CANADA'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN ALL CHURCHES

Congregations Thrilled by Past History of the Dominion and Urged to Consecrate Themselves Anew For the Great Tasks of the War and the Brilliant Future of a Great Self-Governed Nation.

The jubilee of Confederation was observed in Toronto churches yesterday, in accordance with the royal proclamations thru the federal and provincial governments of the country, as a day of prayer and intercession on behalf of the allied cause and for those engaged in the titanic struggle.

The peace and amity in which our young Dominion has lived with the great democracy to the south was brought to mind in the presence of some 250 officers-in-training from Fort Niagara at the special service at St. Paul's Church. On a previous occasion United States soldiers visited the neighborhood in 1813, when the town of York was captured and burned. Now, at a time of world war, they came, as allies and friends, to celebrate the fiftieth birthday of the Dominion.

In many of the churches special references were made to the new union of Anglo-Saxons of the continent and the great possibilities opened up by the alliance, not only for the Dominion, but for the entire world.

ST. PAUL'S.

Rev. Archdeacon Cody at St. Paul's last night dwelt on the future of Canada, which, he said, in many respects occupied a unique position.

By history it was linked to Great Britain; by geography it was linked to the United States, the mighty kindred nation. It was the largest self-governing British commonwealth and the largest overseas Anglo-Saxon unit of the empire, he said.

Canada contained the largest area of unoccupied arable land on the North American continent, and its main streams of population represented the foremost European races and one of the most serious problems was to secure a mutual understanding and hearty co-operation between these races in the common service of the nation.

Politically, the Canadian Confederation had been the most interesting experiment in the extension of autonomy. In Canada it had practically solved the seemingly impossible problem of combining local self-government and loyalty to the empire.

Britain, said the archdeacon, was a commonwealth rather than an empire in the historical sense of the word, and had linked together centralization and decentralization. Canada had been the chief political pattern for the other overseas dominions. The last thirty years had shown financially and materially slow growth and moderate wealth, but consolidation and the production of a sound population.

One great problem that remained was the restraint of the destructive forces in the land, whether these were geographical, racial, economic or social. The public and private life must be cleansed and must assimilate and unify the population, old and new.

"We must maintain spiritual standards of living and thinking," said he. "We must humanize industrial relations. We must give a pure education to our people, building up character as well as training the mind."

If there was to be a new and better Canada it must be planned and prayed and thought for by those who return from the great struggle, and by those men and women who had learned the lessons of these great days. The principles under which a new and better fifty years of Canadian life could be secured, would include many things: Personality would be regarded as of infinitely more worth than property; we should care more for the development of persons than for the accumulation of things. Service, not self-seeking, was the true watchword of practical life; not how much can I grab or get, but how much can I do or give. Principle should be more esteemed than party. We should seek rather to prevent evils than to cure them; we should realize that production, not speculation, is fundamental; we should judiciously combine state and individual effort; we should seek to carry on a ministry of reconciliation between races, creeds, classes, sexes and nations; we should have a world outlook and be free from provincialism of policy and practice both in church and state.

Side by side with our great English-speaking neighbors and allies, we, as a waking portion of the British commonwealth, should bear our share of responsibility for the humanizing and evangelizing of the whole world.

ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL.

The special service held at St. Alban's Cathedral partly partook of the nature of a memorial to members of the congregation who had fallen at the front. During the evening an honor roll was unveiled and special music was rendered by the choir.

Rev. A. E. Ribourg, D.D., preached at St. Alban's Cathedral, Sunday evening, on "Canada's debt to the past and its responsibilities to the future," showing that the only fitting manner to express gratitude to the great of the past and to the brave of today was by cultivating ideals and living lives, worthy of theirs.

Dr. Ribourg said in part: "The ideals and institutions bequeathed to us by the founders of the Dominion of Canada are worth living for and worth dying for."

