

MODERN VERSION OF NEW TESTAMENT THE WORK OF CHICAGO PROFESSOR

Quaint Dignity of King James Version Gives Place to Everyday Language of the Man in the Street — Goodspeed Testament Likely to Provoke Widespread Comment.

A despatch from Chicago says:—The New Testament has again been revised, modernized, and set down in twentieth-century colloquial terms that the present-day readers can readily grasp. The work, under the hand of Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago, has been in progress for months, and is now nearly finished. Dr. Goodspeed is a noted Greek scholar. It is from the original Greek that he has made his revision. The Goodspeed Testament is bound to create widespread comment. It detracts somewhat from the quaint dignity of the present King James version. The new English has the quality of the present newspaper English.

The New Testament is original in the Greek. Early in the fifth century St. Jerome translated it into the Latin. This is known as the Vulgate. John Wycliffe, the fourteenth century English reformer, was the first to put the Vulgate into English. In 1611 the King James Commission, in possession of many additional manuscripts, made the present translation. In 1881, a commission of scholars, sitting in London, again revised it. Dr. Goodspeed says the Greek of the Testament is not classical Greek, but common Syrian Greek, that is why he believes it should be put in common language of today. Instead of the old verse arrangement, Dr. Goodspeed has used modern paragraphing, with modern punctuation and quotation marks. Obscure and archaic expressions have been replaced by current terms understandable by the man in the street. All the "thees" and "thous" have disappeared, giving way to modern speech.

All Biblical terms of money value, weight, measures and distance are replaced by such concrete modern terms as "dollars," "cents," "bushels" and "miles." A Biblical "husbandman" becomes a twentieth century "cultivator"; "guard" becomes "policeman";



The Late Chief Justice Meredith, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir Vincent Meredith, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, who died in Montreal on August 21st. One of his brothers, R. M. Meredith, is also a Chief Justice, and a second brother is Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal.

"lunacy" becomes "epilepsy," and "tribute" becomes "poll tax."

In the famous letter to the Corinthians, 13th, by St. Paul, on charity and love, Dr. Goodspeed's version reads: If I can speak the languages of men and angels but have no love, I am only a noisy gong or a clanging cymbal, and if I have such perfect faith that I can move mountains, but have no love, I am nothing. Even if I give away everything I own, and give up my self, but do it in pride, not love, it does me no good. Love is patient and kind. Love is not envious or boastful. It does not put itself first. It is not rude. It does not insist on its rights. It does not become angry. It is not resentful. It is not happy over injustice, it is only happy with truth. It will bear anything, believe in anything, hope for anything, endure anything. Love will never die out. If there is inspired preaching, it is imperfect, but then I shall know as fully as God knows me. So faith, hope and love endure. These are the great three, and the greatest of them is love.

His translation of the miracle of feeding the multitude expressed in simple, direct English, follows: The disciples said to him: Where can we get bread enough in this solitude to feed such crowds? Jesus said to them: How many loaves have you? They said: Seven, and a few small fish. Then He ordered the people to take their places on the ground, and gave thanks and gave them to His disciples, and the disciples gave them to the people. And they all ate and satisfied their hunger and the pieces that they left that were picked up filled seven baskets. There were four thousand men that were fed, besides women and children.

A later despatch from Chicago says:—The translation of the New Testament into the present day vernacular by Prof. Edward Goodspeed of the University of Chicago has aroused strong criticism from the pulpit. While a few leading ministers uphold the work, a cloud of ministerial critics denounce it as "bung," "bung," and "sacrilegious." "It's the worst bunk stuff I've ever heard of," declared the Rev. William H. Carwardine, pastor of Hermosa Methodist Episcopal Church. "It's a most absurd idea."

"Who wants to read about 'policemen' in the Bible. You can read about them in the newspaper. Why, it's an insult to the people to write down the Bible to them. It's sacrilegious."

The Rev. Gardner A. McWhorter, rector of St. Edmunds Episcopal Church: "I think it would be more appropriate if they would bring the understanding of man up to the level of the scriptures."

Indicating the growth of the dairying interests in the Province of Alberta it is reported by experts of the province that the number of milking cows is at the present time nearly 400,000. The value of these cows is estimated at \$19,500,000 and the value of their production in the past year \$23,000,000, \$3,500,000 more than the value of the cows. Fifteen creameries have been established in Alberta this year, making a total of sixty-nine now in operation.

HARD COAL MINERS ORDERED TO CEASE WORK ON SEPTEMBER FIRST

A despatch from Atlantic City, N.J., says:—Ignoring official Washington and quite unimpaired of Governor Pinchot's expected offer of mediation, the miners' general scale committee on Friday instructed the sub-scale committee headed by John L. Lewis, to issue a call for a general suspension of mining September 1. This done, the members of the committee left for the mines to line up their men for what many of them fear may be an even more bitter struggle than that of 1922.

