

FROWNS ON THE CHURCH UNION MOVEMENT

Canadian Church Heading Towards Trouble, Says Church Times.

London High Anglican Paper Issues Warning to Those Whom it Believes to be in Danger—The Question of Episcopacy.

London, Sept. 8.—(Canadian Press Limited.) Canada may be interested in the British High Anglican view of the union of the churches movement as it is presented from Canada. "The Church Times," the English journal of the High Church party, devotes a long editorial to the subject. It regards the future union of Presbyterians, Methodists and Independents to constitute "the United Church of Canada" as a scheme to which the three communities are too deeply committed to draw back, and it warns them that the efforts being made to bring in a fourth partner, the Anglican church, may be successful. "High Churchmen in Canada," it says, "are few and weak. If necessary they can be eliminated or ignored. Interchange of pulpits is already going on and we notice that the newly-elected moderators of the Presbyterian Assembly preached the other day in St. Paul's, Toronto, by invitation of Dr. Cody, who had the refusal recently of the Rev. Mr. Melbourne. The event, it seems, had been well advertised beforehand, and brisk journalists stated next morning that 'history was made last night.' The moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly and old-fashioned sermon on sin and salvation, which is good to hear but the usual argument for interdenominationalism is rather that preachers, instead of concealing their denominational beliefs, should frankly explain their 'to the congregations of the body'.

And then the Church Times proceeds to warn and advise those whom it believes to be in danger, saying: "Now, if Canadian Churchmen merely regard themselves as members of one of the Protestant sects, only retaining certain features of antiquity, they had better cease from any posturing, at once negotiate openly with the Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists of their country, and bid farewell to Catholic Christianity. If they are bent on a superficial amalgamation with bodies of Christians who repudiate the essentials of Catholicism, they will, we warn them, find themselves isolated and alone. The popular view throughout the Anglo-Saxon world no doubt is that a variety of Christian churches happen to differ on certain very vital questions of the form of church government, on unimportant ceremonies and minor parts of doctrine. Why should they not agree to differ, waive these non-essential peculiarities, most of which have only an antiquarian significance, and unite as one church on the things that really matter? But is this the view of the situation taken by Canadian churchmen themselves? Or are they prepared, humbly but firmly, to assert that the bishops of the Catholic church, their own being an integral part of a divine apostolicity and jurisdiction, for the Catholic ministry an authoritative priesthood and 'character,' for the Catholic inheritance of doctrine and worship a supernatural guidance and grace? In such an awful claim to authority, and in such a harsh denial of heavenly blessings on other ministrations—on those of the Quaker preacher any more than those of the Wesleyan. Catholicism is present, and much erroneous belief and practice is inherited. Nevertheless, it is this claim alone which entitles the Church of England or any of its daughter churches to exist.

It is widely believed in Canada that the establishment of a triple alliance will force the bishops to make further concessions. The general superintendent of Methodism stated recently that "everything must go into the crucible." He derided the "ecclesiastical habit." He came out flat-footed against the Lambeth plea for episcopal ordination. Divine right of bishops must go into the dustbin with the divine right of kings. It appears that a joint committee in Montreal has reported in favor of reciprocal "commissioning" being exchanged between Presbyterian ministers and Anglican bishops, priests and deacons. The Presbyterian ordination service (which does not always include a laying-on of hands) being employed for commissioning the latter, and for commissioning Presbyterians our form of ordination with the omission of the words "Whoever sins thou dost remit," etc., "the office and work of a priest." The Canadian church is evidently heading towards trouble. Catholic-minded ecclesiastics and laymen there are rare in the land, but a monthly paper on sound church lines, called the Kingdom has been started recently in Toronto, and we hope it will be supported by English Catholics in its uphill battle. If it is so difficult to maintain apostolic principles present, what would it be in a "united" church flooded by unconverted conformists, a church offering sacraments apart from any sacramental conviction, and governed by bishops who repudiated the doctrinal basis of episcopacy?

REAL POLYGLOT WEDDING; MANY NATIONALITIES AND FAITHS
Copenhagen, Sept. 9.—Hedwig Larsen, daughter of a rich Lutheran of Hadersleben, has married a Siberian merchant who was a Russian prisoner of war in Germany. A priest of Dutch extraction performed the ceremony, both bride and groom having been converted to Catholicism. A French teacher and a Lettish merchant were witnesses.

PONY SET A FIRE.
St. Helens, Eng., Sept. 9.—Captain Robert J. V. Falkner tied paraffin covered waste to the tail of a pony that damaged his mother's garden. Then he set fire to the waste. The pony was fatally burned. The captain was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

HYENAS LOOSE ON SHIP.
Liverpool, Sept. 9.—During the voyage of the steamer Simina from West Africa, the crew was terrorized by two hyenas which escaped from their cages and lured capture for a week. They were finally cornered with pitchforks and released.

