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Stations of Ministers and Probationers Nfld. Conference

Sidney Bennett, President.
Ezra Proulx, Secretary.
Wm. H. Louch, Secretary of Stationing Committee.
St. John's District
ST. JOHN'S, Gower Street—Hamilton Johnson, Mark Fenwick, D.D., Superintendent of Missions in Newfoundland; Thomas B. Darby, M.A., D.D., Chaplain and Guardian of the Home; Samuel Soper, B.A., Missionary in China; Humphrey P. Cowperthwaite, M.A., D.D., and T. Whitfield Atkinson, superannuated.
2. ST. JOHN'S, George Street—R. E. Fairbairn, John Reay, Whitbourne superannuated.
3. ST. JOHN'S, Cochrane Street—Catharine Church—Charles H. Johnson, M.A., D.D., Levi Curtis, M.A., D.D., Superintendent of Education, by permission of Conference; James Wilson and James Nurse superannuated.
4. ST. JOHN'S, Wesley—Joseph G. Joyce, B.A., S.T.B., Edgar Taylor superannuated with permission to reside in Canada.
5. SOUTH COVE—Edwin Moore.
6. BELL ISLAND AND PORTUGAL COVE—Walter T. D. Dunn, D.D., TOSAIL—Chaplain's supply.
8. BRIGGS AND CUPIDS—Charles Luch, William Swann superannuated with permission to reside outside the bounds of Conference.
9. CLARKES BEACH—Ernest Hewson, under the superintendence of Bishop.
10. RAY ROBERTS—Samuel Dagg.
11. RAY BILLS ARM—Harvey Russell under the superintendence of the chairman.
12. SOUND ISLAND and HAYSTACK—George Patten.
13. FLOWER COVE—An agent.
14. RED BAY—Supply (Robert J. Parson).
15. HAMILTON INLET and SAND WICH BAY—Supply (Leander G. Gillard).
Chairman—Mark Fenwick, D.D., Financial Secretary—Thomas B. Darby, M.A., D.D., Secretary of Religious Education—Joseph G. Joyce, B.A., S.T.B., Missionary Secretary—Charles H. Johnson, M.A., D.D., Evangelism and Social Service Secretary—Chas. H. Johnson, M.A., D.D., Carbonifer District
16. CARBONIFER—Walter B. Burdon, B.A., one to be sent, Francis

G. Willey and John T. Newman superannuated.
17. HARBOR GRACE—Wm. Harris, Thos. H. James, D.D., superannuated with permission to reside outside the bounds of Conference.
18. VICTORIA—Frank D. Cotton.
19. FRESHWATER—Oliver Jackson, B.D., Charles F. Davis, M.A., B.D., allowed a year's leave of absence to continue studies.
20. BLACKHEAD—George Pickering.
21. WESTERN BAY—John W. Wilkinson, one to be sent.
22. LOWER ISLAND COVE—William J. Morris.
23. OLD PERLICAN—Thos. Pitcher.
24. HANT'S HARBOR—Eli R. Anthony, B.A.
25. HEART'S CONTENT—Ezra Broughton, Secretary of Conference.
26. GREEN'S HARBOR—Isaac French.
27. RANDOM SOUTH—Supply (Eli Roberts).
Chairman—William Morris, Financial Secretary—Ezra Broughton.
Secretary of Religious Education—Oliver Jackson, B.D., Missionary Secretary—George Pickering.
Educational Secretary—Eli R. Anthony, B.A.
Evangelism and Social Service Secretary—Walter B. Burdon, B.A., Bonavista District
28. BONAVISTA—Charles R. Blount, B.D.
29. ELLISTON—W. H. Stanley Willey.
30. CATALINA—Harry G. Coppin, John C. Elliot allowed a year's leave of absence at his own request.
31. TRINITY—Supply (Frank S. Hewitt) to reside at English Harbor.
32. MUSGRAVE—Thomas J. Pitt.
33. BRITANNIA and FOSTER'S POINT—Walter W. Cotton; one wanted.
34. SHOAL HARBOR—Isaac Davis.
35. PORT BLANDFORD—Robert Belton under the superintendence of Shoal Harbor.
Chairman—Harry G. Coppin, Financial Secretary—Charles R. Blount, B.D., Secretary of Religious Education—Thomas J. Pitt, Missionary Secretary—Walter W. Cotton, Educational Secretary—W. H. Stanley Willey.
Evangelism and Social Service Secretary—Isaac Davis.
Wesleyville District
37. CHANGE ISLANDS and IN-

