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WARM DEBATE ON CHURCH UNION IN THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY

Principal Patrick Submits Report Showing That Scheme is Feasible

No Decided Answer Can Be Had from Anglicans Till After General Synod Meeting—Question of Doctrine Agreed To—Dr. Gordon Pleads to Carry Out Plan, But Dr. McKay Declares the Congregations Are Not Favorable to the Change—Debate Adjourned—Next Meeting in Winnipeg.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Montreal, June 10.—At the General Assembly this morning it was announced by Principal Gordon that Andrew Carnegie had pensioned three Queen's professors. Queen's is not on Carnegie foundation, and these pensions are special gifts. The principal also announced that the Ontario government had decided to make a special grant to Queen's of a department of pedagogy which would be opened next autumn. This will offset the faculty of pedagogy at Toronto University.

Rev. Robert Laird read the report of the committee appointed by the assembly to co-operate with the trustees of Queen's University in securing additional endowment for the university. Mr. Laird said the work was going on slowly but satisfactorily. Up to June 27 churches had been visited, and \$271,000 had been received. That the work was progressing was shown by the fact that \$9,000 had been received in the last two weeks. Mr. Charlton had just paid his subscription of \$50,000 for the endowment of a chair of moral philosophy.

Carnegie Promises \$100,000.

Andrew Carnegie had promised that as soon as their fund reached \$400,000 he would complete the \$500,000. So far the men of large wealth had not done much, as most of the subscriptions so far ranged from \$1,000 to \$5. Local building projects the clearing off of debt and such like projects, have in many quarters quite preoccupied the attention of the most generous of givers. But disappointments were outweighed by the bright prospects of the future. He was certain that the endowment was going to be a success, and in a year or two they would obtain the \$100,000 to enable them to claim Mr. Carnegie's gift.

Rev. Dr. Lytle, Halifax, moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so stated that he believed that Queen's was doing a grand work. The university had struck the right national and Canadian note, "Canada for the Canadians." Although he had no connection with Queen's, he was proud of the university and those who were at the head of this institution.

The report was carried and the sitting ended.

Church Union.

The General Assembly this afternoon took up the question of church union. Principal Patrick in presenting the report of the committee, recapitulated the steps taken to this end since the origin of the movement. The union movement, he remarked had two courses, first the Presbyterian church was responsible for the initial steps and the great Methodist church for the next step.

Principal Patrick then detailed the steps that had finally resulted in the appointment of a joint committee on union representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches which met in Toronto in December of last year. He then proceeded to detail what had been done in the matter since that time. The last assembly, reviewing the correspondence that had passed with the Baptist and Anglican churches and the work that had been done by the joint committee and its sub-committees.

A circular had been sent out to the bishops of the Church of England and the presidents of the four Baptist unions explaining the object and the efforts that were being made to bring about a united evangelical church in the Protestant church in the dominion.

Hopeful Replies.

Replies to that communication had been received from eleven archbishops and bishops of the Anglican church and from the four presidents of the Baptist unions and all these replies he was pleased to say breathed the spirit of brotherly love and expressed the desire to do what was possible to bring about such a union. As far as the Baptist church was concerned the reply from the president of the union of the Maritime Provinces had expressed the opinion that the time for organic union had not come, but if a committee was appointed to consider the creation of a federal union which might ultimately lead to organic union they would be ready to enter on the question. The Baptist union of Ontario and Quebec had given no expression. So far as the Methodist unions were concerned, however, it might be said that they were ready to meet the joint committee, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches, to consider the formation of a federal union and sub-committees had been appointed to meet

the committees of the union of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and Quebec.

As regards the Anglican church the bishops' replies were in the most friendly terms but it had been found impossible to appoint delegates to meet with the joint committee and the general synod of the Church of England in Canada met only once in three years and it was felt that it would be impossible to take action until the general synod met in the fall of next year.

The Bishop of Quebec, as the chairman of the Anglican committee on union, transmitted two documents, first a report of the union committee of the general synod, and second a paper read before the Pan-American conference by Bishop Carmichael, of Montreal, on the attitude of the Anglican Church towards other Protestant bodies, which paper had been approved by the Pan-American conference and the general synod of the Church of England in Canada at its meeting in 1905.

Have Agreed on Scheme of Doctrine.

