

# THE MESSES OF MISCHANCE

BY GILBERT WINTLE  
A Great Human Interest Serial Filled With Action  
Now Published for the First Time

## CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

They could scarcely discuss things as they would wish before Horace, so it was rather a relief than otherwise when the constable, who filled the office of palor, came to say that the prison was ready and Horace must now go back to Holloway.

If Mr. Graham, K. C.'s doubts gave place to belief that afternoon, it was not owing to his instructing solicitor's arguments. He regarded Mr. Hancock and his blind enthusiasm for his client, more in the light of one more example of how a shrewd, calculating man who once lets his emotional side get the upper hand, becomes at once a ten times greater gut than another.

It was an interview and a long talk that he had with Ned and Sandy that converted Mr. Graham. Ned's account of their departure for Canada was really almost an alibi in itself. Unfortunately, it was not a legal alibi. Only Mr. Pawley could have supplied that. Also, well, a man does not become a K. C. without learning how to recognize truth when he hears it. What confirmed him, if confirmation was needed, in his own convinced opinion, was an interview he had with Ruth Aylmer, who had given evidence in the second week of waiting.

He had good friends moving earth in his service, and he had evidence to establish the case. He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

He had a knife, and Mr. Gray had managed very adroitly to get his acquaintance with one or two fellows, who had taken up to make through them the case of the doctor who had been in Green, and had given evidence in the case.

another day had elapsed, the indefatigable Mr. Hewitt was hard at work interviewing his laundress to get evidence to that effect.

Remand followed remand, but the magisterial inquiry could not be much further prolonged; and Mr. Hancock was forced to admit that things looked very grave for his client. The finding of the cigarette case, with three of Horace's visiting cards in it, was a terrible piece of incriminating evidence, and one that, with a hard-headed British jury, it would be almost impossible to get over. Their one hope lay in getting enough evidence against Carey to convince the police themselves that they were prosecuting the wrong man, he for timing Carey, that might be done in time, and judging by a long cable that he had just received from Singapore, it had probably been already accomplished; but, with a jury, it might be useful to be able to lay their hands on him when evidence to convince the police was obtained; but at present Carey showed no signs of being there, and if he discovered what was being done—a great deal more on his guard than before.

Ruth Aylmer, with a woman's way of jumping to the conclusion she wished, thought that Carey once run to earth, the intervening steps to a triumphal acquittal would consist of a few formalities.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Graham knew that, unless something unforeseen occurred, even with Carey found, they would be little further advanced than they were at present. Still, there was—though they did not know it—one very important factor working in their favor, namely, Carey's guilty conscience.

He had fled to the East, from, as he believed, police pursuit, and pursued by the police he feared as much now as ever. A glance at the English papers of any date since that of Horace's arrest would, it is true, have enlightened him on this point; but, as we shall presently see, James Carey was in no position to see English papers at present.

Meantime Horace was not cast down, though on exactly what hope he built it would be hard to say. Mr. Hancock, though trying to keep up his client's spirits, had not deceived him. Horace's chief chance was not in advancing a counter claim of the Wilfred Murray order against a certain James Carey, who would not be in court; but in fighting and weakening the evidence against him, and most important of all, in the dining by his counsel into the ears of the jury, that with all the time they had taken and the money that had been spent, the prosecution had not offered one iota of evidence to show what he had done with the money, supposing him to have taken it. Of course, the Carey clue would not be neglected; but, this was Horace's case.

What, then, Horace based his hopes upon, it would be hard to presume. Hopeful, nevertheless, he was as all who saw him had to be. Perhaps he was old-fashioned enough to believe that Right prevails, and based his hopes on that.

That was the state of affairs, when, one day, an informal conference of Horace's friends was held in the library of Mrs. Aylmer's house in Eaton Square. Mr. Hancock had called it in consequence of a long cable which he had received from the East. Present were Mrs. and Miss Aylmer, Ned—Ned, who was hard at work in his character of amateur private detective—Mr. Hancock himself, and Lieut. Arthur Smith, R. N. R., who had been in England now nearly a fortnight, having immediately responded to Mr. Hancock's summons.

