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BAPTIST INSTITUTE IN SESSION IN AMHERST

Maritime Baptist Convention Will Open Today and Continue for Six Days.

STRONG PAPER ON PASTORAL EFFORT

Qualifications for and Methods of Successful Work Described for Clergymen by Rev. C. R. Freeman — An Animated Discussion.

Amherst, N. S., Oct. 17.—Baptists are in possession of Amherst for the next six days, as the delegates have assembled from the churche throughout the Maritime Provinces in their annual convention. Many pastors and delegates are already on hand and others are reaching the city by every train. Nearly four hundred delegates are expected. The convention proper opens tomorrow at ten o'clock. Today's sessions are those of the Baptist Institute, which is an open form for the discussion of live religious, social and theological subjects, and everyone is free to say his say.

The institute opened at ten o'clock, the president, Rev. J. E. Wilson, in the chair. After a helpful devotional service led by the president, Rev. C. R. Freeman, of Canso, N. S., read an able paper on the pastor his own evangelist. This paper showed scriptural precedent and noted some of the advantages of this method of working. The pastor's responsibility was emphasized and the consequent necessity of some things was pointed out, among others, that he give what he preaches, that he be a man of prayer, have a firm faith in God's Word, and a practical knowledge of men.

Dealing with the preparation of the sermon, the position was taken that every sermon should have a definite object to which everything in it led up and should be suited to the audience, and be of such a nature as to stimulate thought, touch the conscience and move the will. Men should be warned of danger as well as urged by the hope of reward, but that a man needed to get near to the heart of his Redeemer before he preached concerning the results of sin. Expository preaching was commended.

He Must Believe.

Mr. Freeman held that the evangelistic pastor must believe intensely in the message found in the Bible; he must be a man of power in prayer; he must know men, and know how to lead them.

The greatest care must go into preparation of the evangilistic sermon. The preacher must feel his responsibility for the souls of his hearers. Mere ethical preaching will never win men to Christ. Such preaching is to real evangelistic preaching as cut flowers are to the real living plant. "We need the mesage of love and hope," said the speaker, "but no less do we need the mesage concerning the terrible nature of sin and of its punishment. Never deliver a message which ends in despair."

Church Must Co-Operate.

The pastor must have the hearty co-operation of his church.

The most should be made of the Sunday evening services by holding after services, etc. For special services attention was called to the importance of sufficient advertising and of using Christian persons as soloists and members of choir and as ushers and of having trained personal workers. It was shown that here as elsewhere the price of success was hard work. A class of trained workers is almost a necessity to successful work.

Interesting Discussion.

The Rev. Z. L. Fash opened the discussion commending the paper and urging that evangelism is the strongest part of the work of the church. It is the strongest kind of preaching we must remember that our greatest business is to bring men to Christ.

Rev. A. J. Vincent said his experience in the ministry had shown him that men must learn to fear sin and its punishment before the desire to be saved.

Rev. M. S. Richardson said Christ first reveals to men their unworthiness and then brings them the remedy.

The Rev. G. C. Pincombe said we must show men what sin is and does.

The Rev. E. E. Daly emphasized the importance of preaching the terrors of the law. It is not cowardly to turn to God because we fear the punishment of sin.

THIS PROVINCE IS THE SANEST IN DOMINION

Highest Proportion of Defectives in Prince Edward Island.

ONTARIO NEXT WITH A HIGH PERCENTAGE

Increase in Insane in All Provinces Except New Brunswick—Deaf and Dumb form Big Proportion.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—A bulletin just issued by the census and statistics office gives the result of enumeration of the defective census in Canada—blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic—in the census of 1911.

The number of blind was 3,238; of deaf and dumb, 4,584; of insane, 14,702; and of idiotic, 5,387, making a total of defectives of 28,611, of which 15,530 were males and 13,081 were females.