Principal Patrick then proceeded to review the work that had been done by the sub-committee of the joint committee as regards the scheme of doctrine, scheme of policy and scheme for the education of the ministry. These have already been made public in connection with the report on the proceedings of the third conference of the joint committee held in Toronto last December. In connection with the scheme of doctrine, which was embodied in the nineteen articles, Principal Patrick remarked that if any body had predicted five years ago that the churches could agree upon a common scheme of doctrine, it would be regarded as utopian and yet they had evolved a scheme which in the nineteen articles embraced the great varieties as understood in the three churches.

As regards the scheme of policy, Principal Patrick said that there were many details still to be considered. One of the greatest weaknesses of the Presbyterian church was the absence of an executive and that point had still to come up, as well as a number of minor questions, but the broad features had been decided upon. The scheme in its broad lines, provided that in the case of evangelizing congregations all their franchises and local usages should be maintained, their local usages would be in full effect in the united church as in their own church. The Presbyterian church practically unchanged except that the function of ordination had been transferred from it to the higher court.

As regards the general assembly it was unchanged except that it would meet every year and that it was proposed to relieve the moderator from minor duties and to clothe him with executive power.

No Time Limit to Pastorate.

There had been a cordial recognition in the other churches of a pastorate without a time limit and of the principle that no minister should ever be without a congregation and no congregation ever be without a minister. Wherever no change was sought, no change would take place.

As far as the scheme for the education of the ministry was concerned they were sending it down to the synods of the colleges and the church at large for suggestions.

Principal Patrick explained that it was the desire to have as many suggestions as possible in time to be considered by the joint committee at its next meeting in Liverpool, which would be held in September.

Principal Patrick then moved for the adoption of the report.

Rev. John Mackay, of Montreal, moved in amendment the suggestions should be asked for from the church on the whole question and the desirability of union in principle.

Principal Gordon.

Principal Gordon of Queen's seconded the resolution in a speech which was frequently interrupted by loud applause. At the outset he referred to the differences of opinion that existed as to the interpretation of the Lord's words regarding the unity of the church. Principal Gordon expressed his strong conviction that there was a duty resting upon them all as members of Christ's Church, a duty to seek after union with all other members as far as it was possible to attain it. In conclusion he said that an opportunity was offered to the churches in Canada that had not been offered since the formation, and with the opportunity came the call to use it. Could it be possible that Canada would have the glory before any other portion of the empire (Continued on page 7, fifth column.)

CZAR'S OWN GUARDS MUTINY AT CZARKOE-SELO



THE IMPERIAL FAMILY'S GUARD OUTSIDE THE PALACE.

St. Petersburg, June 9.—The fourth squadron of the Hussars of the Guard, stationed at Czarkoe-Selo, to which place the imperial family had just removed, revolted today against the strict discipline which recently had been instituted by a new commander. The trouble for a time

threatened to spread through the entire regiment, but the mutinous troops were promptly surrounded and disarmed by other troops and order was restored without bloodshed. The ringleaders have already been turned over to a court martial. The news of the mutiny at Czarkoe-Selo was received during the weekly reception

of the Foreign Minister, M. Lowlowsky, of the diplomatists and caused considerable apprehension, the first news reporting the affair to be far more serious than the revolt of the soldiers of the Preobrazhensky regiment in June, 1906. The officers of the Hussar regiment say that the outbreak was not political.

JIM HILL WANTED TO SWAP PASSES WITH ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

Amusing Story Told by Strathcona to Party of American Visitors

Canadian Grain Commission Looking Over Docking Facilities at Liverpool and Birkenhead—Find British Merchants Slow to Fall in With Their Ideas.

Montreal, June 10.—A C. A. P. London cable says: The visit to London of a party of 100 ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the United States has been the occasion of an interesting function at the high commissioner's office. They previously conveyed to Lord Strathcona their desire to pay their respects to one who has taken so large a part in the development of North America below as well as above the 49th parallel.

Lord Strathcona consented, and the party was cordially received. He assured them of the friendliness of Canadians towards their great neighbors. They must always be much to one another. He, himself, as they said, had intimate associations with the States, and had many good friends, including Mr. Jim Hill and Archbishop Ireland.

Lord Strathcona amused the company by a story, probably familiar in Canada, of a triangular encounter between himself, Mr. Hill and Archbishop Ireland, which ended in Hill's exclamation, "Ah, well, Archbishop, I'll swap passes with you."

His lordship invited the party to visit him at Knebworth, and offered to provide a special train, but unfortunately the party's arrangements already made, forbade.