Mr. Hancock drew out his pocket book, from which he produced a folded Eastern telegraph Company's form, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

"Hancock, London—man found—passenger by steamer Marquis de Vaudreuil to Marseilles. Chan-wo-lun going by same steamer, man does not know Chan-wo-lun, but did spot him, rather rather for the message was so long that it covered two sheets, and read as follows:

## CRISIS IN MOROCCO—ATTACK ON FRENCH FORCES



The position in Morocco is one of extreme gravity, and may call for interference on the part of France and Spain. A short time ago five hundred Moors attacked a party of Senegalese Tirailleurs at Tidi-Kadis, in the extreme southern province of Algeria, and after considerable long range firing made a furious charge. They were beaten off with a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, after four officers and sixteen men of the French force had perished.

no one would take English papers out to a French tramp on the chance of selling them. Probably the ship just stops to coal, and long enough for this most useful Mongolian gentleman with the jaw-breaking name to take his passage, there if he joins at Mauritius, and if not now on board. Most likely Carey did not hear a word of English all the time.

The real trial might get in; but not the preliminary inquiry.

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

"If he has not seen a paper, and we must hope that he has not, he must be kept from seeing one, either at Suzer or Port Said," said Arthur Smith. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"What is to be done?" once more asked Mr. Hancock.

thing the very reverse of legitimate was going to be discussed as soon as his back was turned.

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

"Well, we give you conspirators a quarter of an hour, then we come up again," said Mr. Hancock. "A wire to the Chinaman ought to secure that, and then—"

## TRAGIC ENDING TO YORK COUNTY CHRISTMAS PARTY

Peter Morehouse, of New Zealand, Drank Raw Alcohol, Was Carried Out to Barn and Died in Sleigh.

(Frederick Gleason.)

A Christmas party at the residence of Charles Brewer, at New Zealand, York county, was brought to a sudden and sad close last night, when Peter Morehouse, one of the guests in attendance, suddenly dropped dead during the festivities.

The young man was aged about twenty-three years, and was a son of Leonard Morehouse, of New Zealand. His death was undoubtedly due to heart trouble of an acute nature.

The sad event caused the gathering to break up immediately, and has cast a gloom over the festive and merry Christmas party.

The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of a large circle of friends in their trying experience.

Mr. Morehouse, who conducted an inquiry into the case, told the Gleason, over the phone this afternoon that the jury had rendered a verdict that Peter Morehouse came to his death from intoxication and exposure.

It appears that Morehouse had been drinking ninety-five per cent. pure alcohol for hours before he was taken to a barn, where he was later found in a sleigh, having died from the results of alcohol and exposure.

"He was to be the custodian," said Mr. Morehouse.

"You and Sandy impersonate police officers, but you are to impersonate a kind of police officer that I hope is very rare in England, the police officer who will take pain on."

Here both Ruth and Arthur Smith looked a little mystified; however, Ned, nothing daunted, continued to elaborate his plan.

In all this chain of evidence which they are vinding about Horace there is one flaw—not a flaw in the chain exactly, but—well I'm not very good at metaphors; but put it this, the chain is tied to nothing. It's just a chain flapping; they prove all sorts of things to show that Horace must have been there on the night that the gold was stolen, but they don't offer one bit of evidence that he took the gold. Why? Because they can't. The man who has the gold is Carey—where is it? That is what we are to find out. Because, you see, you are to represent yourselves as willing to be bribed; you are virtuous up to a certain point, you need a pretty big bribe. Let us say that you are to go halves in the plunder. Carey, to save his neck, will agree, and will take you to where he has hidden it."

(To be continued.)

## BAR DOES HONOR TO E. R. CHAPMAN

Legal Men Give Dinner on Eve of His Departure to the West.