DIAN HARBOR—Samuel Taylor, under the superintendence of Fogo.
38. FOGO ISLAND—William S. Mercer.
39. HORWOOD—Sidney Rowe, under the superintendence of Musgrave Harbor.
40. CARMANVILLE—James Sweetapple, under the superintendence of Musgrave Harbor.
41. MUSGRAVE HARBOR—William R. Butler.
42. NEWTOWN and LUMSDEN—Joseph C. Lewis, under the superintendence of Wesleyville.
43. WESLEYVILLE—Sidney J. Hillier; Robert H. Mercer left without a station to pursue a course of studies.
44. GREENSPOND—George L. Mercer.
45. DEER ISLAND—Bond Brown, until supply is found or college opens.
Chairman—George L. Mercer, Financial Secretary—Sidney J. Hillier.
Secretary of Religious Education—Sidney J. Hillier.
Missionary Secretary—William R. Butler.
Educational Secretary—William R. Butler.
Evangelism and Social Service Secretary—William S. Mercer.
Twillingate District
46. TWILLINGATE—John A. Wilkinson, one to be sent.
47. HERRING NECK—Supply (G. L. Morgan).
48. SUMMERFORD—Francis J. Little, under the superintendence of Moreton's Harbor.
49. MORETON'S HARBOR—Reginald C. White, B.A.; Walter Barnes who has been left without a station at his own request, in view of his completing a B.D. course—a decision in his case, which has not to be taken as a precedent for others.
50. EXPLOITS—William H. Dotchin.
51. NE WDAY—Robert Atkinson under the superintendence of Exploits.
52. PILLEY'S ISLAND—George S. Johnson, under the superintendence of Little Bay Island and Long Is. d.
53. LITTLE BAY ISLAND and LONG ISLAND—Cyril M. Curtis, leave of absence to pursue a course of studies; to supply Little Bay Is. d. and Long Is. d. until college opens.
54. SPRINGDALE—Rodger W. Gough, under the superintendence of the chairman of the district.
55. KING'S POINT—Edward Lacey, under the superintendence of the chairman of the district.
56. NIPPER'S HARBOR—Supply (F. Doherty).
57. LA SCIE—William S. Bishop, under the superintendence of the chairman of the district.
58. PACQUET—A. McKinley Rose, under the superintendence of the chairman of the district.
59. ENGLE—Stephen Spurrel, under the superintendence of the chairman of the district.
60. ST. ANTHONY—Lester Barry, under the superintendence of the chairman of the district.
Chairman—William H. Dotchin, Financial Secretary—John A. Wilkinson.
Secretary of Religious Education—Reginald C. White, B.A., Missionary Secretary—William H. Dotchin.
Educational Secretary—John A. Wilkinson.
Evangelism and Social Service Secretary—Reginald C. White, B.A.
Grand Falls District
61. GRAND FALLS—Sidney Bennett, President of Conference.
62. BISHOP'S FALLS—Thomas W. Tyson, under the superintendence of Grand Falls.
63. MILLERTOWN and BADGER—Supply (Harold E. Parsons).
64. DOTWOOD—Ira F. Curtis.
65. LAURENCETON—James P. Kay, under the superintendence of Botwood.
66. LEWISPORTE—W. E. Mercer.
67. CAMPDELLTON—Leslie W. Burdon, until college opens; one to be sent.
68. BONNE BAY—Supply (Andrew Dinney).
69. BAY OF ISLANDS—Ernest Pavlis.
Chairman, Sidney Bennett, President of the Conference.
Financial Secretary—W. E. Mercer, Secretary of Religious Education—Ernest Davis.
Missionary Secretary—Ira F. Curtis.
Educational Secretary—Ira F. Curtis.
Evangelism and Social Service Secretary—Ira F. Curtis.
Burin District
70. BURIN—Elijah C. French.
71. EPWORTH—W. Maxwell Parsons, under the superintendence of Burin.
72. FLAT ISLANDS—Josiah Osmond, under the superintendence of Burin.
73. FORTUNE—Arminius Young.
74. GRAND BANK—Charles Howse.
75. GARNISH—Charles L. Mitchell, under the superintendence of Grand Bank.
76. BURGEO—Supply (Walter G. Jones).
77. PETTIT and GRAND BRU-