From 1901 to 1911 the population increased by 34.17 per cent.; for the same period the total number of infirm increased from 26,148 to 28,611, an increase of 9.42 per cent. in the decade.

In Canada in 1911 there were 100 males to every 75 females incapacitated through blindness.

In 1901 there were 6, 165 blind persons per 10,000 of population. In 1911 the proportion had fallen to 4,493 per 10,000. Deaf and dumb persons constituted 11.608 per 10,000 of population in 1901. The proportion in 1911 was 6.361.

In every ten thousand of the population in 1901 there were 31.014 insane and idotic persons, the proportion fell to 28.847 in the year 1911.

There has been an increase in actual numbers and in proportion of the population of unsound mind in every province excepting New Brunswick. The highest proportion is shown by Prince Edward Island, with 41.717 per 10,000 of the population, followed by Ontario with 34.998 per 10,000. Nova Scotia with 3.615, and Quebec with 32.443 per 10,000.

CAPTAIN INCH'S BRAVERY SAVES HIS CERTIFICATE

"The Line Needs Men Like Captain Inch," is Comment of the General Manager of Uranium Line—Played Brave Part in Losing Battle.

New York, Oct. 17.—The unwritten but almost inexorible law of the seas which bars a captain who loses his ship from being given another command, will not be applied to Cautain Francis Inch, of the Volturno. The officials of the Uranium line made it known today that the heroism of the young captain, his desperate though losing fight to save his vessel, and the brave part he played in the battle which resulted in the saving of such a large proportion of the Volturno's passengers and crew will preserve him from the fate of many a master whose ship the sea has claimed.

"The line needs men like Inch," said Manager Thomas today. "He will be given another boat to command and we will be glad to keep him in our employ."

All the officers and crew of the lost Volturno, brought to this port by the steamers Grosser Kurfurst and Kroonland, excepting Captain Inch, will sail for England tomorrow on the Oceanic, of the White Star Line. They are going back to attend the inquiry into the disaster conducted by the English Board of Trade.

Captain Inch will stay here until he has recovered from hardships and injuries. He probably will sail Wednesday on the Mauretania.

The Cunard Line today notified the Uranium Steamship Company, Captain Inch's employers, that the best suite on board would be reserved for her heroic commander. His bravery warrants for him the best treatment that can be accorded, said General Manager Charles Sumner, "and the invitation extended by the Cunard Line is in appreciation of the fearless work done by him in the face of death."

General-Manager Edward O. Thomas of the Uranium Company, said today that there would be no investigation in this country either by the company or the government.

POLICE INVESTIGATION IS DEVELOPING SOME RATHER SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE

Last Evening's Session by all Means Most Interesting Yet Held—Citizens and Ex-policemen Called to Testify of Doings of Some Members of Force.

Manager of T. J. Cronin's Saloon Swears He Caught Police Officers in His Store Late at Night — Ex-patrolman Swears He Was Invited to Share Goods Taken from Other Stores by Police —Sergeant G. R. Baxter Gives Interesting Testimony.

At the police enquiry last evening William Pyne, manger of Cronin's saloon on Germain street, testified that after the door of the saloon had been reported open at night several times, and some money had disappeared from the till, he stopped in the office after ten o'clock, and a short time before one o'clock Officers Perry and Sullivan entered, evidently opening the door with a key. Mathew Kavanaugh, ex-patrolman, testified to seeing Perry come out of the O'Regan building with something under his cape, and run down Dock street and meet Officer Totten; also that Officer Perry had offered him pipes and cigars which he said he had taken out of the O'Regan building, invited him to go into Speardyke's and have some fruit, and into the Jardine building and get some tobacco.

Janitor Earle swore that the chief had once used profanity to him and pushed him out of his office, and that Sergt. Campbell, being roused from sleep when he should have been on duty, threatened to knock his brains out. Earle also swore that Campbell had taken two buckets from the police station and a chain, the chain and one bucket being later found by him in the chief's barn. Campbell also took some planks. Sergt. Baxter testified to reporting Officers Hughes and Ward for taking three tins of sardines from Mr. Jackson's store.