The members of the St. John Law Society tendered a complimentary dinner to E. R. Chapman Wednesday night in the Dufferin Hotel on the occasion of his departure for the west. The chair was taken by the president, Daniel Mullin, K. C., with Dr. A. A. Stockton, K. C., M. P., on the vice chair. In addition to the guest of the evening the following members of the society were present: Hon. J. A. McKeown, K. C., H. A. Powell, K. C., Col. J. R. Armstrong, K. C., A. A. Wilson, K. C., E. T. C. Knowles, L. P. D. Tilley, W. H. Trueman, C. J. Milligan, W. J. Mahoney, C. H. Ferguson, G. H. V. Bell, C. F. Sault, H. W. Robertson, H. O. McInerney, J. A. Sinclair, R. G. Murray, J. King Kelley, J. B. M. Baxter, H. H. Pickett, J. Roy Campbell, E. S. Ritchie, J. D. P. Levin, S. B. Bastin, J. J. Porter and B. R. Armstrong.

After an excellent dinner Mr. Kelley read letters of regret at being unable to leave for the west with the speaker, leaving as he did on the threshold of a new year they could all wish that his future years would be happy and his career a successful one. In the west there were large fields to conquer. Mr. Chapman was ambitious and they would all wish that his hopes might be realized. When he had reaped the golden harvest of success they would hope that he would once more look to his native province and return in the meridian of his days to the city by the sea.

Dr. Stockton, in seconding the toast, said he could only echo the eloquent words of the president for Mr. Chapman's welfare. He was there to show his friendship for Mr. Chapman and his good wishes and eminent desire for his success. He regretted that so many young men were leaving for the west but the western fever seemed to be catching. In his own experience at Ottawa so much was heard of the west that he was not altogether surprised that the fever was catching. While he regretted this fact yet if their young men were bound to leave their homesteads by the sea he was glad to know that they would still be on Canadian soil and doing their share to build up Canada. He felt Mr. Chapman would do credit to the profession in New Brunswick, that his profession in the provinces of the great west.

Mr. Chapman was received with the Jolly Good Fellow. After thank's to the previous speakers for their kind remarks, he spoke of a chance remark and the kindness of Mr. Powell as having decided him to adopt the legal profession and to the fact that he first studied in Mr. Powell's office. References were also made to the speaker's associations with Mr. McKeown, Dr. Stockton and his former partners in business. Mr. Chapman then spoke of his recent trip to the west and to his decision to make it his home.

He was proud, he said, of the evidence of esteem and regard which the profession had shown him and he felt all most as though he were going as far as possible to do his duty to his country. He had no idea of making a great wealth, although prizes were constantly being won. He was enthusiastic, although occasionally such as the present was a feeling of sadness.

He could only say he was sorry they were not all going too. He would never forget the kindly relations which had always existed between them, and their expressions of good will.

Canada.

Mr. McKeown, in proposing the toast of Country in Which We Live, prefaced his remarks by kindly references to Mr. Chapman, for whom he had the highest regard. Speaking of Canada, he dwelt on the great future for St. John as the terminus of the transatlantic lines and of the progress already made. He contrasted the slower growth of northern nations compared with those to the south and foretold that Canada would one day be the most prominent nation on the continent.

By occupying the same position as Great Britain did in regard to Europe.

C. J. Milligan, in replying, first paid a high tribute to Mr. Chapman. Referring to the west, he said there should be no feeling of jealousy, for the time was coming when the east would share in the great prosperity of the dominion.

Mr. Roy Campbell also replied to the toast. He expressed the pleasure he felt in being present, coming as Mr. Chapman did from Westmorland county, which was his own legal home. They would all look forward, he said, to see him flourish in the west and felt sure they could send no better representative.

The Bar.