Following the meeting of the committee word came from Washington that Governor Pinchot had left for Harrisburg after announcing that he would write both parties to the controversy to send representatives to that city for a conference. Such an invitation, Philip Murray, international vice-president, speaking for Mr. Lewis, who is confined to his room with a heavy cold, said would be accepted, but would not be permitted to interfere with the arrangements for the suspension ordered by the resolution.

By the terms of the resolution, unanimously adopted, all of the 157,000 men in the mines, including the maintenance men, will be called upon to lay

CANADA THE CENTRE FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE

Scottish Agricultural Expert Says Dominion is the Logical Location for Immigrants.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—With a view of investigating the wooded sections of Canada as places for immigrants from Scotland to settle in as against the prairies, Professor Robert Wallace is in Canada on his tenth trip, arriving in Ottawa yesterday. Officially, Prof. Wallace has been sent out by the Scottish Board of Agriculture and a combination of Scottish dairy societies to represent them at the coming National Dairy Congress, which is to meet in Washington on October 2. In the meantime the professor is touring Canada.

Professor Wallace is one of the foremost agricultural authorities and authors in the British Isles. Prof. Wallace is of the opinion that Canada is the logical centre for English-speaking people. He is also of the opinion that one of Canada's greatest developments in the future will be the settling of the vast areas of fine land in the northern and comparatively unexplored sections of the country. In those far northern places the professor believes that the finest grains and the finest fruits the world has ever known will be grown.

"The Peace River country," he stated, "is one of the finest grain-growing countries in the world, and in due time this will be well proved."

Ninth Victim of Wawa Hotel Fire Dies in Hospital

A despatch from Huntsville, Ont., says:—The latest victim of the Wawa hotel fire is Miss Elizabeth Carroll, one of the maids, who was severely injured from a fall out of the window or off the roof, while trying to make her escape during the burning of the building. She fractured her skull, among other injuries, and had been removed for treatment to the hospital at Orillia some days ago. Late Thursday afternoon she died at the hospital. Elizabeth is the second member of the Carroll family to lose her life as a result of the fire, her sister, Annie, having been burned to death.

Thousands of Mennonites to Settle in the West

A despatch from Montreal says:—Three hundred Russians of the Mennonite type passed through Montreal on Thursday night for settlement in Western Canada.

The party was composed of men and women and children who have endured much in the transition of Russia and are anxious for industry, peace and contentment of the new land.

They are the advance guards of several thousands who are due to arrive in Canada before navigation closes. Thursday's party came from Germany, to which country they had emigrated from Russia. Conditions were so bad in that country that they found it difficult to remain and work. They represented some of the wealthiest of their class.

New Chemical Formula to Fight Forest Fires from Air

A despatch from Paris says:—Eugene Turpin, the universally known inventor of medicine, has supplied the French Government with a chemical formula to fight forest fires by aeroplane.

M. Turpin suggested that an aviator be supplied with liquid carbonic acid, liquid sulphuric acid, or liquid ammonia in tubes, fitted with bombs to shatter them and spread the contents over a wide area. He also suggested that packets of sulphur extinguisher or blasting powder might be used to advantage.

"Bassinette" is really a word of French origin, meaning a candle made of wax.

BRITISH AND FRENCH PREMIERS TO CON- FER PERSONALLY ON GERMAN ISSUES

A despatch from London says:—No effort will be spared by the British Government to reach an agreement with France in regard to the Ruhr and reparations. Unsatisfactory as M. Poincare's note is in many respects, it does hold forth possibilities of continuing an exchange of views which may in course of time lead to practical results.

Chief importance among these avenues toward possible agreement is attached to M. Poincare's assurances that France has no ulterior designs on German territory. This was a point upon which Mr. Baldwin dwelt in his House of Commons speech before the summer recess. In that speech the British Premier said it had often been stated that while there were ulterior motives in the occupation of the Ruhr, adding that he refused to believe it, and that he had always acted on the assumption that the only object was to secure reparations.

The prompt endorsement of this statement by Poincare is regarded as at any rate one obstacle out of the path. Poincare's further undertaking to modify occupation of the Ruhr co-ordinately with the cessation of German passive resistance and evidences



New Trade Minister Hon. T. A. Low, a member of the King cabinet without portfolio, who has been appointed to succeed Hon. J. A. Robb as Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Robb goes to the Ministry of Colonization and Immigration.

Flying Boats to Shorten Transatlantic Journey

A despatch from London says:—Crossing of the Atlantic will be shortened by eight hours about one week hence, when the government subsidized service of luxuriously fitted flying boats will start operating between Southampton and Cherbourg, to connect at the French port with incoming and outbound liners.