Chief Clark testified that when he held investigations into charges against officers the accuser always had an opportunity of hearing the evidence of the accused. This was contradicted under oath.

When the hearing was opened Chief Clarke was called and produced records of some investigations held by him. Attached to one of the records was a letter from George Martin in reference to the charge that Perry stole thread from him, saying that the whole affair was a joke, Martin having taken Perry's baton, and Perry retaliating by taking some thread.

Sensational Evidence.

Wm. H. Pyne was called.

Q.—Have you been bothered with having your doors found open?

A.—Yes. The door was reported open four times.

Q.—Did you miss anything?

A.—On one occasion there was a shortage of money in the till.

Witness said his door being found open four times in six weeks, he thought something was wrong, and remained in the shop one night. About 20 minutes to one an officer came down Germain street, tried the door next Market street, and then tried the second door. "The officer then went back to the first door; I heard a sound as if a key was put in the lock, and the door was pushed open. The officer stood in the entrance."

Q.—Did you hear a noise?

A.—Yes; of a dog running around for 25 or 30 seconds inside.

Q.—After that what happened?

A.—The persoh and dog left the store and the door was closed.

Q.—Did you try the door?

A.—I had on slippers and started to put on my boots when I heard two men come back. They stepped into the entrance. Ope said, "Have you been in yet?" The other said "No." Then the first said, "Well, go ahead." They opened the door, and stepped in. I was in the office at that time. They came over to the door of the office in which I was in. I saw them through the crack of the door.

Q.—Did you recognize these men?

A.—I did not know Officer Sullivan then. I recognized Officer Ira Perry.

Witness was satisfied that the door at No. 48 was locked, but did not know whether the door at No. 50 was locked. The officers entered by No. 48. Both had uniforms on. "When I stepped out the officers stood at attention. I asked if they found the door open that morning. Officer Sullivan said 'No, we didn't.' I said, 'I guess not this time.' Officer Perry never said a word. Neither made an excuse for their presence in the store. I went over to the door, but did not find a key in it."

Witness called to a man named Pye who was working in the market, and Pye returned with him to the store while he locked the door. Pye recognized the two officers.

Reported to Sergeant.

Going up King street witness met Officer Crawford and went with him to the police station. They found Sergt. Campbell asleep, woke him up and told him about it. Campbell, rubbing his eyes, said, "Oh, this is awful."

Campbell had a man look up the report book, and found that Cronin's door had been reported open 4 times in six weeks.

Witness said, "Well, officer, what are you going to do about it. Those two men have the keys, and they are down there yet."

After about 15 minutes Campbell started to hunt up the two officers, witness leaving him in King Square.

Don't Tell the Reporters.

Next morning witness saw Chief Clark, who said there must be some mistake, and not to tell the reporters. The same day Detective Killen came and asked him to put his charges in writing. In the evening at 9.30 the Chief telephoned that he was conducting an investigation and asked witness to come up. He went up after ten o'clock. The Chief asked witness to make a statement, but not under oath. He heard no evidence taken in the case, but heard the deputy chief read signed statements made by the two officers. His statement, taken down by the deputy chief was very full.

Continuing, witness said: "As I was leaving I said to the Chief: Are those two men going on duty tonight?"

The Chief said: "Well somebody will have to pay for their lost time."

"I said I didn't think the two men should be allowed to go on duty. They were in uniform.

The Chief then ordered the two officers back to the guard room.

Witness said a man named Morrison had told him he was present when Ira Perry returned some goods to Geo. Martin and advised him to tell the Chief of this incident.

Officers Exonerated.

Q.—What was the Chief's decision in the case?

A.—He told me he had looked into the matter and could not do anything but exonerate the officers.

Witness left the station with the two officers and Sullivan evidently wanted to be friendly.