TIMOTHY EATON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Review of Canada's past, beginning with the explorations of Jacques Cartier, discoverer of the Dominion, to show that Canadians can proudly point to a history replete with traditions was made by Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Toronto public library, in an address in the special services marking the confederation jubilee in the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, St. Clair avenue, last night.

Another speaker was Prof. J. Hugh Michael who made an appeal for men, true and faithful men to lead Canada thru fifty years more of even more progressive growth than has marked the period which closed yesterday. He said that the present war is the greatest vindication of God.

"Two hundred years ago Canada was New France," said Dr. George H. Locke, "and one hundred years ago she was a British colony, while in the last fifty years she has been developing into a nation. Our history comes back to us day by day.

"Columbus got to an island. Cabot discovered Newfoundland, but it remained for Jacques Cartier to make the first discovery of Canada by sailing 1000 miles up the St. Lawrence River into this continent 400 years ago. He discovered Lake Huron, the first of the great lakes to be discovered, and with Champlain, held a religious service near Orillia in 1650. Champlain should be called the Father of Canada.

The speaker then recounted the adventures of Marquette, who came from Laon, France, and after meeting Joliet in Quebec, sailed down the Mississippi River. "We have history," Dr. Locke repeated, "we live in the light of men who did big things.

"After the revolutionary war," he continued, "there were 40,000 people who came from the colonies and settled in Canada, preferring to live under the British flag. Then came the war of 1812, the rebellion of 1837 and tides of immigration. The population of English increased until the problem of the French and English was presented, the same problem which faces us today.

"In 1858 Sir Alex. Galt made a speech in favor of confederation against possible anexation by the union to the south of us, which was making marvelous progress. In the meeting in Prince Edward Island to consider confederation, and which served as an incentive for the meeting fathered by Sir John Macdonald and held later when confederation was adopted, there were some who honestly opposed the idea.

"We joined for mutual protection, and were a kingdom within an empire. The fathers of confederation saw but remotely what we are doing today—helping our mother country in a righteous war."

"I think celebrations like these have their value," declared Prof. J. Hugh Michael, "because they make us pause and take stock of ourselves. This is a memorable day. We are thrilled when we think of what may happen in the next fifty years. The kind of a celebration we will have at the close of 100 years depends upon the spirit which animates us as we step into our second fifty years."

Likening Canada's task to that of the 12 scouts sent into Israel to survey the country, the speaker said: "The explanation of the different reports is this—ten of the scouts left God out of the reckoning. The Lord is with us. If you feel like a grasshopper you are bound to act and look like a grasshopper. Faith in God is the only antidote for this grasshopper spirit. What we want and need today is faith."

"Faith is the response of the whole being to the challenge of the unseen. We need men of faith. We face tremendous problems. The drink evil, vice and immorality are not inevitable. The racial problem is not insurmountable. Political corruption entrenched in high places is not inevitable. Nothing is inevitable to faith.

"Faith will give us true men because Canada at this important juncture in her national affairs needs men more, perhaps, than she ever needed them before. We are living in great days. To falter would be sin."

HOLY TRINITY.

At the Church of the Holy Trinity yesterday morning a solemn litany was sung before the celebration, and "O Canada" was sung instead of the national anthem following the presentation of the alms.

The Sunday school children at 4 o'clock in the school room had a special marking of the day. After the singing of the national anthem and a short prayer service, the rector pointed out that Canada's greatest need was good citizens, and that in the Sunday school the teaching was such as would make them so. Five boys recited "Canadian Born," a patriotic recitation was given by Miss Auta Powell, daughter of the late rector, and another was offered in unison by three little girls. The hymn for those at sea followed, and after this a number of lantern slides showing the empire's flag, the Canadian ensign and various scenes of Canadian cities, towns, plain and mountain were thrown on the sheet, after which "O Canada" was sung and the benediction given.

