, interment will be at West Branch.

Miss Mary Ann Murray.

Salisbury, N. B., Dec. 9—The death occurred at her home at Boundary Creek on Sunday evening, Dec. 8, of Miss Mary Ann Murray, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of this section of Westmorland county. Miss Murray, who was 85 years of age while able to be about had been in feeble health for some time. She is survived by one sister and two brothers. The sister is Mrs. Gabriel Steeves, with whom she made her home. The brothers are Archie Murray, of Shediac, a man well along in the nineties, and William D. Murray, of Wheaton Settlement. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Harriet Cullen.

Chipman, Dec. 7—Mrs. Harret Cullen, widow of Edward Cullen, passed away at her home on last Monday evening. Mrs. Cullen, who was in her 67th year, had been ill for about six months. She was a woman of tender heart and good works, devoted to her home and beloved by her family. She leaves two sons and three daughters, John and Francis, and the Misses Annie and Marie at home, and Mrs. Biddiscombe, of Gagetown. Six grandchildren also survive. The funeral was held at 9.30 to St. Joseph's church, Requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. W. P. Hannigan, and interment was made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

Thomas Johnston.

Many friends in this city will regret to hear of the death of Thomas Johnston, who died late yesterday afternoon at his home in Sheffield street. Mr. Johnston was in the 49th year of his age, and had a great number of friends. He is survived by his wife and step-father.

CONDENSED NEWS; LOCAL AND GENERAL

The ferry steamer Maggie Miller has been taken off the route owing to the Kennebeccasis freezing over.

A very pretty wedding took place Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock, in the parsonage of the Fairville Baptist church, when the pastor, Rev. H. R. Bayen, united in marriage Miss Beulah M. Outhouse, of Nova Scotia, and John W. Parker, a native of England.

The condition of the road from St. John to Rothesay is at present very bad. The road is full of dangerous holes which make the going difficult. The road is covered with mud to a depth of several inches, which makes an added danger to an already hazardous route, and one that must of necessity be used by a great many people.

Rev. Allan Hoben, Ph. D., son of the late Thomas Hoben, for many years superintendent of the Canada Eastern Railway, is the author of The Minister and the Boy, just published by the University of Chicago. Rev. Dr. Hoben is now associate professor of practical theology at Chicago University, and field secretary of the Chicago Juvenile Protective Association.

Captain Anthony Arsenault, of Grand Digue (N. B.), is not getting any younger but, for pluck, he can give points to anyone. His crew having left him at Summerside, he set sail on Thursday for home via Point du Chene, single-handed and alone in his schooner, John Hillard, of 115 tons. This feat wants some beating, at this season of the year.—Summerside Pioneer.

A. B. Wilmot, provincial immigration agent, came in Wednesday on the Boston express. He said that he was on his way to Hampton to examine one or two farms in connection with the work of the Farm Settlement Board, which Mr. Wilmot said, was increasing greatly in usefulness. The board had recently arranged for settlement of a farm by a former resident of the Okanagan Valley, who had made a success of farming in British Columbia, and had returned to the east to take up farming here.

Two cases of forestalling in the city market were up before Magistrate Ritchie Tuesday afternoon. One was against B. Irvin and the other against J. Macaulay, who were charged with purchasing market produce from farmers before it had been exposed for sale for three hours. Both pleaded guilty and the magistrate said that he could see no other way but to fine them each $20 and on default of payment three months in jail. Two prisoners charged with drunkenness were each fined $8 or two months in jail.

At the meeting of the board of health Tuesday afternoon the matter of inspection of dairy cattle and premises was discussed. It was decided to get in communication with the agricultural department of the province with the idea of finding out just what help will be forthcoming in the way of help for the carrying out the regulations relating to the dairies supplying milk to the city. The municipality is to be asked to appoint a plumbing inspector to look after the work in Fairville and the district served by the new drains.