MAY GET BACK TO SOAP AND WATER

Ottawa Health Officer Speaks on Methods of Disinfecting House.

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Delivering an address on disinfection at the annual convention of the Canadian Sanitary Association here yesterday, Dr. T. A. Lomer, medical health officer of Ottawa, said the time had arrived for the adoption of new methods for disinfecting houses after disease. "We have given up trying to disinfect a city by making a smoke in the street," he said, "and it is time we gave up trying to disinfect a house by making a smoke with sulphur in a room. It is time that we gave up deluding ourselves that a snuff of formaline or an odor of carbolic means disinfection. "If we are going to continue disinfecting let us make it something better than a farce or a bluff. Let us use gas in sufficient confutation, if we are to use gas. If we are to employ liquid, let us see that we get things wet with it. If we have steam sterilizers let us use them, or if not let us rely on soap and hot water. In the end, I believe we will come to soap and hot water as our chief and our only disinfectants for household disinfection. Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, director general of the St. John Ambulance Association, speaking on "The place of the sanitary inspector in the present health campaign," said that Canada was as much alive to health questions as any other country in the world. He thought there was much opportunity for valuable work, but if it was to be successfully performed it would have to be done in the main by provincial authorities. He disapproved of representatives of various organizations attempting to make house inspection without authority from the local health officer.

BIG RAILWAY CASE COMMENCED

E. H. Fitzhugh Sues Grand Trunk and Central Vermont Railways for \$200,000—Conspiracy to Ruin His Character Alleged.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 7.—(By Canadian Press).—Trial of the \$200,000 suit of E. H. Fitzhugh, former president of the Central Vermont Railway against the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railways, postponed from May 17 began yesterday in the Superior Court here. Postponement of the case was due to an application by counsel for Sir Alfred W. Smithers of London, Eng., chairman of the Grand Trunk board of directors, named as one of the defendants for permission to withdraw from the litigation. Pending a decision on this point the hearing from was put off by agreement. The suit grew out of the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk lines, of which the Central Vermont was a part, through New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Mr. Fitzhugh alleged that a conspiracy "was hatched to bring about his resignation as president of the Central Vermont and to ruin him as a railroad executive." The history of the events upon which the case is based recalls the famous project of Charles S. Mellen, then president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, to control all of New England from the railroad standpoint. Mr. Fitzhugh claims that while he was head of the Vermont, acting Vermont, and representing by proxy the holdings of the Grand Trunk Company, he was delegated by the Grand Trunk administration to secure charter rights for them in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire, to allow an extension of their lines from Newport, Vermont, to the Atlantic seaboard. The plaintiff further alleges that while proceeding in good faith to secure such rights, with the approval of the Grand Trunk heads, these latter were secretly negotiating with Charles S. Mellen at that time president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, for an abandonment of the extension. They sought the approval of the plaintiff, he claims, to such an agreement, which would have been a breach of faith with the people of New England.

Mr. Fitzhugh in his action asserts that he was called to testify before the United States grand jury and there disclose what he knew of the agreement between the Grand Trunk heads and Mr. Mellen, and that following this testimony the defendants conspired to ruin his career by claiming that he had testified falsely before the grand jury and had attempted to secure the charter rights without the authority of the defendants. Among those named as defendants in addition to Sir Alfred Smithers are Edson J. Chamberlain, who was president of the Grand Trunk when the suit was begun, and Edward C. Smith, who succeeded Mr. Fitzhugh as president of the Central Vermont.

The case has attracted an imposing array of legal talent. Mr. Fitzhugh being represented by Major C. Murchie, Judge James W. Remick, Alexander Murchie, and Hon. Nathaniel E. Martin. The defendants are represented by Hartburn, Jones & Hall of Boston, George P. Richmond of Newport, Vt. The hearing is expected to last at least two weeks, and to bring about some interesting revelations in the railroad world. Special stenographers have been engaged to write out daily reports of the testimony.

RARE REMBRANDT FOUND IN ENGLAND
London, Sept. 8.—The discovery of a generally unknown Rembrandt "Birth of Christ," estimated to be worth more than \$50,000, is reported from Nottingham.

\$2,000,000 DOCK THEFTS.
Melbourne, Sept. 9.—The Royal Commission on Dock Pilfering reports that in 1920 dock thieves stole merchandise worth \$2,000,000. Closer supervision and elimination of marks indicating the nature of contents of boxes are recommended.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Expect It Will be Working by End of Year.

Great Britain Does Not Take Full Nomination Advantage—Matters Before Present Session of League of Nations.