In the evening, after a patriotic sermon by Rev. L Ralph Sherman, and the singing of "O Canada" and "God Save the King," the blessing having been given, the choristers left their stalls and, grouping in the chancel facing the altar, sang a solemn Te Deum to Almighty God as a token of thankfulness for the blessings of the past 50 years of confederation. The corner stone of Holy Trinity was laid on July 1, 71 years ago.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH

A patriotic meeting was substituted for the regular evening service at Central Methodist Church, East Bloor street, last night. Appropriate hymns and anthems were rendered by the choir and inspiring addresses were given by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Lanceley, Judge Denton and Frank Yeigh.

"While the celebration of confederation comes at a time of unrest, unhappy political confusion and political corruption, yet there is a great reason for gratitude." He then spoke of the great prosperity experienced by the nation for many years previous to the outbreak of the war, the advancement of temperance legislation, social reform and the great interest taken in technical education.

"Canadians may reproach some hot-headed Irishmen because they fail to agree as to the government of their country," he said, "but here we have our own troubles—racial prejudices and political disruption. A big crisis threatens the nation, and it would be one of the most calamitous things for Canada if the sword is ever drawn between English and French or Catholic and Protestant."

Judge Denton said that confederation had been an experiment in the science of government. Referring to the war and the political situation in Canada, he said: "A breeze is blowing just now, but a breeze is necessary to sailing ships. When the storm has abated and the sea is again calm we shall find we have traveled some distance on the journey to nationhood."

Discussing the merits and demerits of the Canadian people, he said that nothing could be gained by boasting and self-congratulation.

"It is not in size and wealth that we are to find any merit," he said. "There are three qualities or virtues that stand out prominently in the Canadian people."

The first quality he specified as determination and a will to achieve, and this led to a consideration of ancestry. He spoke of the thirty thousand United Empire Loyalists and the pioneers of 1830-60, whose privations in the wilds of Canada were responsible for the growth of this quality in the average Canadian.

The second feature of the Canadian's character he declared was intelligence. "As a mass Canadians are of higher intelligence than any other people, except perhaps the people of old Scotland."

He also spoke of the moral fibre, character and spirit of the people, concluding by declaring that with these qualities it was no wonder the young men of the country had enlisted in such large numbers.

Frank Yeigh spoke on "The Span of a Canadian Generation," stating that the real national life of Canada started fifty years ago. Speaking of pre-confederation days he referred to the optimistic outlook of Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. George Brown at the time of the union, pointing out that all their prophecies had been fulfilled.

Canadians, he said, have now a new conception of Canada, of empire, nationhood and civilization.

CARLTON STREET METHODIST

In dealing with the present national crisis which, he said, fully resembled the "deadlock" in Canada prior to 1867, Rev. R. J. D. Simpson, in the Carlton Street Methodist Church, last night, suggested that the present political leaders at Ottawa should follow the noble example of Hon. George Brown and Sir John A. Macdonald, by getting together before the week passes and caming to an amicable solution of the difficulties facing the nation.

Rev. Mr. Simpson, in briefly reviewing Canada's advance since confederation was brought about, showed that in the past fifty years Canada had developed national ideals and ambitions. He urged that the separate school problem be favorably adjusted, because since 1867 it had not changed from being one of the great national questions affecting national unity.

THE ONLY WOMAN PREACHER.

Western Congregational Church was the only church in Toronto yesterday that had the unusual distinction of having a woman in the pulpit at the special Dominion Day service yesterday. Mrs. Jean Blewett, the well known writer of Alberta, brought to the congregation a message that bespoke of the largeness of thought and views of the newer, progressive west.

On the present occasion, and in the history of the Dominion much was said and written about the fathers of confederation. Of the Canadian women of the time there was absolute silence and yet, said she, "It is a scientific fact that in history or out of history you rarely find any good man without finding some grand woman behind him, helping him on."

Women played a most important part in the history of any country and while the men who made mistakes were often excused because of the women who were behind them, little credit was given the women who helped and inspired the men who succeeded.