At the organization of the New Brunswick Tuplin-Irving Black Foxes, Ltd., in Buctouche on last Friday evening, the following officers were elected: L. H. Higgins, president; Frank F. Tuplin, vice-president; J. D. Irving, managing director, and R. A. Irving, secretary-treasurer; L. H. Higgins, Frank F. Tuplin, J. D. Irving, J. E. Masters, J. A. Marven, A. J. MacQuarrie and Frank N. Hall, directors. The company is capitalized at $100,000, and at present has five pair of silver black foxes, three pair of which are of Mr. Tuplin's stock and two pair of the Dalton breed. These foxes are at present in Mr. Tuplin's ranch at New Annan (P. E. I.)

The sardine canning season in Maine closed on Nov. 30, with a total pack considerably smaller than that of 1911. On the whole, the season of 1912 was rather unsatisfactory to the packers. The market was overstocked with the surplus of the great pack of 1911 all through the first part of the year, and some factories did not open at all, while others opened late in the summer and closed weeks before the end of the season. The supply of sardine herrings was very irregular, the fish being scarce and high in the early part of the season, while later there was almost a glut at times, and prices were low. With a fair market this winter, it is thought that there will be no considerable surplus of sardines on hand in the spring of 1913.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Williams, 103 Acadia street, on Saturday evening, December 7, at eight o'clock, when Miss Edith Hilda Warren was united in marriage to Robert E. Story. Both are of English birth. Rev. Mr. Armstrong, of Trinity church, officiated. The bride looked pretty in cream soline silk, trimmed with silk lace, and carried a bouquet of white carnations and red roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Blanche Warren. Bertram Upcott acted as groomsman. Many friends of the bride and groom were present at the wedding, and after the ceremony a dainty wedding supper was served. After the wedding the only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, Master John Weldon Williams was christened in the fourth year of his age.

DEVELOP THE AGRICULTURAL SECTIONS, HE SAYS

Mr. Butler Gives Some Advice to New Brunswickers—To Rest Abroad.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

M. J. Butler, late general manager of the Dominion Steel company, arrived in the city yesterday and is registered at the Royal hotel. To The Telegraph yesterday Mr. Butler said that he had made no definite plans regarding the line of work that he would carry out in the future, as he intended at the present time to take a complete rest before engaging in work of any kind. He returned to Montreal last evening, and a few days after Christmas will leave for the old country where he will spend a month or two in taking a well earned rest.

Mr. Butler said that he was always glad to come to St. John city as it was one of his favorite towns and had a great future before it, which he was sure would more than justify the faith of those who now believe in it.

When asked regarding his opinion as to the possibility of a steel plant in St. John, Mr. Butler said that the proximity of iron and coal fields were absolutely essential to the successful carrying out of a steel industry, and these he said, St. John at present did not possess. "Your raw material must of necessity be near the place of manufacture, otherwise the cost of freight would make the manufacture of the iron prohibitive in cost. The serious consideration that is being given to the project, however, indicates that those men who are developing the idea may have some way out of the difficulty. There have been rumors at one time and another of considerable ore in New Brunswick," Mr. Butler said, "and it may be that it is within sufficient distance of St. John to justify the establishment of a steel plant."

In the course of conversation Mr. Butler said that that in developing the resources of New Brunswick, too much attention could not be paid to the development of the agricultural sections of the country. It should always be remembered that the agriculture was the backbone of a country, and formed a solid basis of prosperity that was the very centre of existence of any land. "It is not the towns that produce the men of business or the professional men," he said, "but the country lads who are healthy, brainy and strong, and who come into the towns and make the leading men of business. The authorities should concentrate on developing the land, and by education and training of various kinds, raise up a class of farmers who would add to the agricultural wealth of New Brunswick."

FORCED TO IMPORT AUSTRALIAN BUTTER

Thursday, Dec. 12.

The situation in the local butter market may be more emphatically brought home to those interested by the fact that there arrived today a large consignment of butter imported from Australia. This action was taken by T. Collins & Co., because of the scarcity of local stocks. This is believed to be the first time that Australian butter has been brought to this market, although Halifax dealers opened a similar trade last year, forced through the scanty stocks at hand there.

The butter is said to be of good quality but will probably cost a little more than local supplies, owing to the fact that there is no preference between Canada and Australia, but a duty which amounts to about four cents a pound. The supply of butter on the local market thus far has been disappointing, and it is said the indications are that prices will rule much higher during the next few months.