The Grain Commission.

The Star's London correspondent cables: The Canadian grain commissioners, Messrs. Millar, Goldie and McNeil, spent today in inspecting the dock discharging, warehousing and milling operations of Liverpool and Birkenhead under the guidance of the Liverpool Corn Association. They are to be entertained at a banquet tonight in Liverpool.

They find there is a general sympathy with the Canadian desire to preserve Canadian grain from adulteration, especially from admixture with the lower grade of American wheats so as to secure full value on the British markets. British experience does not seem, however, to support the suggestion that the sample system be substituted for the present inspection and certificate system.

The commission comes to London on Wednesday to arrange the rest of the programme. They will be entertained by the Baltic Association which is the centre of the London grain shipping trade.

TO INQUIRE INTO CAUSE OF AGITATION IN NEW ONTARIO

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Toronto, June 10.—Hon. Mr. Cochrane, minister of lands, forests and mines, will start about July 1 on a trip through the Rainy River district, to make a personal inquiry into the causes of the present agitation there. He will spend considerable time in the district, and everyone who has any grievances, real or imaginary, or any requests, suggestions or ideas as to the needs of the district, will be given an opportunity to lay them before him.

STILL SILENT ABOUT SALE OF GIBSON COTTON MILL

Col. McLean at Fredericton Consulting Engineer Surveying the Property

Telephone Companies Held Annual Meetings Tuesday—River Water Rising Slowly—Normal School Examinations.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Fredericton, N. B., June 10.—A meeting of the directors of the N. B. Telephone Company was held here this evening to prepare a report for the annual meeting to be held tomorrow. Those present were Senator Thompson, F. B. Carvell, M. P.; F. B. Black, C. W. Fawcett and W. T. Whitehead.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Central Telephone Company will also be held tomorrow. Each company will elect seven directors and the two boards will elect the fifteenth director.

Col. McLean, of St. John, was here this evening and held a conference with Wilson Milon, who has been engaged to make a survey of the Gibson Cotton Mill at Marysville. The colonel declined to give out any statements for publication in regard to the proposed sale of the Gibson Cotton mill to the Canadian Colored Cotton Company of Montreal.

H. J. Flemming, of St. John, owner of Moosepath Trotting Park, was here this evening and held a conference with Hugh O'Neill, representing the Fredericton Park Association. It is believed that arrangements will be made for holding summer circuit races on the principal tracks of the maritime provinces.

There has been a slight rise of water in the river here as a result of the recent rains. The weather continues very cold.

The trustees of Victoria Hospital met this morning and held an enquiry into the case of Warren Allen, the typhoid patient, who ran away from the institution early Sunday morning. Dr. Vanwart, the attending physician, stated that so far as he could tell Allen had suffered no ill effects from his escape. The trustees expressed themselves as satisfied that no blame attached to the nursing staff at the hospital for the man's escape.

Examinations for teachers' licenses will begin at the Normal school tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. There are seventeen candidates for grammar school licenses, two for superior, 99 for first class and 177 for second class.

CHURCH OF SACRED HEART, OTTAWA, TOTALLY DESTROYED

Origin of Fire Unknown—Loss \$150,000, and Insurance \$80,000.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, June 10.—The church of the Sacred Heart, one of the finest buildings in the city, and under the control of the Oblat Fathers, was burned to the ground this evening. It is totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000. There is \$80,000 of insurance. How the fire started is not known.

ORCHARD BOASTED OF CRIMES THAT HE NEVER COMMITTED

Declared That He Did This Only to Tell as Good a Story as Companions

Sticks to Main Evidence That Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer Planned the Outrages and He Carried Out the Murderous Plans—Steve Adams Said to Be in Sullen Mood and Will Refuse to Testify.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Boise, Idaho, June 10.—Into the further cross examination of Harry Orchard today, counsel for William D. Haywood repeatedly threw the suggestion of a great counter conspiracy formulated and carried out by the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners and indicated a determination to construct their main line of defence on that field.

They carried Orchard by slow steps through the minutest details from the dynamiting of the Independence Depot, down to the attempt on the life of Fred Bradley and his family in San Francisco. In a series of particular attacks on the credibility of the witness and the general probability of his stories and preparing the way for their own testimony, in rebuttal, the defence sought to show that Orchard has a mania for boasting of the commission of crimes non-existent in his own mind and that he is testifying under the control and suggestion of the detective, McFarland.