Harold R. Bursley, until College opens. One to be sent.
78. CHANNEL and ST. GEORGE'S—Benjamin Mallalieu to give every third Sunday to the St. George's section as agent.
Chairman—Charles Howse, Financial Secretary—Elijah C. French, Secretary of Religious Education—Benjamin Mallalieu, Missionary Secretary—Elijah C. French, Educational Secretary—Benjamin Mallalieu, Evangelism and Social Service—Arminius Young.
Alterations in Boundaries
1.—That the boundaries of Pouch Cove circuit be enlarged to include the Gospel Mission, St. John's.
2.—That Stag Harbor be attached to Change Islands and Indian Island Mission.
3.—That Happy Adventure be taken from Glovertown Mission and attached to Deer Island Mission.

U. S. Consul Presents Flag

Detroit Rotarians Send Stars and Stripes to St. John's Club.

The usual weekly meeting of the St. John's Rotary Club was held at Weeds West End Restaurant yesterday, the Rotarian, Arthur Mews, Deputy Colonial Secretary filled the chair. A very pleasing event took place on this the eve of the great American day, July 4, when the United States Consul, Mr. J. S. Benedict, on behalf of the Rotary Club of Detroit, presented a beautiful Silk American Flag to the Rotary Club of St. John's. The presentation speech of St. John's Council Benedict was informative and instructing, and is well worth recording.

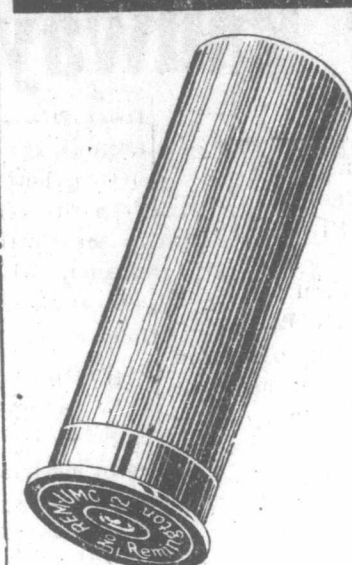
SPEECH OF U.S. CONSUL, J. S. BENEDICT.

On behalf of the officers and members of the Rotary Club of Detroit, Mich., I have the honor of being invited to present to the Rotary Club of St. John's a silk American flag, which privilege is greatly appreciated. I can assure you. But before making this presentation possibly you may be interested in having a short account of the origin of the American flag, or as it is frequently called, the "Stars and Stripes."

It is now generally accepted that the idea of the Stars and Stripes as a National Flag was inspired or suggested by the Coat of Arms and the Crest of General George Washington's family and his' forefather in England, who may be traced back to the reign of Henry the 8th, when the manor of Solgrave, Northamptonshire was granted to Lawrence Washington Esquire, of Gray's Inn, and Mayor of Northampton, who is said to have been a shrewd lawyer and a man of power and influence.

But these church lands never turned out lucky to the grantees as it appears that the first heir (Robert the son of Lawrence) had to come to terms with his son (Lawrence) to cut off the entail and sell the estate, which sale was effected in 1610 and the estate was purchased by one Lawrence Makepeace. (By the way "Makepeace" it would seem, was a very appropriate name for these days.) I will give a condensed outline of the Washington genealogy as taken from a booklet in my possession, continuing from Lawrence Washington, son and heir of Robert Washington. He died December 13, 1616, and lies buried in Great Brington Church, where there is a mutual monument recording the same and having the stars and stripes on a shield—coupled with the arms of the Butlers. Robert the brother of this Lawrence died in 1622, and his remains are also at Brington and have a brass plate to his memory, with the Washington shield in excellent preservation.

John Washington the second son of Lawrence was knighted at Newmarket February 1623; he emigrated to Bridge's Creek, America, in 1657; he married Ann Pope; will dated 1675. Now next in line with George Washington's forefathers we have another Lawrence Washington, the son of John aforesaid; he married Mildred Warner; and he died 1697. We come then to Augustine Washington, the second son of Lawrence; married first Jane Butler, by whom he had three children; secondly to Mary Ball by whom he had six children. The eldest son of this second marriage was George Washington, the first President of the United States of America; he was born February 22, 1732, and was a grandson of John who emigrated to America in 1657, and sixth in descent from the first Lawrence Washington of Solgrave. He died December 14, 1799 at Mount Vernon, his home, a beautiful spot located in the State of Virginia on the banks of the Potomac River, where also lie his remains.