Beans are also being imported from foreign countries, and the arrival of German and Austrian stocks will relieve what has been a scanty market in this commodity. The Canadian market has been practically exhausted, and local dealers have been bringing in beans from Europe, and glad to get them. This year's crop has been slow to move and the importations from the old country have come just in time to relieve the tension.

CANADIAN FREE LIBRARY FOR BLIND

Through the kindness of the press, the Canadian Free Library for the Blind has already been enabled to bring its work before the attention of the public, but very nature of the problem handled by this library requires frequent repetition of the appeal to public interest and to sympathetic philanthropy. The Vancouver reader, learning of the existence of a library for the blind situated on the other side of the dominion, either does not know, or is apt to forget, that the blind man or woman, his neighbor, is dependent upon that library for practically the whole of his intellectual nourishment, and he either gives not at all, or giving, gives but little, and straightway forgets.

But a glance at the following brief summary of work done by the C. F. L. B. will convince any thinking reader that a real and necessary task is being fulfilled.

The library was incorporated under the Ontario Public Libraries Act toward the close of 1906, on Nov. 9, of which year eighty-one volumes were in its possession. On Nov. 1 of the present year the number of volumes owned has increased to 2,858, while, in addition, 959 pieces of music have been purchased. For the year 1907 the circulation was 996 volumes, while for the first three quarters of 1912 the circulation was 4,643 books and pieces of music. The total circulation for the five years and a half ending July 1, 1912, was 17,952.

Can anyone who reads those statistics doubt the usefulness or the necessity of the C. F. L. B.? Let every reader of this notice try to put himself in the position of a blind person, or of the parent, relative or friend of such, and, having done so, let him reach for his pen in haste, and write out a liberal check for the institution that would bring light into his darkness and cheerfulness into his gloom. Let him also send the name and address of any blind person not now enjoying the benefits of the library, to the secretary, S. C. Swift, M. A., 8 Washington avenue, Toronto (Ont.) All checks should be made payable to the Canadian Free Library for the Blind, and forwarded to the treasurer, E. W. Hermon, 37 Balmute street, Toronto (Ont.)

The board of management gratefully thanks the public for past aid, and asks that it be increasingly repeated.

BAPTIST QUARTERLY SESSION AT BATH

Bath, N. B., Dec. 10—The quarterly session of the first district of United Baptists convened with the church at Bath recently, and the session was a most successful one. The congregation of Bath, led by their pastor Rev. K. C. McLennan, opened their hearts, their homes, and their beautiful new church to the visitors, and made them welcome in one of the finest rural districts in northern New Brunswick.

The opening exercises were conducted by the pastor on Friday evening. The opening sermon placed great emphasis on the necessity for regeneration. And additional service was conducted at the close by Rev. Mr. Field of Andover. At 10 o'clock a very profitable additional service was conducted by H. Hart. A business meeting followed, Rev. Mr. Field presiding pro tem. C. S. Young, the secretary, read the minutes of the September session and called the roll. The reports from the churches showed that good work had been done and that the outlook was favorable. E. L. West presided at the afternoon service. The regular committees were appointed for the work of the conference, after which the chairman extended a cordial welcome to Rev. Messrs. Field and Crabtree, who had become members of the district, and to Rev. E. B. McLatchey, of Florenceville, who was invited to a seat in the meeting.

Rev. Mr. Field presented a paper on "Systematic Beneficence" which was the subject of discussion. It was agreed that the churches must raise more money for their more important branches of work. In the evening Rev. Mr. Young preached a helpful and inspiring sermon. On Sunday morning the sermon was preached by J. P. Crabtree on the "Joy of Service." Mr. Field preached the sermon in the afternoon, which was well received.

The Baptist Ministers.

(Maritime Baptist)

A late report says that Rev. J. C. Spurr, Great Village, N. S., is somewhat improved in health.

Rev. M. E. Fletcher preached last Sunday in the Brussels street and Germain street churches, this city.

Dr. J. A. Gordon, First Baptist church, Montreal, has been offered a professorship in Brandon College, Manitoba.

Rev. E. A. Allaby has been appointed by the New Brunswick Home Missionary Board, immigrant chaplain at the port of St. John.