Passing then to the dynamiting of the Independence station, the first crime with which the testimony of Orchard directly connects Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone, they endeavored to show that Orchard, in springing the mine had purposely sought to spare the on-coming train and the non-union men who were expected to entrain and that the whole plot was engineered by agents of mine owners and railway managers, who wanted a comparatively harmless "outrage" to injure the union miners who were on strike.

Defence Charge Plot.

Getting down to the Bradley crime, the defence devoted itself largely to the story of Orchard's attempt to poison Bradley, endangering the entire Bradley household, including an infant and the cook. Orchard swore that while in San Francisco he repeatedly received money from Pettibone, who used the name of "Pat Bone" in transmitting it. In making this clear, today the defence gave evidence of a plan to show that this money was sent under Pettibone's disguise made by persons plotting against the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners.

Orchard denied that mine owners or railway men had any part in the Independence station outrage, denied that he had a mania for confessing uncommitted crimes, and denied that he is under the influence of Detective McFarland. He showed spirit in answering many of Attorney Richardson's questions, but he firmly held to all of his first stories, and was calm and cool throughout the long, trying examination.

Counsel for the state let today's examination take its course without serious objection and at the close privately signified their entire satisfaction. Orchard has been on the stand five days and has fully two more to serve.

Steve Adams tonight is a tenant of Ada county jail, and a close cell neighbor of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone.

His custodians say that he is sullen and will refuse to say a word when he is called to the stand.

Orchard said it was planned to blow up the Independence Depot before the arrival of the train, so as to save the train men.

"And you did not intend to blow up anybody, but just this depot, which was simply a stopping-place without an agent or anybody there?"

"Yes, sir, we intended blowing up the non-union men who took the train there."

"Why did you want to save the train men?"

"Sherman Parker said that one of the men on the train had been a good witness for him in the trials and he did not want to hurt him."

"You expected to kill fifty men that night?"

"I didn't know how many."

"Praised for the Job." Orchard said that after the explosion he went to Denver, to Jack Simpkins' room. Haywood and Pettibone came in later and said with Simpkins that it had been a fine job.

"Had they given you any instructions about the affair?"

"No, sir."

"What did they say?"

"He said not take too much; that I could get more at any time I wanted it." Orchard said there was no particular agreement about the Independence depot. He blew it up as part of his general instructions to "go ahead and cut things loose."

He had been getting money right along, but thought he could get more after doing the Independence depot job. After reporting in Denver about the Independence explosion, Orchard said he started on a camping and hunting trip in Wyoming.

"When you left for Wyoming, it was

your purpose to locate there, wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"And you believed you were leaving Colorado for good?"

"Possibly."

Orchard said he told his Colorado wife that he would write to her.

Asked if the Pinkertons had taken care of her since that time, Orchard said he didn't know.

During the Cripple Creek strike, she drew twice money regularly as a miner's wife. She also got other money, to the relief, Orchard asserted.

Orchard said Haywood had promised to buy him a ranch when he got through in Colorado. He thought the promise was made at the time he went to Denver to body-guard Moyer on his trip to Dursey. Orchard had testified previously that he sent Pat Moran from Cheyenne to Denver to get \$300 from Pettibone. Today Orchard said he had not met Pat Moran until he went to Cheyenne. Orchard said there could be no mistake about Pat Moran. He was a saloon-keeper and the only man he knew in Cheyenne. Moran had worked for Pettibone and the latter had told Orchard to call on Moran if he stopped off in Cheyenne.

Planned Another Murder.

Within a few days he got \$150 from Pettibone. He then met Haywood, who wanted him to go to Bisbee, Arizona, to assassinate "Andy" Mayberry, who had laid off a lot of union men at his mines.

"Don't you know that as a matter of fact Haywood and Mayberry are and always have been the warmest personal friends?" asked Attorney Richardson.

"It may be so; I didn't know it."

Orchard said he went to a man named Art Barton, about helping in the Mayberry assassination and then talked further with Haywood and Pettibone in the latter's back-yard. They sat there an hour or two and talked about the crime. At this meeting Haywood said he would like Orchard to go to California and get Fred Bradley. The Mayberry matter was abandoned.

"What was the reason for getting Bradley?"

Haywood said he was at the head of the Mine Owners Association in California and was raising a fund of several hundred thousand dollars to drive the federation out of the state.

Orchard denied that he had any grudge against Bradley from his experiences in the Coeur d'Alenes.