Speaking of the splendid self-sacrificing work of the women of Canada in the present struggle, Mrs. Blewett outlined the enlarged sphere that women were filling and their increasing share in the life and resopnsibilities of the community and the nation.

"The watchword of the Canadian women in this time is service,' said Mrs. Blewett, "and the keynote to success is co-operation."

ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

Rev. C. V. Pilcher, at St. James' Cathedral, yesterday morning, said the opinion of Canadians generally was expressed in the seventh verse of Psalm 16: "The lot is fallen unto me in a fair place. Yea, I have a goodly heritage.

In thinking over the special advantages and opportunities offered by the country, it was necessary for us to ask how they had been met by us as individuals and as a nation. Unlike European countries, one government held sway from sea to sea, and at this time the entire Anglo-Saxon race was allied.

It was necessary for the Dominion, in order to fulfil its destiny, to beware of materialism and keep popular government actuated by service rather than self-seeking. The imperial connection made the brotherhood of man possible on a larger scale than ever before. Only by putting God first could Canada fulfill the dreams of the fathers of confederation. The choir under Dr. Albert Ham rendered special patriotic music.

COOKE'S CHURCH.

Rev. William Patterson, in his sermon on "Canada's Future," at Cooke's Church last night, made a plea for the setting aside of political partisanship, stating that, at the present time, men of national spirit were essential for the guidance of the country thru a crisis hitherto unknown.

He urged Canadian statesmen to follow the example of England's great men, such as Asquith an. Bonar Law, Carson and Churchill, in eliminating party differences and forming a coalition government, in an effort to defeat a common enemy. Referring to the present political situation at Ottawa, he appealed for greater patriotism on the part of French-Canadians, declaring that the Frenchman against whom Wolfe fought years ago on the Plains of Abraham belonged, in a way, to a different France than that with which Great Britain is allied at the present time.

At the morning service he spoke of "Canada, Past and Present," relating the historical events which led up to and followed confederation. He paid a tribute to Canadians for the gallant, voluntary part they played in the Boer war, which has only been excelled by their stupendous self-sacrifice during the present European conflict. He declared that the valor of Canadians during the past two years has raised Canada to a point very high, not only in the estimation of the empire, out of the entire world.

Special jubilee music was rendered by a large choir at both services, "The Maple Leaf," "Rule, Britannia," and the National Anthem being sung.

St. John the Evangelist.

Conciliation with Quebec and even compromise, to prevent Canada from being disunited in the year of the jubilee celebration of confederation, was yesterday morning strongly urged by Rev. Russell MacLean, in the St. John the Evangelist Church, Portland street.

He also added that in pursuing such a course Canada must not sacrifice the principal that all those who benefit by British civilization and liberty should be made to defend it. He further remarked that the burden of maintaining the empire must not wholly be on the English-speaking peoples, and therefore it is the duty in this war for the British to force others to do their share.

Rev. MacLean, in dealing with confederation, spoke of Canada's achievements in the past 50 years, citing the opening of the great west, Canada's participation in the great war, and this country's recognition as a great commonwealth among the nations of the world.

WASH-OUT IN NIAGARA GORGE

(Continued from Page 1).

man was swimming in an effort to get out of the rapids. He disappeared."

Conductor Heron was in the forward part of the car, collecting the last of the fares. He was thrown from the running board and crushed to death as the car toppled over.

Motorman Escaped.

Motorman Luke Crandall was thought dead when he could not be found after the wreck. An hour later his wife notified the police that Crandall was at home. He ran home following the accident, collapsing when he arrived there. He is in such a nervous condition that physicians forbid anyone seeing him.

Conductor Alexander Hearn was instantly killed. His body was taken from the wreck by soldiers.

Crandall is given high praise by the survivors. They say that Crandall saw the bank giving away as the car rounded the curve and did his best to prevent the accident.

Aid Hurried to Scene.

