

# Messenger and Visitor

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER  
VOLUME LXVII.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR  
VOLUME LVI.

Vol. XXI.

ST JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, October 4, 1905.

No. 40

First Baptist Church  
care of N. Beckwith  
421 Dresden Row

## Sweden and Norway

In spite of all pessimistic forecasts the separation between Sweden and Norway is being effected peacefully and in a not unfriendly spirit. The text of the protocol, signed at Karlstad September 23rd by the delegates appointed to arrange the terms of dissolution between the two countries, has been made public. When ratified by the two parliaments this document will become a treaty. It consists of five main articles and thirty-five sub-clauses. The first article deals with arbitration; the second with the neutral zone and the demolition of the fortifications; the third with reindeer pastures; the fourth with inter-traffic, and the fifth with common waterways. Regarding arbitration the treaty says: The two countries undertake to submit to the Hague Arbitration Court all matters of dispute which do not affect the independence, integrity or vital interests of either. In order to insure peace between the two countries a zone is to be provided on each side of the frontier which shall forever be neutral and must not be used by either country for war operations nor can there be stationed or gathered within the zone armed military forces except as provided in clause F and such as are necessary to maintain order or cope with accidents. If either country constructs railroads through the zone troops may be transported and people living within the zone may be collected there for military duty, but must be immediately transported away. Fortifications, war ports or depots for the army or navy must not be maintained, nor new ones established within the zone. This agreement is suspended in case the two countries assist each other in a war against a common enemy, and also if either goes to war with a third power. Therefore, the fortifications now existing within the above neutral zones shall be demolished, viz., the Norwegian groups of fortifications at Fredriksten, Gyldenlove, Qvarbjerg and Hjelmskolan, Oerjeb, with Kroksund and Dingsrud. The old fortifications at Fredriksten, Gyldenlove and Overhjerget may remain, but not as fortifications.

## The Chinese in the Transvaal

The policy of introducing Chinese coolies into South Africa to work in the mines of the Rand has been adopted in the face of strong protests from different parts of the Empire and especially from England. It was felt that the conditions under which the Chinese laborers were to be held and the relations they were to sustain to their employers approached too nearly to slavery to find favor in a British Colony. Present conditions appear to justify these apprehensions. The Chinese coolies imported now number 47,000. Of these nearly a thousand are reported to be in jail, and there have been nearly 2,000 convictions for breaches of the labor regulations. It appears that the Chinese can be had to labor in the mines only by the exercise of force, and accordingly two squadrons of constabulary, forming a chain of forts along the Rand, are employed to prevent desertions. The Chinamen who succeed in effecting their escape become a source of annoyance and trouble to the farmers, and the presence of marauding Chinamen in the country about the Rand has made it necessary, as it is said, to supply the Boers with arms. In view of all this the Chinese are to be held in their compounds under more stringent conditions. The practical slavery in which these Chinese laborers are held is not of a character to reflect glory on British government, and it is hard to believe that it can long be tolerated by the British conscience.

## Canada as a Wheat Producer

Dr. W. S. Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms for the Dominion, has been seeing large areas of the Northwest during the present harvesting season. The crops this year, he says, are immense and confirm his previously expressed opinion as to the great possibilities of wheat-growing in the Northwest. The figures given in his pamphlet entitled "Wheat-growing in Canada," published last year, are, he believes, well within the mark. In this pamphlet under the heading "A Reasonable Prophecy," Dr. Saunders said: "The total imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain in 1902 were equivalent in all to about 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. Were one-fourth of the land said to be suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and the three provisional territories under crop with

annually, and the average production equal to that of Manitoba for the past ten years, the total crop would be over 812,700,000 bushels. This would be ample to supply the home demand for 30,000,000 of inhabitants, (supposing the population of Canada should be that figure), and meet the present requirements of Great Britain three times over. This estimate deals only with a portion of the west, and leaves the large eastern Provinces out of consideration altogether. From this, it would seem to be quite possible that Canada may be in a position within a comparatively few years, after supplying all home demands, to furnish Great Britain with all the wheat and flour they require and leave a surplus for export to other countries."

## Prince Albert

Mr. J. A. Aiken, correspondent of the Toronto "Globe," gives an interesting account of the district of country of which the growing town of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, is the centre. Lumbering, stock-raising and wheat-growing, he says, are in order of importance the chief industries of the town and district. Five sawmills, with an annual output of twenty million feet of lumber, worth \$17 and \$18 per thousand, are in operation in the town. They employ at the mills and in the woods an average of 1,000 men all the year round. The lumber is chiefly a good quality of spruce, in which the country abounds. Logs are floated in on the Saskatchewan, which affords a splendid means of transportation. The Prince Albert Mills bid heavily for the lumber trade over a large area, and in a country where there are so many rising towns, such as Saskatoon and North Battleford, and where every settler needs lumber, that trade is considerable. In addition to cheap lumber Prince Albert has plenty of cheap firewood, going at \$2.50 per cord, just one-half the price at towns in the prairie districts. The supply of logs and lumber is all but inexhaustible, for the timber areas extend away to the west and north. The very first thing a stranger sees on driving out of the town is that the district is admirably adapted for stock-raising. There is a wealth of good pasture, of sloughs and small, spring-fed lakes, and plenty of trees that afford shade in summer and break the winds of winter. Every farmer keeps some stock, few of them less than 25 cattle, and the horses needed for farm work. Cattle and the better bred horses are given shelter in winter, but the western horses are allowed to run all through the cold season. What one man thinks of the adaptability of the district for stock-raising is illustrated in the case of Mossom Boyd, a Bobcayzeon, Ont., farmer, who has a 5,000-acre ranch and farm about twelve miles northwest of the town. On that farm, which is a good type of the farms in the district in its adaptability for stock-raising, there is a herd of 400 Hereford cattle, most of them being registered stock. The herd presents a grand sight, which is enhanced considerably by the thought of the individual value of the cattle. A herd of about fifty horses is also on the place, many of them well-bred stock.