Sullivan said: "Mr. Pine, I can tell you something about your brother that will open your eyes and if you meet me tonight I'll do so." Witness on advice of his lawyer did not meet Sullivan that night. On reflection witness said the two officers were not in uniform when he met them at the station.

Advised to Settle.

About a week after Chief Clark met witness on the street and advised him to make a settlement with the two officers, as they were going to bring an action for damage against him. I said they could go ahead. The Chief said Well, you know now you made a mistake.

"I said I knew I had not made a mistake. I told the Chief I had been finding out something about the force, and if the matter came to the court I would not leave him a corporal's guard of officers.

Why Kavanaugh Left.

Mathew Kavanaugh, driver of No. 2 chemical of the fire department, and formerly a patrolman, was sworn. When appointed, he testified, that he was not given a uniform or instructions. He passed a medical examination, but not an examination in writing. He had not been told what his duties were. He was on the force some months.

Q.—Why did you leave the force?

A.—Because I would not work with a thief.

Q.—How long was it before you suspected something was wrong with an officer?

A.—About a week.

The Brayley Drug Co. Case.

Witness said he had tried the doors on his beat one night, and later met Officer Ira Perry near the light station Perry told him he had found the side door of the Brayley Drug Company open and had been in there. Perry had several pipes, and offered them to him, but witness said he did not want them. Perry also had his pockets full of cigars; he said he got them in the dance hall in the O'Regan building. After witness met Perry it was about one o'clock in the morning.

Later witness came back and watched the Brayley Company's door. He saw Officer Perry come out of the door with something under his cape, and run down Dock street and met Officer Totten under the bell tower. When Perry came back, whatever he carried was missing. To witness Perry said: "Oh, I thought you had gone off duty."

That morning he met Officer Sullivan, and told him to stand in his door, and he would see Totten come by with a parcel. He waited with Sullivan and they saw Totten pass, carrying a lunch basket and a parcel. He may have told Sullivan of seeing Perry coming out of the O'Regan building.

Could Get No Satisfaction.

That day he went on duty with Officer Hughes. It was the day of the Pugsley-Pender election. He told Hughes about Perry coming out of the O'Regan building.

Q—Did you report Perry at headquarters?

A—No. I was told I would ge no satisfaction.

Q—Did you tell any other officer?

Witness told Detective Killen, and about a week later Deputy Chief Jenkins asked him about what he had seen, and whether it would be worth while to search Perry's house for the goods. Afterwards Killen told him that the Deputy Chief had had Perry in the office, and Perry denied taking anything.

Some time after witness was invited to call on the manager of the Brayley Drug Company, and saw Mr. Farren. Then Chief Clark summoned him to the office, and on the way met Totten, who also went to the station. The Chief asked witness to put his charges in writing, and added: "Officer Perry is in too much trouble and will have to go."

Officer Totten denied carrying a parcel home the morning he met Perry under the bell tower. Then he said he was carrying his jumper. The Chief said he would give him three days to consider whether he carried a parcel.

Witness saw Perry with cigars, but saw no cigars in the Brayley Drug Company's store.

The Chief said he had got two pipes but witness thought they were not those Perry had taken.

Another Case Told of.

Witness was with Perry one night when they found Sinibaldi's door open. They went in and found everything all right. Witness went to the station for rings to fasten the door. When he came back Perry had his head in the desk, ransacking it. When asked what he was doing, Perry said he was looking for the man's card so he could make a report.

Once Perry invited witness to go into Speardyke's and have some fruit, saying he had keys that would open the door. Witness did not go in. Another time Perry asked him to go with him into the Jardine building, where there was a box of tobacco in the hall. Witness said "I can buy my own tobacco." At that time the hallway of the Jardine building was left open every night.

Witness was suspended for not reporting the Brayley Company's affair, and two days after the chief's investigation he resigned.