Passengers anxious for a short-cut voyage to London from New York or desiring to pick up at Cherbourg the liner missed at Southampton will have a bird's-eye view of the English Channel from a cabin built out at the forepart of the airship.

The service will be subsidized by the government at the rate of \$50,000 a year for a minimum of 60,000 miles flown. Arrangements for the customs service are practically completed.

St. Winifred's Waters Cure Girl Blind Since Birth

A despatch from London says:—Immersion in the famous well of St. Winifred at Holywell is said to have given the power of sight to Mary Williams, the twelve-month-old daughter of a Liverpool couple, who had been blind since birth.

The baby screamed on touching the water and then displayed unusual interest in a yellow blouse worn by one of the onlookers. Tests which were applied immediately proved that the child could see clearly. The doctor attending Mary had told the parents there was little chance of the child ever being able to see.



Hon. E. M. MacDonald, who has been acting Minister of National Defence, takes over the portfolio of that department and will now seek re-election in Plouffe.

A machine for detecting icebergs at sea has been perfected by a Paris inventor.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE TO BE FINAL ARBITER IN HARD COAL CONTROVERSY

Washington, Aug. 26.—Federal officials are pinning their immediate hopes of settling the coal controversy on Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, but if he fails, it is strongly probable further steps will be taken to mediate possibly by President Coolidge.

Coal Commission officials will not comment on what the next step will be, but it is understood the President, having the previous moves toward reconciliation to guide him, may intervene as a final arbiter. The Federal authorities are convinced beyond all doubt that both the anthracite operators and miners will yield quickly to mediation that assures both sides of dignified capitulation.

Proposals to create a Federal Board for adjusting disputes and regulating working conditions are being seriously considered in consequence of the present crisis. Coal Commission members believe their organization, which expires September 22, should be replaced by a body having regulatory powers over the coal industry similar to those existing by the Interstate Commerce Commission over the railroads, and at the same time having authority like

that of the Railroad Labor Board to pass on wage questions.

As the suggestion smacks of compulsory arbitration, Congress will move cautiously regarding it, but President Coolidge, in his first message, is expected to incorporate some of the recommendations of the Coal Commission, including the one empowering the President to take over and operate the mines in case of a suspension. Should Congress enact this into law—and the pressure for such a statute will be great if a strike occurs—the Executive would have authority to determine wages and prices subject to court review.

The miners, it is believed, would lead more readily to Government regulation of the industry throughout than to direct operation only in periods of emergency. Arbitration of industrial disputes, with particular reference to the anthracite controversy, was recommended to-day by Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The statement is regarded as the beginning of a new campaign by business and industrial leaders to outlaw the strike.

WHEAT GRADING LOW SO FAR IN THE WEST

Number 1 Northern is at Big Premium in Winnipeg as a Result.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—No. 1 Northern closed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Friday at a premium of 17½ cents over the October price, and this premium was maintained in spite of an advance of 3½ cents in the futures on Friday. October wheat last year was selling around \$1.01 at this time. Friday it closed at \$1.21½. No. 1 Northern closing at \$1.21½. The export trade at the seaboard is becoming alarmed at poor grading of the new crop to date, it is said in grain circles, and any of the exporters who have sold No. 1 Northern in advance are now anxious to buy back their commitments. This brought about the advance of 4½ cents in No. 1 on Friday. It is the belief of the local trade that there will be a big premium on the top grades of wheat for most of the season, unless later returns from the threshing show a great improvement over those at present coming in.

Premier of Japan Dies After Distinguished Career

A despatch from Tokyo says:—Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, is dead.

Baron Kato, who represented Japan at the Court of St. James from 1894 to 1899, became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900. He also entered the Saionji Cabinet, with the same portfolio, in 1906, but resigned a few months later. Since the war Baron Kato has largely guided the affairs of Japan and made a policy of peace his chief program.



Baron Kato Dies The distinguished Japanese statesman, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain and a leader for over thirty years in the affairs of his country, has just died.

Australia Takes Lead in Air Postal Service

A despatch from Melbourne says:—Australia prides herself on being one of the pioneers in air postal services, and recent competitions have brought out some interesting facts in this connection. In 1921 an aerial distribution service was started in West Australia with a 1,200-mile route over the most desolate part of the State. The airplanes carried mail and a few passengers. Since then 190,000 miles have been traversed and 200,000 letters have been carried in addition to small quantities of urgent freight.

