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Lord Haliburton, whose dissection of **Lord Haliburton.** Mr. Arnold-Foster's army scheme has attracted so much attention, is a son of the famous Judge Haliburton who created 'Sam Slick' and the wooden nutmegs. His claim to criticise the war secretary's new projects is the solid one of having held, among other posts, that of Under Secretary for War, after a long spell as Assistant Under-Secretary and Director of Supplies and Transport. The Haliburtons settled in America in the seventeenth century. They are a branch of the old Scottish Border family who took the name of Haliburton from the lands known under that sign near Greenlaw, which they held from the Earls of Dunbar. In 1897, when he retired from the War Office, he became Sir Arthur Haliburton, G. C. B., and in the following year he was created Baron Haliburton of Windsor in the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Alaska Boundary

On August 26th, the last Act in connection with carrying out the decision of the Alaska Boundary tribunal took place at Eagle Point where Professor King of Ottawa, representing Canada, and Mr. O. H. Hillman of the Geodetic Survey of the United States, placed monuments which mark the southwest boundary of Alaska. These officials were taken up in the steamer 'Danube' to Ketchikan, and then proceeded to Eagle Point at the mouth of the Salmon River, where it enters Portland Canal. Here a bronze monument, six feet high, is erected bearing on one side the words "United States" and on the other side "Canada." Near where the monument was erected an old house stands, and this was taken possession of by the party. At the conclusion of the ceremony a banquet was spread, the table being set on the boundary line. The Canadians occupied the Canadian side and the Americans the other. Speeches and toasts of a felicitous character showed that no bitterness existed. Captain Locke of the steamer 'Danube' which has returned to Victoria says the new line covers the flats and meadowlands at the head of the Portland Canal at a point where there are a number of mineral claims and that some confusion in regard to titles will exist for a time.

British Deterioration.

The anthropological section of the British Association, which met at Cambridge lately, considered the much discussed question of the physical deterioration of the British race. Premier Balfour in a speech which has been much commented upon seems to have taken a somewhat pessimistic view of the subject. Mr. Balfour dwelt mainly on three points. He contended, first, that the progeny of every man who won his way from the lowest into the middle class was likely to diminish, because of later marriages in the latter class. Hence it seemed to him that as the State so contrived its educational systems as to allow this rising from the lowest to the upper class, by so much it did something to diminish the actual quality of the breed. He admitted that this was no argument against the State's attitude on education, but added: "I cannot see any escape from the rather melancholy conclusion that everything which opens up every career to a poor child of ability tends somewhat, in the existing social conditions, in the direction of deteriorating the race." Secondly, Mr. Balfour, in referring to a paper read by Mr. Shrubsole, remarked that the latter's statistics apparently prove that town life encouraged dark-haired and discouraged light-haired population; that is, the characteristics derived from dark-haired progenitors of a composite race were accentuated at the expense of those derived from the fair-haired Danes and Saxons. It is undeniable, he said, that such a change was of great importance. Thirdly, there was no doubt that it was the most energetic part of the rural population which drifted to cities or emigrated. In this way the greater part of the burden of continuing the race was thrown on the less energetic number left in the rural districts. The consequent deterioration, if this continued, must have a permanent effect. Mr. Balfour concluded that no legislation was likely to modify the permanent causes which concern the actual quality of the race.

How the Doukhobors Live. The community life of the Doukhobors in the Northwest is thus described by W. S. Wallace in the Toronto Globe: In brief it is this: There are 45 villages, each village with a population of about 200 and with 40 homesteads of

land; that is, there are between 8,000 and 10,000 Doukhobors altogether settled on a solid block or six townships. Each village is a perfect community by itself. It has its blacksmith, its carpenter, its stables, its henery, its mill, etc. If a Doukhobor wishes to get some eggs he simply has to go to the woman whose duty it is to keep the chickens, and she will give him his eggs for nothing. If he desires a pair of boots, he can get them from the "head man" of the village for nothing. If he wants a new house he merely has to call in the village carpenters and they will build it for him free. Money has no value in the Doukhobor settlements. Everyone works without money and without any price for everyone else. The profits from the year's crops, and even the individual earnings of Doukhobors working on the railways and elsewhere, go into a common purse; and with this money the supplies for the whole community are bought wholesale. The Doukhobors always buy wholesale at Winnipeg, considering (as they do) middleman's profit to be mere robbery. The oversight of the year's business is annually deputed to four commissioners, who do all the buying and selling and organizing in accordance with the wishes of the assembly. These commissioners are no higher than the ploughboys or the blacksmiths. When this term of office ceases they return to the plough or the carpenter's bench, where they came from.

Mr. Aylesworth on British Feeling Toward Canada.

Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K. C. who was one of the Canadian commissioners in connection with the Alaskan Boundary case and who has been spoken of as likely to be called to a seat in the Dominion Government, has lately returned from England where he has been in connection with some important legal questions. While in England Mr. Aylesworth was impressed with the way in which feeling in Britain has come round to Canada. He could not describe it, in the words of Sir Edward Carson, M. P., Solicitor-General, who when speaking on the subject remarked to Mr. Aylesworth that Canada was no longer a strange or outside country, but seemed to be part of Britain with simply a British sea between the two countries. Sir Edward also noted that the English, Scotch and Irish who came to Canada became thorough Canadians, whereas when they went to India, Africa, Australia, or other British colonies or possessions, they almost invariably went with the firm resolve to return again, and they did go back in large numbers. He was also delighted with the broad and generous views of British public men, who seem never to allow differences on lines of policy or the like to divide them socially. Immediately on his arrival in Britain he had received and accepted a cordial and warm invitation to Lord Alverstone's home. Said Mr. Aylesworth: "Lord Alverstone has not changed his views on the Alaskan award, and neither have I. Yet this did not prevent us spending a most enjoyable evening together. There are few more charming homes and personalities in England than those of Alverstone."

Lynching and the Southern Press.

Referring to the recent lynching at Statesboro, Ga., of two negroes who had been convicted of murder by the court and sentenced to be hanged on Sept. 9, the New York Evening Post says that the atrocity "has been followed by a veritable epidemic of lynching in Georgia," and "although thirteen days have elapsed since the Statesboro' horror, not a single rioter has been arrested, much less indicted, despite the fact that the leaders of the mob were known to all men." The Post, however, finds cause for unusual satisfaction in the fact that the Southern press as a whole continues to do its duty in denouncing the Statesboro' lynchings, and in evidence of this quotations are given from a number of representative Southern papers. Thus, the Raleigh, N. C. *Biblical Recorder* declares that "But one word can be said of an event like this: it is a horrible reproach to our civilization. It is a confession of the barbarism loose in the South and a warning of most impressive import." The Macon *Telegraph*, one of the most fearless of Southern newspapers, is unsparing in its castigation of the white murderers. As far south as Texas, the Galveston *News* speaks of the Statesboro occurrence as "a revel of barbarism in which even the little children took part" and declares that "the midday lynchings who run down the civil and military

authorities and proceed to bring about orgies like that enacted at Statesboro are the law's worst enemies." Speaking of the militia which permitted the condemned negroes to be taken from their hands almost without resistance, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:—"the company is best disbanded and the straps stripped from the officers who have disgraced their insignia of office." Similar denunciations of the "toy soldiers" are heard on every hand. In this vigorous and general denunciation by the Southern press of the Statesboro' lynching and other similar atrocities, and the influential voices which are being raised in the South for justice to the negro, the *Evening Post* discerns a hope of better things. "This recognition that the South has actually done wrong to the negro is a first step toward a proper Southern view of the problem, even though it comes after the political results aimed at by the abuse of the negro have been achieved."

Japanese Treatment of the Wounded.

Major Lewis L. Seaman, a specialist in military surgery, who has seen much of the Japanese hospitals is reported to have arrived lately at the Foo and to have given some interesting observations on the Japanese method of treating the wounded men. He says that the Japanese are giving proof of the benefit to be derived from the non-interference with wounds on the field, where they content themselves with the application of first-aid bandages and antiseptics, leaving the more serious work to be done in the hospitals at home. This course is followed except when there is danger of the wounded man bleeding to death or where his condition is precarious. The result of this practice has been that many men suffering from bullet wounds at the front are nearly well when they reach Japan. In one hospital ship returning to Japan from the front there were 2,000 men, and there was not a single death on board during the trip. If the Japanese soldier is not killed outright the chances are that he will recover. His temperate habits and healthful diet of fish and rice, varied occasionally with meat, contribute much to his recovery.

Crops in the Northwest.

In reference to the prospects of the harvest in the Northwest there are statements of a somewhat conflicting character. According to some reports the wheat crop in Manitoba has been so injured by rust as to lessen its value very materially, while other reports represent that the damage from this cause is comparatively slight and that the prospects for the harvest are excellent. It is probable that the truth lies somewhere between the two statements. There appears to be reason to believe that in some localities the crop has suffered seriously from rust, but the damage from this cause is probably not so general as some reports have represented it to be. The weekly crop report of the C. P. R., issued August 24, said that along the company's lines the crop has suffered very little from rust, but the weather had not been favorable to the early maturing of the grain, and harvesting would not be general before Sept. 1. On August 24 a number of grain men and bakers returned to Regina from a trip over the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan line to Prince Albert. One of the party, Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association, is reported as speaking in very favorable terms of the crop conditions in the Territories. There was he said, practically no rust in the territories, grain being very clear and in his opinion past the danger of being affected by rust. The crop was rather late and in some districts light, but on the whole the prospects in the Territories were very bright. Indications, he thought, pointed to better returns there than in Manitoba. Mr. F. W. Thompson of the Ogilvie Milling Company, Montreal, is quoted as saying on August 31st that conditions had greatly improved in the West within the past week, and that, allowing for all rust damage and depreciation, he believed, from exhaustive reports he had received, that Manitoba and the Territories would have a crop of 58,000,000 bushels of wheat, or an increase of 5,000,000 bushels over last year. Some estimates however have placed the crop at nine or ten million bushels less than last year.