Geneva, Sept. 7.—Nominations for the fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice, which have been made by most of the national delegations at The Hague Court of Arbitration, are said to assure plenty of excellent material to choose from when the election is reached toward the end of the present year. The second annual session of the League of Nations Assembly, which opened on Monday, will see the final establishment of the world tribunal has been assured by the ratification of the protocol by more than two of these states required to make that act valid and there is every reason to believe, officials say, that the court will be in action before the end of the year. Two Americans, Elihu Root and Dr. Roscoe Pound, appear among the judicial candidates submitted. Mr. Root has been nominated by three countries—Italy, Brazil and Bolivia. The presidential justice which may fall to a national whose government is not represented in the League of Nations. The other nominations present a number of interesting features. Each country may nominate four candidates, but two of these must belong to other nationalities. Great Britain has only made one nomination—that of Viscount Finlay—and this example has been followed by her dependencies. Few other countries have failed to make use of their full right of nomination. In a number of cases the right has been employed to accentuate the solidarity of various racial or regional groups, as those of Scandinavia, South America, the Little Entente of middle Europe.

Thus the Swedes have nominated two of their own countrymen, a Norwegian and a Dane, the Norwegians, a Dane and a Swede besides their own two men, and the Danes, a Swede and a Norwegian in addition to two Danes. The nominations submitted by the Czechoslovak group consists of one Czechoslovakian, one Jugoslavian, one Rumanian and one Greek.

Other League Matters.
Prior to the establishment of the International Court of Justice, a number of important political questions will come before the assembly. Foremost looms the Taona-Africa dispute, which Bolivia has requested to have put on the agenda. Mr. Finlay has given notice that her delegates will move the previous question when this item is reached, their contention being that the matter lies on in on or another. It is not expected that the division of Silesia will come up for discussion, and it is safe to assume that Germany, and its allies, will not be able to raise it until it is too late for her to raise it. Several of the reports to be submitted, like those of the advisory committee on the traffic in opium, and the provisional economic and financial commission, mentionable by reference to the American attitude toward the league and suggestions for future action or inaction in relation to this attitude. Other reports of the same kind, which will provide the bulk of the business to be transacted, are as follows:—

By the council on the conclusions of the committee on amendments to the covenant; by the committee appointed to examine the scope of the treaty registration clause of the covenant; by the international blockade commission; by the advisory committee on communications and transit; by the international committee on the traffic in women and children; by the committee appointed to investigate the workings of the secretariat and the labor office; by the committee on the allocation of expenses and by the council on the proposed international co-ordination of intellectual work.

Four non-permanent members of the council will serve for another year, and to be elected before the assembly adjourns and this may provide a spirited contest, particularly over the seat held for two years by Belgium. The little country of King Albert feels that to remain in the council so long as questions relating to the Treaty of Versailles remain unsettled, while other countries feel that Belgium should now give way to some other nation in order to make the council as widely representative as possible.

Some Heavy Tasks.
The programme prepared by the secretariat, including the final institution of the International Court of Justice and the election of the fifteen men who are to serve as the first set of international judges and alternates, calls for the disposal of as heavy and important tasks as the council has had in the last year. Argentina's attitude is problematical in view of the fact that her envoy, at the 1920 session, declared an intention of withdrawing from the league. Preparations, nevertheless, have been made to receive her delegation. Representatives of the six new states' members, including Austria and Bulgaria, are present and it is regarded as possible that Hungarian and German delegates will be admitted before the end of the session.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the representative of China, officially opened the conference on behalf of the council of the league, this honor falling to him by reason of the adoption of a system of rotation and because of his having been president when the council opened its fourteenth session here on September 1. Whether, in accordance with the precedent established by the first session, he will be elected permanent president is still impossible to foretell, as the assembly

HAD NO ILL EFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Low Summer Death Rate Accompanied the Drought in Great Britain.

London, Aug. 23.—(By mail).—That the hot weather of the past months has exercised no ill-effect on the public health is made clear by the quarterly return of the registrar-general, which was issued last night. The deaths in the period April, May and June, in England and Wales, were 20,799 fewer than in the preceding quarter, and 10,812 fewer than in the second quarter of 1920. The death rate was 11.6 per 1,000 total population, this being the lowest recorded rate in any second quarter since the establishment of civil registration. Influenza is said to have accounted for 1.9 per cent. of the total deaths.

The infant death rate fell to sixty-seven per 1,000, being twenty per 1,000 below the average in the ten preceding second quarters. It is the lowest infant mortality recorded for any second quarter. The birth rate was 24.0 per 1,000 total population. There were 23,349 fewer births than in the second quarter of 1920.

The marriage statistics refer to January, February and March. In this period the rate was 16.4 per 1,000, being the highest recorded rate in any first quarter of the year. The total number of marriages was 151,974. For April, May and June the total number of births registered was 225,316, and of deaths 108,471. Of the 225,316 births, 9,980 (or 2,152 fewer than the number in the corresponding quarter of 1920) were illegitimate. The births of males numbered 115,764, and those of females 109,552. Male births were in proportion to female births as 1,037 to 1,000. The natural increase of population in England and Wales last quarter by excess of births over deaths was 116,845, against 51,650, 40,322, and 129,282, in the second quarters of 1918, 1919 and 1920. This excludes all deaths among the armed forces except those registered in this country. In the United Kingdom 262,419 births and 167,990 deaths were registered in the three months ended March 31, 1921. The natural increase of population was therefore 94,579. The number of persons married in the United Kingdom during the quarter was 186,066.