Rev. A. S. Lewis, Zion church, Yarmouth, has been called to a British Columbia church. Whether he will accept is not announced.

Rev. H. W. Cann has been appointed President of the Sackville branch of the Canadian Bible Society, succeeding the late Dr. J. R. Inch.

Rev. A. C. Berrie, Woodstock, is preaching a series of sermons on the parable of the Prodigal Son. The series will cover ten Sunday evenings.

Rev. W. Nales, Elm Hill, N. B., has been in poor health, and unable to hold regular services. He hopes to be able to take up the work soon.

Rev. W. B. Wallace, D. D., the Temple, New York, is preaching a series of eight sermons to young people, on the temptations peculiar to young life.

Rev. W. W. Weeks D. D., has just closed his eighth year as pastor of the First Baptist church, Springfield, Mass. During this period 279 have been added by baptism. All departments of the church work are prospering.

Revs. J. H. McDonald, D. D., G. A. Lawson, J. B. Gaxong, G. B. McDonald, H. T. Cousins, C. P. Wilson and H. H. Saunders were in the city last week attending meetings of the Home Mission Board and the New Brunswick Association Executive.

Rev. W. N. Hutchings, formerly pastor of the First Baptist church, Truro, is still pursuing his studies at Chicago University. Some church in these provinces would do well to call him back to the work here, in which he did so good service for several years.

A report of the work of Madison Avenue church, New York, Rev. C. A. Eaton, D. D. pastor, says the work "has never been more encouraging, and a spirit of hopefulness, brotherly kindness and devotion pervades every meeting. The mid-week devotional service is a real benediction to the many who attend."

Rev. A. F. Newcombe has just returned from a tour of the northern counties in the interests of the Bible Society. He is evidently creating increase of interest in the great work he represents. Of his address in Chatham, the Gazette, of that town, says it was "a most eloquent and convincing" presentation of the Bible Societys work. Mr. Newcombe was in St. David's church (Presbyterian) and Carmarthen street (Methodist) last Sunday.

SIR WILFRID OUTLINES EFFECTIVE EMPIRE AID

(Continued from page 1.)

imputed to anyone sitting on this side of the house."

Sir Wilfrid recalled the fact that four years ago Hon. Geo. E. Foster introduced a resolution to provide naval defence and that resolution, after being amended, was agreed to by parties on both sides. The ink upon the resolution was scarcely dry when it was assailed from the ranks of the Conservative party from motives divergent and contradictory, one section affirming that the duty of Canada to the empire would not be properly discharged by the construction of a Canadian navy but that there should be contributions from the Canadian treasury. The other section protested against the ideas of contribution or the construction of a Canadian navy.

"This was introducing with a vengeance into contentious politics the question of imperial defence and it also freed passions which we hoped were buried but which we found easily brought to light again."

He said there might be some temptation to retaliate and make political capital out of the difficulties of the government, which resulted in the resignation of one of their members. "But the subject is too great, too sacred, by such means we will not be impelled to act and by such means we do not desire to win."

Will Consider Question on Its Merits.

Never, he added, had he uttered a word calculated to fan the flame, which unfortunately this subject had brought into existence. As he had stated before, he would consider the measure before the house solely upon its merits.

Premier Borden had stated that he was actuated by no other motive than to promote the welfare of Canada and of the empire. "I am glad to meet him upon this ground, and though we may differ from him in the policy which he has presented to the house, it is because we are firmly convinced that the policy which we advocate is more conductive to the end which he says he has in view than is the policy which he has himself presented.

"After the statement which Mr. Borden made to the house after consultation with the admiralty, it was notable that after British statesmen had time and again asserted that England was prepared for any emergency, there still appeared to be an apprehension of mysterious danger. But it was satisfactory to observe the document laid upon the table of the house removed all these apprehensions.

England Bows the Knee to None.

"England," said Sir Wilfrid, "is always England. She bows the knee to no one. She asks no favors from anybody. She does not come here as a suppliant, still less as a mendicant, but to the inquiry to our ministers she answers: 'Here are the facts set forth in this paper. Judge for yourselves and act as you please.' This is the language and it is no other than we could expect from English statesmen and the English people."