The injured were brought to the upper river bank on trolley cars and transferred to ambulances, in which they were rushed to hospitals.

Bodies of the dead were taken to morgues as soon as brought to the upper bank and the work of identification begun.

Every physician in the city was summoned. The automobiles of public chauffeurs were pressed into service as auxiliary ambulances.

As the news spread thruout the city great crowds gathered at the bridges and the entrance to the gorge. They were kept back by National Guardsmen and police. Several times the crowds rushed the guards, only to be driven back with clubbed rifles or at the point of bayonets.

Five minutes before Alexander Seastrom of Jamestown arrived at St. Mary's Hospital to have his injuries cared for his wife died in the hospital to which she had been admitted a short time before. Seastrom said that his daughter had been killed. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness. Two other daughters are among the injured in the hospital.

Saved His Bride.

Civilians did heroic work, but it was readily seen that many bodies had been released from the open car and were beyond recovery in the whirlpool, nor was the work of the rescue party the only heroic act performed during the relieving of the injured. Mrs. D. G. Slee, a bride of a few days, was catapulted into the river, and was about to go down for the third time, when her husband fought his way from the scrambling mass of humanity and dived into the river. He is an expert swimmer, and succeeded in reaching his wife, whom he carried ashore. Both were exhausted when they arrived at the hospital.

Motorman's Story.

Motorman Crandall says the car was traveling at the usual rate of speed, when he suddenly felt the car sink beneath him. Realizing the imminent danger, he and two men who stood on the platform with him, jumped for their lives. They managed to get clear of the car, which rolled down the embankment. Crandall and the two men who jumped with him climbed down the bank to give what aid they could to those who managed to get out of the car. They hauled out 22 persons. One of these, a woman, died just as she was placed on the shore.

Crandall says that he had noticed the register just before the car made the plunge, and saw that 65 fares had been rung up.

Warning Too Late.

The car from Lewiston was due here at 3.45 o'clock. Before it arrived at the slide, a report of the track's condition had been phoned the Gorge office by Sergeant Rogers in charge of the guard from Company H, 74th Regiment of Buffalo, who was on the bridge. Thomas B. Crosby, No. 1160 Niagara avenue, customs officer, also advised the railway officials, but it was too late to intercept the party of pleasure-seekers. When the car struck the section of rail that was strung across the washout the car pitched forward and then careened over, the roof settling in the river less than a hundred yards above the approach to the whirlpool. Soldiers and city firemen responded to the call for help, and the work of rescuing the ones within reach began. Several of the soldiers who stood in the water after the firemen hacked their way into the vehicles thru the floor between trucks, the forward pair being only a few feet above the water, were overcome by their exertions and had to be treated at hospitals.

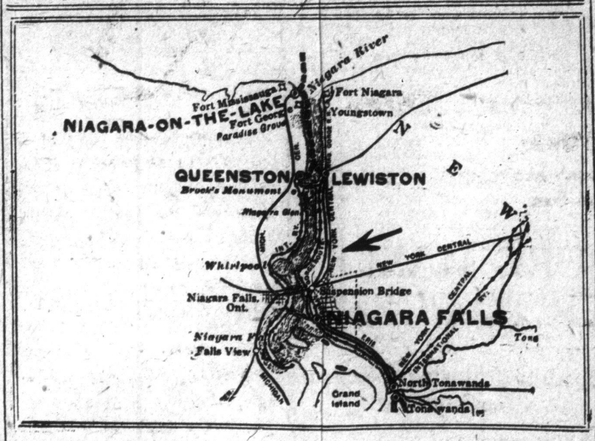

Diagram showing route followed by Niagara Gorge cars.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

REPORTS from German sources say that the Russians have begun their offensive. The enemy declares that the Russian artillery fire has become intense on a front of about 175 miles, when measured on the map, and that they have actually begun their attacks on the front between the Stripa and the Narrayuvka Rivers and also between the Narrayuvka and the Zlota Lipa The foe says that in the Naryuvka-Zlota Lipa sector, the Russians stormed German trenches on a front of nearly 20 miles, but that the Germans regained their positions. Attacks are also developing into engagements on the Zlota Lipa, according to the enemy.