The chief had two duplicate pipes on his desk, but did not exhibit the pipe taken from Officer Olive.

Sergeant Baxter Sworn.

Sergeant G. R. Baxter was sworn. He had been 27 years on the force. When appointed by Chief Marshall he passed a medical examination, and was asked to read and write a few things, but was not examined in spelling. Chief Marshall cautioned him as to use of the baton and the control of his temper if he had any, and gave him a manual of rules and regulations.

Witnes had reported several officers for violations of rules and regulations and the chief's orders.

Q.—Did the chief have any orders?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you report Sergt. Campbell?

A.—Yes, because he was off his beat. I searched for him over an hour. When I found him, Campbell was back on his beat. I learned afterwards that Campbell was on another beat shoveling snow from the chief's sidewalk. The chief suspended Campbell for this.

Witness had reported officers for being in the gas house, and the chief suspended them. He reported Hughes and Ward for having three small cans of stuff in the Water street lock-up. He saw them taking the tins out of their pockets. They said they took

Continued on page two.

FINAL ROUND IN GOLF PLAY COMES TODAY

Miss Hollins of New York Will Meet Miss Ravenscroft of England for Women's Championship Title.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 17.—Miss Marion Hollins, of New York, the youthful Metropolitan champion, will represent America in the final match of the Women's National Golf Championship tournament tomorrow, when Miss Gladys Ravenscroft, a former British champion, will endeavor to secure possession of the Robert Cox trophy, emblematic of the American championship.

Miss Ravenscroft, in the semi-final round today, easily defeated the present English and Canadian champion, Miss Muriel Dodd, eight up and seven to play. Miss Hollins, on the other hand, secured the right to enter the finals only after the hardest kind of a match with Miss Harriet Curtis, of Boston. Two extra holes had to be played before the match was decided in her favor.

FREDERICTON'S NEW FIRE STATION HOUSE.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 17.—At a meeting of the Fire Committee held this afternoon the contract for the erection of the new fire station was awarded to J. Fred Ryan of this city. Mr. Ryan's was the lowest of four tenderers. The site of the new station will be on King street where the old one stood. The foundation work is near completion, Mr. Ryan having this contract also.

SULZER CONVICTED BY "HIGH COURT OF INFAMY"

New York's Ex-Governor Bitterly Denounces Judges who Condemned Him.

SAYS HORSE THIEF WOULD HAVE GOT 'SQUARER DEAL'

Declares His Trial Was "Political Lynching" Because He Served His State More Zealously than His Tammany Boss.

Albany, N. ., Oct. 17—William Sulzer ceased to be governor of the State of New York at noon today. He was removed from office by the High Court of Impeachment by a vote of 43 to 12, two members not voting.

The verdict of the court was that Sulzer was guilty of falsification, perjury, and an attempt to suppress evidence against him. Of all other charges he was acquitted, the court today unanimously voting him not guilty of the four remaining articles of the impeachment not passed upon when it adjourned last night.

By a virtually unanimous vote, also, the impeachment tribunal decided that Sulzer should not be punished by disqualification to hold office of honor and trust in this state in the future. This would have been the extreme penalty under the law.

The ousted executive was served with a copy of the verdict of the court at the executive mansion—christened by himself "The People's House"—a few minutes before six o'clock tonight.

"Good, I thank you," he said to the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate who delivered the document.

A Bitter Denunciation.

Mr. Sulzer, private citizen, will leave the Capitol probably on Sunday, ——where for, he has not disclosed.

The outgoing executive issued a statement in which he denounced the tribunal which had removed him as "Murphy's high court of infamy."

Sulzer declared that his trial was a "political lynching as far as the Tammanyized part of the court was concerned—the consummation of a deep-laid political conspiracy to oust him from office."

"A horse thief in the frontier," he said, "would have received a squarer deal."

"Had I but served the boss with half the zeal I did the State William Sulzer would never have been impeached," he said.