The document also showed that while there was no emergency and that England was in no danger, either imminent or prospective, there had been going on in Europe for some years systematic increase of armaments by the great powers which had compelled England to alter the strategic lines which hitherto had been regarded as essential for her security. Thus, to maintain security in her own waters England had been obliged to withdraw some of her naval forces from the distant seas. Such was the situation. What is the duty of the people of Canada. But before proceeding to answer this he would review the situation in this country which had been brought about by the division of the two parties during the last electoral contest.

The Conservative party in the province of Quebec, he stated, had with very few exceptions declared that Canada owed nothing to England. They had taken the position that Canada discharged her whole duty in the matter of defence simply by providing for the guarding of her own shores.

It had been said Canada owned nothing to England because in the long chapter of history she had sacrificed Canadian interests in the adjustment of boundary line difficulties with the United States. Sir Wilfrid, however, did not draw from this the conclusion that England was indifferent to the dominion's interests but that local matters were always better dealt with by those responsible for local administration.

He appealed to those in Quebec province who would not recognize the truth from another point of view as well—that of selfishness.

Canada Not Immune from Invasion

It could not be said today that Canada was immune from invasion by the sea. Although the entente cordiale between England and France had brought these two countries into such close friendship that war between them would be practically civil war, there were other maritime powers to which this country was exposed.

Sir Wilfrid did not apprehend any attack from these nor did he consider that any was contemplated, but when increased armament was going on Canada could not afford to be idle.

It had been said in Quebec that Canada could rely on the Monroe Doctrine. To this the speaker would point, in answer, to the experience of Cuba after the Spanish-American war, when they had sought United States' help, obtained it but at the price of part of their independence. That showed that everything must be discarded and that Canada would have to take its share in the defence, not only of its native shores but of the empire as a whole, so that it could defend itself only by the assistance of the mother country.

Sir Wilfrid then came back to the question of the admiralty memorandum. As a result of the armaments going on in Europe, England had had to reduce the naval forces in outlying seas. The remedy, said the speaker, was that wherever "on the distant seas, or in the distant countries, Australia, Canada or elsewhere, a British ship had been removed to allow concentration in European waters that ship should be replaced by a ship built, maintained, equipped and manned by the country concerned." Thus concentration could take place and the British admiralty would know what zones it had to defend.

No Emergency.

There was no emergency, there was no immediate danger or prospective danger. If there were an emergency or England were in danger—or simply if England were on trial with one or more of the great European powers his right honorable friend might ask for twice, thrice or four times $35,000,000 and he would put at the disposal of England all the resources of Canada. That was not, however, the condition which existed today. The conditions disclosed by the admiralty memorandum had all been discussed four years ago, in March, 1909, when parliament had come to the conclusion that the best way of helping England was not by cash contribution but by the creation of a Canadian navy.

Sir Wilfrid remembered in this connection the speech made by Hon. Mr. Foster and if ever a man had given reasons against the policy, which he had now introduced, he considered his right honorable friend had then given them. He read a selection from a speech by Right Hon. R. L. Borden when, Sir Wilfrid claimed, he had approved of the Australian policy of ships co-operating with the British navy. Hon. Mr. Foster had also used forcible language against money contribution.

Sir Wilfrid also referred to the premier's speech, made four years ago in which Mr. Borden spoke of preparing the soil in Canada for a Canadian navy. Why did not the premier go on with this policy, instead of one which there would be no preparation of the soil or beginning or growth of the project of defence? The reason was that the subject of imperial defence had been made one of contentious politics. It was the result of the unholy alliance which had been formed by the opposition.

A Jingo Policy.

"What was the contribution. It was one big in money but was it big otherwise?" "Oh, you Tory jingoes," said the speaker. "Is that the amount of the sacrifice you are prepared to make? You are ready to furnish admirals, rear admirals, commodores, captains, officers of all grades, plumes, feathers and gold lace, but you leave it to England to supply the bones and sinew on board these ships."

The names of the ships would be the only thing Canadian about them and the policy practically meant that Canada was ready to do everything except the fighting. It was a hybrid policy, a cross between Jingoism and Nationalism, and Sir Wilfrid believed the Canadian people would not be satisfied with it but would insist that their contribution should be one of money and of men as well.