* * * * *

The enemy writes his report so as to convey the news that the Russians are engaging in a formidable offensive. He blames the pressure of the entente powers on the Russian Government for the decision, and he says that a part of the Russian army has been induced to attack. He may be suffering from hysteria on this front and he may magnify preliminary artillery preparations and raiding operations into an extensive battle. Von Hindenburg, meanwhile, has sent in an offer of armistice to Petrograd for the period of the Russian elections. This advance in the teeth of many affronts shows that the enemy is in desperate straits.

* * * * *

Lens still remains in German hands, but its loss to the enemy has come appreciably nearer as a result of a British advance on the north bank of the Souchez River on Saturday night. The enemy then lost defences on a front of half a mile, immediately west and southwest of the town. On Sunday the German artillery developed great activity in the Lens region. In the course of the latest advances on this town the Canadians have frequently come upon parties of Germans who bolted for safety at their approach. This fact shows a grave deterioration in the quality of the German troops.

1867 -- 1887 -- 1917

The Father of Confederation

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MURDER CHARGE HANGS OVER THEM

As the result of being attacked early Sunday morning at the corner of Booth and Eastern avenues, by three men, Pako Romanoff, 22 Follis avenue, a Macedonian, lies dead in St. Michael's Hospital. Robert Ralph, 13 Isabella street; Sidney H. Hughes, 508 Pape avenue, and John Criss, 18 Eastern avenue, were placed under arrest yesterday afternoon on a charge of aggravated assault, which will in all probability be changed to murder.

According to the police, Romanoff and Peter Evanoff, 409 East King street, a compatriot, were walking along Booth avenue toward home, when a young woman, whose name the police refuse to divulge, claims they addressed some insulting remarks to her. She rushed into a nearby house, and, it is alleged, brought out Ralph, Criss and Hughes, who immediately set upon the two foreigners, and pummeled them with their fists.

One Escaped.

Early in the fight, however, Evanoff managed to escape from the crowd, but Romanoff was not so fortunate, and received a severe drubbing at his assailant's hands. In the scuffle, Romanoff, it is alleged, was either thrown down and his head bumped on the pavement, or was kicked on the head when down, or struck on the head with an iron bar, or a club. While the fight was in progress, Evanoff ran to Pape avenue police station, and a number of policemen were sent to the scene, but by the time they arrived the three men had disappeared. They picked Romanoff up in an unconscious condition, and he was hurried to the hospital. Late last night he was reported to be dying.

Acting Detective Crowe and Policeman 417 were detailed to investigate the case, and took into custody the three men yesterday.

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WHIZZ BANG CORNER.

The corner of Yonge street and Davisville avenue, where the maimed heroes from the North Toronto Convalescent Home are to be seen day after day, is now getting to be a famous spot, and it is only natural that a name should be given to it. Some one has already chalked the name up in large letters, and it is now known thruout the whole of North Toronto as "Whizz Bang Corner." Sitting on the steps of the old Davisville Hotel the boys are to be seen, and the old trench songs are often heard. They are a happy bunch, despite the numerous crutches, and many a hand is waved from the windows of the Metropolitan cars as they speed up North Yonge street amidst the green fields.

Warning to Householders.

Some electricians undertake to wire completed or occupied houses for electric light who do not understand their business, with the result that the house is upset for many days and the plaster broken or the paper marked. Among those that are efficient and do a proper job are the Electric Wiring Fixture Co. and Hyelectric Fixtures and Electric Wiring Co., 261 College street, phone College 1873. Any kind of electrical work or electric fixtures done by expert electricians. Estimates are given free. A visit to their fixture showrooms, southwest corner of College and Spadina avenue, is worth while.

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