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George Washington had the Stars and Stripes in many ways about his person. There were two watch seals and also a book mark; the design was blazoned, too, on the panels of his carriage. No item was omitted—the red bars, the five pointed stars and the raven issant out of the ducal coronet, were all there. In the red and white bars and the stars of his shield, the farmers of the Constitution assuredly got the idea of the Stars and Stripes and the spread eagle of the national emblem, and this is the opinion of the Archaeological Society of England—the highest authority in the world.

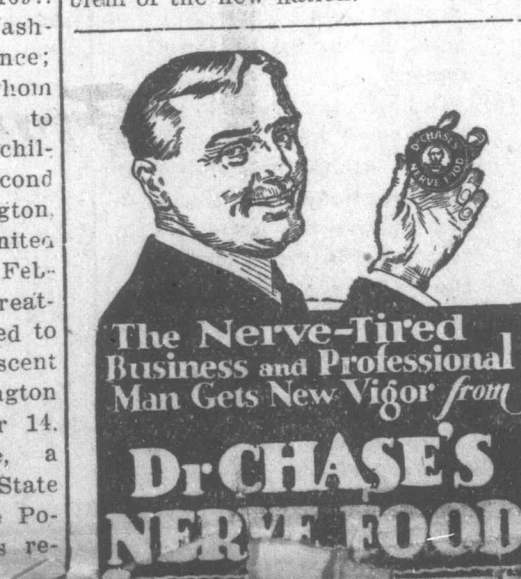
I may say that frequently people confound Arms with Crests. They are totally distinct. The Arms are the shield—protection in battle. The Crest is that ornament which surmounts the shield. The crest in this case is the bird issant, which bird, the raven with open wings suggested the spread eagle of the national emblem. I am unable to explain why the ducal coronet is in the Washington crest, but evidently there is a dual connection somewhere, possibly it may come through the marriage of Sir William Washington, knighted by James the 1st, with the sister of Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Respecting the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as a national flag, I will read what is printed on the back of a picture, taken from the original historical painting—entitled "Birth of Our Nation's Flag," by Charles H. Weisberger, and exhibited in the world's Columbian Exposition, Chicago in 1883, it reads as follows:

"The first definite action taken by the Colonies toward creating a flag was in 1775, when Congress appointed a committee to devise a national flag. The result of the deliberation of the committee was the adoption of the 'King's Colors' of 'Union Jack' combined with thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, showing that the Colonies united in opposition to certain procedures of acts of England, they still acknowledged her sovereignty.

This flag was used in 1776, but later Congress appointed General George Washington, Robert Morris and Col. George Ross to devise a new flag. This committee called upon Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, of Philadelphia, and engaged her to make a flag from a pencil drawing furnished by General Washington. Betsy Ross, as she was familiarly known, was noted for her skill in needlework.

The story goes, that General Washington, after explaining his drawing to Betsy Ross, directed that the stars should be six-pointed ones. Mrs. Ross objected to this and argued that the stars in the sky seemed to have five points; following her argument by a practical demonstration, she folded a piece of paper, and with a single clip of her scissors, cut out a perfect five-pointed star. This was too much for the committee, and without further argument the idea of Betsy Ross prevailed. This flag was the first legally established emblem of the new nation.



The Nerve-Tired Business and Professional Man Gets New Vigor from Dr. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

On Saturday, the 14th of June, 1777 Congress resolved that the flag of the Thirteen United States be "Thirteen stripes, alternate Red and White," that the Union be "Thirteen Stars, White in a Blue Field," presenting a new constellation.

Because of the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, the flag was changed in 1794 by Act of Congress, which provided the flag of the United States should consist of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars; but in 1818 the flag was reestablished as thirteen horizontal stripes alternately red and white, the union to consist of twenty stars, white in a blue field; one star to be added to the union upon the admission of each new state.

Such addition to be made on the 4th day of July succeeding such admission. The flag went into effect July 4th, 1818, and remains the present regulation national emblem of the United States of America.