Sir Wilfrid said that England did not desire Canadian money and deprecated the statement that such a contribution would produce a strong impression in European affairs. If instead of the money contribution the nations of Europe were to see the young daughters of the Empire building fleets of their own, would it not create a greater impression? It would result, also in the re-establishment of the full quota of British ships in distant seas.

It might be said this was not the policy recommended to Canada by the admiralty but this Sir Wilfrid denied. It was evident that the premier had not gone to England to consult the admiralty about a policy, but had already abandoned the policy of a Canadian navy. He had gone to ask what they would accept as immediate aid, to ask what England would accept in the case of an emergency though there was no emergency. Australia had tried contributions but found they did not work and had now come to the conclusion those now sitting on the government benches had also come to, but had abandoned on account of their alliance with the Nationalists party of Quebec.

The Laurier government had asked for tenders, with the intention of having ultimately a double unit, one on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic, for four cruisers and six destroyers which would cost $11,280,000. It had not awarded the contracts in view of the impending change in government. (Loud laughter from the government benches.)

Another reason why the Liberal party would stick to a Canadian navy policy, was the manner in which the government was trying to trifle with the question of Canadian ship construction.

"Let us have a Canadian navy and as soon as practicable, and then we will have all ships built in Canada."

Sir Wilfrid understood the minister of marine had actually an offer from one of the great British shipbuildings firms to build the largest possible ships in Montreal.

England's Wars Are Canada's.

The leader of the opposition then went on to disclaim, what had been alleged, that the Laurier navy was to be a separatist one and liable to be neutral in time of war. Any thought of separation would be a folly and a crime.

"When England is at war we are at war. But it does not actually follow that because we are at war we are actually in the conflict."

Sir Wilfrid gave the list of British wars in which Canada had engaged.

"I would like to discuss another aspect of this question. Some objections have been made to our naval act because it was said that the British admiralty could not count at all times upon the support of the Canadian navy. I simply say this, that the admiralty can count at all times upon the Canadian navy because we made an agreement last year with the admiralty whereby a naval station was created for the Canadian navy. The Canadian naval station on the Atlantic being north of 30 north latitude, and west of the meridian of 40 west longitude. The Canadian naval station on the Pacific includes waters north of 30 north latitude, and east of the meridian of 180 west longitude.

"So the British admiralty knew that at all times in those areas of waters there were Canadian ships on guard, and the moment an enemy of England appeared in these waters, it was the duty of our navy to pounce upon them, grapple with them and sink them, in the same manner as if the enemy's ship had been in the harbor of Halifax.

"That is the interpretation I place upon it. My honorable friends opposite, however, today have the administration of the act. They can interpret it themselves, but surely they will not interpret it, in the way it is said they could. If they are sincere, as I hope they are, they cannot put any other construction than the construction I put on this act. I see, however, that we will have the same misinterpretation on this point as we have had before.

"I have now to urge upon my right honorable friend that the present policy which he proposes settles nothing. The problem that you have to deal with must be a permanent one for today, tomorrow and every day, so long as armaments grow in Europe. And the duty you owe to yourselves, to Canada and the empire, in the enactment of a permanent policy.

No End to Contributions.

"As regards the creation of a Canadian navy, you have apparently decided against that. In respect to contribution, did anyone imagine that you will have only one contribution? They must recur and again recur, and in the words of my friend from North Toronto (Mr. Foster), they leave no trace behind them.

"I do not believe that the empire is in danger. I do not believe that it can be cemented by means suggested by my right honorable friend. I believe the relations of the different parts of the empire to the mother land are not perfect, or that essentially they are perfectable. You can discuss problems of improvement; there is no occasion to discuss problems of existence.

"It is with these views that we approach this subject, and I repeat now, in conclusion, what I said in the beginning, that I have endeavored to approach this subject on the same plane as my right honorable friend. I do not question his motives when he states he has in mind the grandeur of our common empire. I hope he will not discuss my motives when I say I approach the question in the same spirit. If we differ from him it is because we believe that under existing circumstances our policy is more conducive to what he has in mind than is the policy which he has announced. Therefore I beg to move the following as an amendment to the resolution."

(See amendment, Page 1.)