H. A. Powell, K. C., then proposed the toast of the Bar of the Province. He made kindly references to Mr. Chapman's early experiences and, turning to the subject of his departure spoke of the great facilities to be found in the west. He trusted Mr. Chapman would never regret the step he was taking and with all the luxuries of the west would eventually come back to New Brunswick where his heart was centered.

In reply Amos A. Wilson, K. C., spoke of the honor and uprightness of the St. John bar and gave some interesting recollections of his own younger days.

E. T. C. Knowles said the thought that he had to reply to the toast made him almost wish that he had crossed the bar. Referring to Mr. Chapman, he spoke of the various ways in which they had been pleasantly associated. He did not like to hear of the city of St. John was standing still and believed that they were on the edge of greater prosperity. By the departure of Mr. Chapman for the west he felt they were sending someone who would uphold the work and the efforts which the east had put forth.

L. P. D. Tilley in a humorous speech proposed the toast of the Ladies coupled with the names of H. O. McInerney and J. D. Pollard Lewis. In closing Mr. Tilley paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Chapman.

Messrs. McInerney and Levin suitably replied and the gathering broke up after the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

There is in India a large element of wealth which is wholly inactive. The hoarded wealth in the form of ornaments, jewelry and buried treasure has been estimated at many millions. It is a large field.

## UNITED STATES EXPOSED TO ENEMY

Attorney General Bonaparte Declares That Country is Easiest for Attack

MENACED BY BIG POWERS

Former Secretary of the Navy Sounds Warning for a Complete Coast Defence—Oceans Are No Safeguard—Says Time to Prepare for War is the Time When Peace Reigns.

At Philadelphia last Saturday night Attorney General Bonaparte delivered a striking address at the Academy of Music, the occasion being the graduating exercises of the Pierce School.

Mr. Bonaparte's subject was "Peace and Armaments," and the fact that he had recently held the navy portfolio added force to his words. Among other things he said:

"New York could be reached today by a powerful hostile army in one-fourth and San Francisco in one-half the time needed by any possible enemy, under the most favorable circumstances, to reach the most exposed great capital of Europe."

"Our detached and distant situation has ceased to be. The oceans which bathe our shores to the east and the west are no longer safeguards against serious invasion; our ports are filled up with huge steamers, practically all under foreign flags which admit but a word on the electric wire to become trainees to their utmost capacity with trained soldiers or loaded down with munitions of war."

"Nor is this all; a hundred years ago, weeks, even months, were needed to concentrate and embark any formidable force as any expert of any nation with which we could then or now, be at war. Today this is a matter of hours; the mere orders then took days, often weeks, in transmission; now they hardly take seconds."

"Moreover, in each of the great military nations, men, educated from boyhood for the work, and giving to it their time and thoughts, their very lives, have prepared and keep ready by daily regiment an immense organization, complete in every detail, and carefully prearranged to fit every conceivable contingency which may bring the entire national strength to bear on the defense of the nation."

"While we have thus drawn prodigious power to possible and certainly dangerous enemies, we have also grown progressively bigger and richer and more obnoxious, and, therefore, vastly more likely to awaken envy, distrust and fear, or, in other words, to give enemies."

"It is not merely that Americans are twentyfold as many, and a hundredfold—nay, far more than a hundredfold—as rich as they were when Washington sought rest at Mount Vernon, that their empire stretches from sea to sea on this continent and has spread to the antipodes and the Indian jungles of Asia's islands and the snows of Alaska."

"Beside and beyond all this material change there has been a moral change, a change wrought by ourselves and unwelcome to many, perhaps to the most of us, whereby we feed and speak and are tempted to act no longer as men separated from the world, but as a nation great among the Powers of the world."

"Every morning brings to the breakfast table of each one of us a day's history of our fellowmen of every race and in every clime; we cannot wholly shut our eyes to what goes on for humanity throughout the world; we cannot wholly shut our eyes to any tale of wrong doing, however distant or alien may be the sufferers; and despite ourselves