"You were just taking orders to kill from your chief?" suggested Richardson.

"I was doing what Mr. Haywood told me to do."

Richardson asked Orchard if he did not have a grudge against Bradley because he was driven out of Northern Idaho.

"If I was driven out it was my own fault," said the witness.

Starting for California, "to get Bradley," Orchard said Pettibone bought him a ticket for him and gave him \$150 and a new grip sack. Bradley was in Alaska when Orchard reached San Francisco. Orchard heard news from Haywood and Moyer while in California, but received several letters from Pettibone. These he destroyed immediately after reading.

The first money received from Pettibone in California was \$100, which came in a registered letter. The letter was signed "Pat Bone." Orchard received some of the money in the name of Harry Green, and another \$100, came by Postal Telegram from "Pat Bone."

Confessed to Crimes He Never Committed.

"Did you, while you were in San Francisco, go out one night to the end of the Golden Gate Park and hold up a street car conductor?" asked Mr. Richardson.

"No, sir."

"Did you ever tell anyone you did?"

"Yes, I believe I did."

"Then you confessed to a crime you did not commit?"

"Yes."

"And you have confessed to other crimes you never committed?"

The attorneys for the state objected to this, but the objection was overruled.

"I have told such stories among men when they were all telling stories."

"You have a mania for telling stories of crime haven't you?"

"I don't know whether I have a mania or not," replied Orchard, "but I have told stories when others were telling of such things."

"You would read of crimes in the papers and then lay claim to them?"

"No, sir, not that."

Attorney Orchard said he had got about \$30 while in San Francisco. Peter L. Huff, secretary of the Barrenness Union identified him at the telegraph office.

SIX MEN PERISH IN STRATHCONA MINE FIRE

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Strathcona, June 10.—(Special.)—Six men are dead here as a result of a fire over the mouth of Walker's Coal Mine, west of the city, last night. The fire began in the engine room among some waste about 11.30 o'clock. Five men were in the mine at the time timbering and Geo. Lamb, shift foreman, went down to warn them.

The flames spread with rapidity and the elevator over the main shaft was soon

ablaze. Lamb, with his retreat cut off, then endeavored to climb up the air shaft. He was successful, but was horribly burned and died at 3.05 this afternoon. None of the men got above ground.

The dead men were comparatively recent arrivals in this country, among them being: M. E. Tottle, Barrow-in-Furness; Lancashire; W. McLean, ex-Scotland yard detective from Durham (Eng.); Percy Harrington, Essex (Eng.); and Joseph Hardy, pit-boss, from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

EIGHT LAWYERS TO LOOK AFTER INTERESTS OF YORK LOAN VICTIMS

Toronto, June 10.—(Special.)—Under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the dominion parliament, amending the Winding Up Act, the official referee at Woodbine Hall this morning, upon the application of the liquidator of the York County Loan and Savings Company, made an order appointing counsel to represent eight different classes of shareholders and creditors, in order to speedily determine the rights of parties and save the enormous expense of serving notices on thousands of shareholders. C. A. Maston, Alfred W. Briggs, W. M. Douglas, K. C. W. N. Ferguson, W. H. Hunter, Toronto, and S. D. Biggar, Hamilton, were the solicitors named.

REV. LEONARD GAETZ, FORMER FREDERICTON PASTOR, DIED AT RED DEER

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Toronto, June 10.—Rev. Leonard Gaetz died at Red Deer, Alberta, Sunday. He was a native of Halifax and had occupied the Methodist pulpit of Fredericton, Yarmouth and several Ontario and western centres. He was 65 years old, and was a well known Conservative sympathizer, running for the territorial legislature in 1904.

THREE G. T. P. SURVEY MEN DROWNED IN WEST

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, June 10.—The transcontinental railway commission received a report today from Engineer W. D. Robertson, who is in charge of a party east of Abitibi lake, stating that J. W. McDonald, Joseph McDonald and Rod McDonald, of Nova Scotia, who worked on the survey, were drowned on the 29th of May by the upsetting of a canoe.

These three men, with P. R. Moore, of Ottawa, were crossing the river Bell when the canoe was upset. Moore started to swim for the shore and returned to the canoe. The three men had disappeared. He succeeded in reaching the shore with the canoe but saw no more of the McDonald boys. Two were cousins. For two days, up to the 30th, when the letter was forwarded to Ottawa, search was continued for the bodies but without success.