## Gaynor and Green

The men, Gaynor and Greene, who are charged with embezzlement and with having conspired to defraud the United States Government and whose names have become notorious in connection with prolonged extradition proceedings in the Province of Quebec, appear to have got nearly to the end of their tether. The long delay in effecting their extradition does not reflect glory on the Canadian courts, though it may be complimentary to the ability of the Quebec lawyers whose services the fugitives by the ample means at their command have been able to retain. The history of the case is as follows: Benjamin D. Greene and John F. Gaynor of New York were indicted at Savannah, Ga., in 1899, charged with embezzlement and conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with contracts for harbor improvements at that place. Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was convicted on the same charge, dismissed from the army and imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth for a term of years. Greene and Gaynor were arrested in New York, but they resisted extradition to Georgia, and when a decision was rendered against them in a Commissioner's court they fled to Canada. Each forfeited bail to the amount of \$40,000. Measures were taken to secure extradition, and there was some hope of a favorable outcome, when the accused men fled from Montreal to Quebec, thus changing the legal jurisdiction. In May, 1902, detectives kidnapped them and, taking them aboard a fast tug, carried them to Montreal, where it was hoped the measures for extradition would be successful. There was an exciting chase on the river. Upon arrival in Montreal Judge Lafontaine committed the men to jail, but Judge Caron of Quebec granted a writ of habeas corpus, and Greene and Gaynor were taken back to that place and set at liberty. Intense feeling was caused among officials of the Administration in Washington when it was found that the Attorney-General of Canada was a member of the law firm retained to defend Greene and Gaynor against extradition. When Elihu Root went to London as a member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal a friendly feeling was created in influential quarters, and it is generally believed that this visit had a direct bearing on the interposition of the British Government in an effort to secure the extradition of Greene and Gaynor from Canada. At any rate, an appeal by the United States to the Privy Council of England was entertained, and in February last a decree was handed down in favor of the United States. The Lords in Council advised that the two judgments of Judge Caron at Quebec must be reversed, the respondents paying the costs of the proceedings. Since that time however, two separate legal actions have been brought by Greene and Gaynor in Canada to prevent extradition. The first was in Judge Lafontaine's court at Montreal, and he decided against the accused men. The petition to Judge Ouimet, which is believed to be the last resort of Greene and Gaynor, has now also been dismissed. The United States Government is supposed to have lost more than \$2,000,000 through the conspiracy with which Greene, Gaynor and Carter were charged.

A story which may probably have quite as much foundation in fact as some of the press despatches concerning international politics, is being told of a New Jersey farmer and his chickens. The story is to the effect that a farmer who lived at Glenshola in the State above named found an automobile horn, carried it home and put it to practical use for calling the fowls at feeding time. The chickens soon caught on to the innovation and responded as eagerly to the "honk" of the horn as they had formerly to the old-fashioned "Chick! Chick! Chick!" One day an automobile went scorching by the farmer's place tooting its horn. The chickens were quick to recognize the welcome sound, and with one accord set out after the "auto," spurred on by the familiar "honk! honk!" On the fowls ran, and kept on running until seventeen hens and six roosters ran themselves to death in the highway. The rest, finding they were being fooled, stopped for breath, and then wandered back home. The farmer found them wheezing and scratching their heads by the kitchen door and has discovered that they will no longer respond to the "auto" horn.

The management of the Bronx Zoological Park, New York, has again been disappointed in its efforts to import a live gorilla, the much heralded one which had been obtained in the Congo region and shipped by the steamship "Graf Waldersee" dying on the voyage to New York. Dr. Cecil French obtained the specimen from a party of Englishmen who had captured it during an exploring expedition. He paid \$1,000 for the animal, and had high hopes of bringing it here alive. He engaged a stateroom in the second cabin of the "Graf Waldersee"; hung thermometers about it, and arranged that the room be kept at the same temperature throughout the voyage. But despite his care, the gorilla became ill, grew worse day by day, and finally died of tuberculosis, as an autopsy showed.

It is reported that consternation reigns in French naval circles because the plans of the best French submarine have been obtained by the German naval constructors. A despatch published recently in several papers stated that a submarine boat had been launched at Kiel, and that the vessel had been constructed on plans made by a French engineer. It was asserted these plans had been treasonably sold to Germany. M. Laubeuf, the naval constructor upon whose plans the largest type of French submarine has been built, has declared his belief that the boat launched at Kiel is a copy of the Aigrette.