Weekly Market Report

TORONTO.		Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29c; cooked hams, 43 to 45c; smoked rolls, 22 to 24c; cottage rolls, 23 to 24c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38c; backs, boneless, 32 to 38c.	
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.20½.	Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 51½c; No. 1 feed, 47c.	Manitoba barley—Nominal.	All the above, track, bay ports.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.	Barley—Nominal.	Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.	Peas—No. 2, nominal.
Millfeed—Del., Montreal freight, bags included; Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$26; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.	Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.	Ont. No. 2 white oats—Nominal.	Ont. corn—Nominal.
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in 40 lb. bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.40 to \$4.50; bulk seaboard, \$4.40.	Man. flour—1st. pat., in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd. pat., \$6.85.	Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.	Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 22½c; twins, 23 to 23½c; triplets, 23½c; Stiltons, 24½c. Old, large, 32c; twins, 32½c; triplets, 33c; Stiltons, 33½c. New Zealand, old cheese, 30c.	Butter—Finest creamery prints, 37 to 38c; ordinary creamery, 35 to 36c; No. 2, 35 to 36c.	Eggs—Extras, in cartons, 41 to 42c; extras, 39 to 40c; firsts, 34 to 35c; seconds, 27 to 28c.	Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30c; hens, over 5 lbs., 22c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17c; roosters, 12c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40c; hens, over 5 lbs., 28c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24c; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20c; roosters, 15c; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25c; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20c; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30c.	Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, 1b., 7c; primes, 6½c.	Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25c.	Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12c per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12c; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13c; 2½-lb. tins, 13 to 14c; Ontario honey, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.50 to \$4.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:—

The dependence of one natural resource upon another is amply evidenced in the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia. There are forty operating coal mines in the province, and these last year produced 5,558,574 tons of coal. The year 1918 saw the largest output ever raised, over seven million tons. To enable the mines to be operated, enormous quantities of timber are necessary, in the form of mine props, etc. Last year Canada's forests were drawn upon to supply 18,480,000 lineal feet of timber equal to 3,500 miles. It is interesting to note, also, that there are 560 miles of track underground in the Nova Scotia coal mines.

Soundings Reveal Recent Submarine Convulsion

A despatch from London says:—Officers of the Eastern Telegraph Company's ship, which is repairing a broken cable between St. Helena and Capetown, report that the ocean bed has risen to within three-quarters of a mile of the surface at a point where the chart showed the depth to be three miles.

The soundings for the chart were taken in 1899, the year in which the cable was laid. The discovery suggests that there has been a recent submarine convulsion.

Laurentic's Gold and Silver Salvaged by Divers

A despatch from London says:—All except a few bars of the thirty million dollars worth of gold bullion which dropped to the ocean bed when a German submarine sank the Laurentic off Donegal Ireland, has been recovered by divers who, since 1918, have been carrying on their labors ninety feet below the surface of the sea. In addition to the gold, which was consigned to United States bankers, the Laurentic was laden with almost five million dollars in silver specie, mostly in two-shilling pieces, all of which has been salvaged by the divers.

Bagdad Swept by Cholera, 820 Reported Dead

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Cholera has broken out in Bagdad, 820 persons being reported dead. Anxiety is felt about the disease heading this way. Persia already has been invaded. Two have died in Constantinople from the plague, and other cases have been found.

Here and There.

The wool crop of Southern Alberta will reach the million pound mark, in accordance with a recent statement of the Secretary of the S.A. Wool Growers' Association.

The C.P.S. "Mont Laurier" on her last voyage brought nearly two hundred Danish farmers to Canada who are being settled on Western lands. The newcomers are experienced agriculturists and with only a few exceptions have left their families in Denmark until such times as they have established themselves in their new homes.

The total number of immigrants to enter Canada during the month of July was about sixteen thousand, according to the Dept. of Immigration which still lacks a few returns to make its report complete. This is, however, approximately correct. American immigration was about normal and there was a great increase in the movement from the British Isles.

The dairy industry continues to make headway in the Province of Alberta, 15 more creameries being in operation this year than in 1922. It is estimated that the total creamery butter production will be about 18,000,000 pounds, 3,000,000 pounds more than last year. There is a considerable increase in the acreage of fodder crops, particularly in corn.

Royalties collected on fur pelts in the Province of Saskatchewan for the 1922-23 season amounted to \$62,874, according to a statement prepared by the Chief Game Warden. This is the first year that royalties have been collected. The royalty amount to approximately 5 per cent. of the value of the respective pelts, and is payable by the person who first purchases the furs.

British Columbia agricultural statistics for the year 1922, according to the Dept. of Agriculture, places the estimated value of agricultural productions for the year 1922 at \$56,322,971 as compared with \$59,742,994 for the year 1921. The loss of 7.39 per cent. is attributed to low prices that prevailed on all agricultural products. There were marked increases in poultry products, which had a value of \$4,015,888, in dairy products \$3,001,135, in vegetables \$5,847,772, and honey \$17,839, which practically doubled in value the previous year's products. Imports of agricultural products were less than during the previous year.