The New Governor.

Governor Glynn issued a statement this afternoon in which he declared that he would insist upon "economical, clean, orderly, and efficient transaction of the state's business." He asserted he would not "devote the time which I owe to the state to partisan politics."

"This is not an occasion for exultation," he said, "and I have no such feeling. To me it is an occasion of solemnity mixed with sadness. I am charged with the duties of governor, not through any act or desire of mine, but because the law, which I have sworn to uphold, imposed the obligation upon me under the distressing circumstances of the situation that has arisen."

"I shall be content to be governor," he said. "I intend to move slowly and carefully. I propose to be governor of all the people first, and to serve the public. After that, of course, I am a Democrat."

Earlier in the afternoon he had issued a formal statement outlining briefly his future policy.

Robert F. Wagner, who became lieutenant governor, declined to make any statement. He is succeeded as president pro tem of the Senate by James J. Frawley, chairman of the finance committee, and who headed the Frawley investigation committee.

U. S. DIPLOMAT SAYS HUERTA WILL RESIGN

State Department Declares that Relations Are Not Resumed.

A PROTECTORATE NOW LIKELY

President Wilson's Attitude Will be One of Scrupulous Regard for Mexico's Dignity —Will Not Interfere.

Washington, Oct. 17.—John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico, has reported from Vera Cruz indications of General Huerta's intention to resign the provisional presidency.

Mr. Lind has advised the president that if the information that has come to him is reliable, the United States may be called upon indirectly to indicate whether it will recognize or open negotiations with Huerta's successor. Apparently various names are being suggested and acceptability to the American government, it is thought, might influence the final choice.

From Mr. Lind's report, which was filed Wednesday, there arose today rumors of fresh negotiations with the Huerta government by the United States, but at the White House and State Department it was declared communications had not been resumed.

Speeches in Congress and other suggestions today for an armed protectorate over Mexico in conjunction with other nations were met by high administration officials with the declaration that such an act would impair the sovereignty of Mexico. Attention was called to President Wilson's original instructions to Mr. Lind in which he said:

"It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation, not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who have personal or property claims in Mexico they may feel they have the right to press."

WINDSOR BAPTISTS CALL A CLERGYMAN FROM THE COAST

Special to The Standard.

Windsor, N. S., Oct. 17—On Wednesday night, at a meeting of the Windsor Baptist church, it was unanimously decided to extend a call to Rev. A. S. Lewis of New Westminster, B. C. An invitation has been extended to Mr. Lewis by telegraph, and his reply was that if the call was unanimous, he would accept.

This morning the clerk of the church, E. D. Shand, received a telegram from Mr. Lewis saying that he would accept, and begin his pastorate here the first Sunday in December.

Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Acadia University and Newton Theological Seminary and comes here highly recommended.

MRS. EATON'S MOTHER DESCRIBES THE CONDITIONS IN HER HOME

Corroborates Evidence Given by Granddaughter of Friction in Household—Accused Woman Actually Seemed to Believe the Admiral Had Drug Habit.

Plymouth, Mass., Oct. 17.—Mrs. Virginia Harrison, of Alexandria, Virginia, a member of a prominent family of that state was called by the prosecution today to tell about conditions in the home of her daughter Jennie May Eaton, who is being tried on the charge of murdering her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, U. S. N., by giving him poison.

Mrs. Harrison said that her daughter manifested "hysterical tendencies" towards the admiral at times. During the past four years the witness had spent much time at her daughter's home in Assinippi, and she testified that she considered her son-in-law "always very much of a gentleman."

Her daughter, she said, seemed actually to believe that the admiral dabbled in drugs and was insane. Mrs. Harrison could see no signs of these things. She had seen the admiral intoxicated, she testified, but she never detected any signs of the drug habit. She first noticed the admiral's final illness on March 6, before he had touched the roast pork which Mrs. Eaton claimed was the cause of that attack.