Some description of the symbolism of the colors in the flag is not without interest:

Red—Representing "Courage and Divine Love."
White—Representing "Integrity of Purpose, Truth and Purity."
Blue—Representing "Steadfastness and Loyalty."

Now, Mr. Chairman, officers and members of St. John's Rotary Club, I have great pleasure in presenting to you this flag, the Star Spangled Banner, the national emblem of the United States of America—from the Rotary Club of Detroit, Mich., which I can not help but feel is an ark of brotherly friendship, and a guarantee of its members' co-operation with you in various worthy objects and undertakings for the betterment of business and social conditions as between men and man from boyhood up.

SPEECH OF MR. ARTHUR MEWS, Rotarian Mews on behalf of the Rotary Club of St. John's was very pleased to accept the Flag presented by United States Consul Benedict, and in replying said as follows:

On behalf of the Rotary Club of St. John's, Newfoundland, I accept from your hands as representing the Rotary Club of Detroit, this beautiful silk flag which is the National Standard of the Great Republic of the United States of America. I account it particularly fitting that you, in your representative capacity, have been chosen to make this presentation for you, with your good wife and family, during your stay here, have ever sought to identify yourselves with everything that made for the welfare of the people of Newfoundland. We regard you with such sentiments of good will and friendship; that we would fain take you and account you as Newfoundlanders indeed.

We have been greatly interested in your address which set forth succinctly the origin and development of your National Emblem. We can not but notice that the colours in your flag and in our Union Jack are the same—Red, White and Blue. And we are proud of the fact that in our two great English speaking races, the qualities denoted by these colours, and mentioned by you in your address, are inherent. Both races—have courage, both stand for righteousness and purity and both have the highest regard for honour and fidelity. The greatest guarantee that the world can have for peace, is the establishment of these characteristics and virtues in the minds of all men, and their observance in all the Councils of the Nations.

We have noticed that, in setting forth the origin of your flag, you went back to the time when the forefathers of your great people lived in the Old Land across the water, and your thoughts also went to England whence came our

Our peoples came from the same English stock, and we are bound to you not only friendship will, but we are held by bond of blood. Together in the fields of France and in the fields of France and your sons and daughters in the great righteousness and liberty.

It is fitting that the flag should be the medium of education for our Club is an annual one, knows no bounds try, no limitation because nor creed nor colour. Rejoice for service to all.

It is therefore under the auspices that we meet in regard to youth good honoured representative in of the Great Republic of the States of America, in respect to the two great peoples which we represent, having a common origin, standing for the same principle and virtues, and both seeking peace and good will upon earth.

Turning to Vice President Ernest Watson, Mr. Mews said: MR. VICE PRESIDENT:

In passing to your custody National Flag received from the Rotary Club of Detroit, I feel Emblem will have a fitting place here. It has come "the land of the free, and of the brave," and it will be people blessed with the freedom, and a race that readily and quickly when to do battle upon the globe.

Amongst the guests Major Phillips, Mr. Wm. Hugh Anderson, Mr. Elliot R. M. Patterson. The play concluded with the singing of the Anthem.

Warns Airedale Owners Against Using Clip

NEW ORLEANS, July 4 (AP)—hement expositations against turning of Airedales into Irish riors by New Orleans citizens, from Dr. W. J. Ratigan, veterinarian at the municipal zoo. The bur the veterinarian's complaint mistakenly compassionate ow airedales are having their deod, with the erroneous idea treatment will cause less from heat during the summer.

It isn't so, says Dr. Ratigan. The Airedale differs from in that it has two coats instead of one. The outer coat of wiry texture while the inner coat is soft and downy. St. perceiving no distinction the soft lower coat as upper one and, according to the veterinarian, rob the Airedale of its position as a rare specimen and transform it into an over-sized Irish terrier, for when the lower coat is clipped the distinguishing black saddle of the breed grows back as a pale yellow or white.

Dr. Ratigan warns Airedale owners that their dogs should be plucked like a goose instead of clipped. The plucking removes the outer wiry hair and preserves the inner coat of distinguishing down. The veterinarian neglected to say how many muzzles would be required to hold an Airedale's jaws during the plucking process.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—(By Canadian Press)—According to figures issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the United States exported to Canada during April 79,418 rail-



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