20,000 MILES WITHOUT MISHAP

Record of the Giant Flying Cruiser Santa Maria—Carried Fifteen People on Great Lakes Tour.

A new world's record in aerial transportation is announced in the official report concerning the operations of the giant flying cruiser Santa Maria, which was forwarded to the bureau of aeronautics of the U. S. navy department by Aeromarine Airways of New York. The Santa Maria is the largest passenger-carrying flying boat in the world in daily operation; it has accommodations for eleven passengers, and a crew of four. Since she was launched a year ago she has flown 20,000 miles without a single accident to her passengers. The big flying cruiser is now at Peoria, Ill., ready to start on the final leg of an aerial circumnavigation of the eastern section of the United States, which when completed will aggregate more than 10,000 miles. The Santa Maria has already flown from Cuba by way of New York and Montreal, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago to Peoria, carrying 15 passengers and their baggage. The flight included a circumnavigation of the Great Lakes. She is now about to fly down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and thence to Vera Cruz, Mexico, here she will take part in the aeronautical exposition, as the largest craft of her kind in the world. Among her passengers on the forthcoming flight, which commences Thursday, September 1st, will be Congressman F. C. Hicks, chairman of the house committee on aeronautics, and a representative of the United States Army Air Service.

The Santa Maria has two pullman cabins with reclining chairs for her passengers. She is equipped with two 400 horsepower Liberty motors, and has a speed of approximately one hundred miles an hour, but generally cruises at eighty miles an hour. She has a wing spread of 104 feet. Her 10,000 mile flight around the eastern section of the country was undertaken for the purpose of demonstrating the possibilities of commercial air transport in co-operation with the U. S. Navy.

Washington officials feel that one of our first lines of defense in the future will probably be in the air. Therefore, every legitimate effort is being made to encourage the development of aviation throughout the country and to call to the attention of the best elements in the business and social life of every city, the possibilities of the civilian and commercial flying so that flying clubs and flying organizations will be encouraged and trained pilots and mechanics will be available in case of another war. The flight of the "Santa Maria" along the Atlantic coast up to Hudson and around the Great Lakes has been met at every city with tremendous receptions headed by the chamber of commerce and various civic organizations, and in a statement just issued by C. F. Redden, president of the Aeromarine Airways Company, it is quite probable that the operations of her company—which include a daily passenger and mail line between Key West and Florida and points up and down the Atlantic coast—will be extended to cover many points on the Great Lakes and up and down the Mississippi River.

BOYS PLAYING WITH MATCHES BADLY BURNED.

Salem, Sept. 8.—Raymond P. Deschene, aged nine, and Peter L., his brother, aged six, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Deschene of 10 Meadow street, were probably fatally burned on Tuesday while playing with matches in a shed in the yard of their home. They set fire to some playthings in the shed, the flames covering their clothes, and before a neighbor could extinguish the fire the clothing had been practically burned from their bodies. They were taken to the Salem hospital, where it was said that the burns would probably result fatally.

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ORGANIZING IN HAMPTON.

The Hampton Branch of the Temperance Alliance met last night in the Presbyterian church hall in Hampton Village and organized for the campaign for the referendum on the importation of intoxicating liquor. Officers and committee members were appointed and the whole situation thoroughly canvassed. E. N. Stockford was elected president and R. G. Flewelling, secretary. Committees were appointed for each separate division of the work. The branch undertook to share with the Sussex branch the organization of King's county for the campaign. The prospects were thought to be very bright for the success of the campaign in that district.

WOMAN M. D. HONORED.

London, Sept. 9.—Dr. Satyapriya Ghosh, graduate of Calcutta University and only twenty-six, has been admitted into the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. She is the first Indian woman physician to receive this honor.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

London, Sept. 9.—The department stores report constantly increasing sales. Business leaders believe that the turn for the better has actually come.

GAMBLING BAN LIFTED.

Brussels, Sept. 9.—The Belgian government is working out a system for licensing gambling halls. In the meantime the police are working to bring establishments at Ostend and Spa back to normal. M. Theunis, minister of justice, says social reforms must wait until Belgium can raise enough revenue to carry on the government.

KISSING IS LEGALIZED.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—The police court has legalized public kissing by freeing a lawyer's clerk and stenographer arrested in the Tiergarten. The couple had been shadowed for half an hour by a policeman, who swore he saw them kiss each other thirty times, or once every minute.

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