

PREACH GOSPEL TO ALL PEOPLE

Enthusiastic Campaign of Laymen's Missionary Movement Opens in This City.

With special missionary services in all the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches of the city the week's campaign in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement opened on Sunday. The business men's banquet which will be the feature of the campaign, will be held on Wednesday evening at 6:30 in the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. On the same evening at eight o'clock a mass meeting of ladies will be held in the First Presbyterian church. On Thursday evening a conference of the Laymen's Missionary Movement will be held in the Y. M. C. A. and also a public meeting in Grace Methodist church.

Visiting laymen and preachers occupied a number of the city pulpits Sunday. Canon Tucker preached in All Saints church in the morning. Dr. J. G. Brown spoke in the First Baptist church. Rev. E. M. Clarke in Westminster Presbyterian and Dr. C. C. Knight in Grace Methodist.

Hon. W. H. Cushing, who has been prominently identified with the Laymen's movement, addressed the congregations of First Presbyterian church and Methodist church in the evening. Dr. C. C. Knight spoke in Norwood Presbyterian church and Rev. E. M. Clarke in Synagogue Avenue Baptist church.

Canon Tucker at Y.M.C.A. Christian Missions, their scope and relation to the laymen of the church, was the subject of a stirring address delivered by Canon Tucker of Toronto, before a large audience of men in the Y.M.C.A. rotunda Sunday afternoon. A composite picture of the world's mission fields was presented in delineating the work and difficulties of the average missionary. It was estimated that the number of missionaries at work today exceeded thirteen thousand. These were pursuing their labors in every country under the sun, preaching to every nation and tribe known to men.

The problems confronting the average missionary were many and required intelligence to solve. In most heathen lands, it was necessary to preach the gospel of modesty to naked audiences. In order to be modest it was necessary to be clothed, in order to be clothed it was necessary to have clothes. Hence the gospel trade, so throughout the world the missionary had been the advance guard of commerce. The contact of intelligent traders with degraded savages had an uplifting influence upon the latter.

Forerunners of Philology. By learning the language of strange tribes missionaries had proven to be the forerunners of philology in the world. They had made known to men more of the manners, institutions and customs of strange races than any other body of men. By translating the Bible into savage tongues they had given to heathen races high ennobling and elevating thoughts expressed in their own language. The good that had been done by simple Bible translation was unimaginable. Every missionary on the globe was a teacher, teaching infant nations to read their own language and placing the Bible in the hands of their pupils as text books.

In heathendom, woman was a beast of burden. The elevation of woman and the planting of Christian homes around the globe was a noble work being urged on by Christian missionaries. Polygamy and promiscuous living were heathen vices, the missionary had to combat. The missionary had also to preach the gospel of sanitation. Without the world's knowing it, missionaries had in the last century banished half the diseases that afflict the heathen world.

What an opportunity this field offered for service. For the investment of one's life, of one's money, where could a young man find an opportunity of service better, larger or higher than this.

Opportunities in China. Canon Tucker made special reference to the mission field of China. With its teeming millions it was the greatest field in the world today, and the latest to come into the hands of the Christian church.

China was the oldest nation in the world, and it was the most peaceful nation. Its dynasties extending over 4,000 years, seemed to exempt the promise: "Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth."

The early experiences of the Chinese with the peoples of Europe had not been fortunate. The first to invade the Celestial Empire, rich in its literary bore and scientific treasures were the Portuguese who came as pirates. The buccaners of the high seas were themselves representatives of Christendom to make themselves known to the Chinese. Then came the Anglo-Saxons with laden ships of opium and inflicted the greatest wrong on China that she had ever suffered. Was it any wonder that China had closed her doors to Europe?

China's Enlightenment. But from being a proud exclusive nation China had turned completely round. In a day she had abolished her old educational system and had appealed to the United States and Canada to send teachers for her colleges. There was no province, town or city in which the missionary could not go today with the gospel and find a reading, learning and acceptance.

Japan had opened up in much the same way. Africa had been opened marvellously by means of railways, commerce, and education.

Greatest miracle of all, the Moslem world had opened its doors after a thousand prohibitive years. It was as though the promises of the prophet were being fulfilled and the world was being opened up to the whole race of man were being executed.

Here, arrangements for which have been already made, he refused to \$25,000 city clerk.

It was decided, however, not to reduce the license regularly to \$100, as a number of the local sporting men have asked.

Many Charges Against Hotelman. Evidence of further attempts to bribe in connection with the case of Spence Thompson, proprietor of the National Hotel, was furnished at his trial before Justice of the Peace Walker yesterday afternoon. Arthur Williams, a stenographer in the employ of the cement works, testified that Don O'Brien had offered to arrange for his expenses if he would accept himself from the trial. He said that Charles Cully, manager of the National Hotel, was mixed up in the same deal. There were six charges against Thompson. He was accused of assault, of attempting to bribe a police constable, of conducting two bars under one license, of selling liquor on Sunday, of permitting liquor to be drunk on his premises outside the prescribed hours by persons other than licensees, or a member of his family or lodger, and of keeping a bar open after hours. The case will come up again on Monday. About twenty witnesses are to be examined.

Work will be commenced Monday on the new bridge across the bow to replace the Langevin bridge.

NICARAGUA CALLED TO ACCOUNT BY U.S.

Execution of Two American Citizens by President Zelaya May Result in a Trousing Administered by Uncle Sam to Offending South American Republic.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21.—In the event of certain representations of fact which have been made to the department concerning the Grace and Cannon case being verified through inquiries the state department has instituted the government will at once prepare a demand upon the Nicaraguan government for reparation for the death of these two men.

The statement was given out tonight by Secretary Knox after a conference with the president over the existing situation in Nicaragua.

This statement authorized by the president shows clearly that drastic action is imminent. The dramatic aspect of the punitive expedition against President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, for his insults to the United States government is further furnished by President Taft's order today that the entire Buffalo should take five hundred marines to Corinto. This is perilously near an act of war. In fact, negotiations with President Zelaya were closed when, according to his message to the United States he said that Leon Cannon and Leonard Grace were executed in due military style and under the form of international law.

The state department says today that it has received no news from Nicaragua. That can be accounted for in two ways: First, that the government does not want any news; secondly, President Zelaya is not permitting any news to be sent out of his territory. The scheme of treating with President Zelaya was arranged yesterday and late last night with the President in the Mayflower. It is known that the wireless station was busy with the Mayflower until a late hour today. The main points of the state department and navy arrangements affecting Nicaragua were known to the president before he arrived here. It is therefore probable that his act in the ordering of the large number of marines to Nicaraguan territory. The state department does not state definitely, nor does the White house, why such a body of troops should be sent to a republic before the actual breaking off of diplomatic relations or a formal declaration of war. There is no question that the mercenary president of Nicaragua will continue the despatch of the marines as an overt act of war. The Buffalo is at Pinchlinguery, Mexico.

The force of marines on the Buffalo will undoubtedly get instructions on today at their port, on the west coast, to demand possession of the custom houses and an apology to the United States. President Zelaya has already indicated broadly enough that the execution of Grace and Cannon is not a subject for the discussion of indemnity or apology.

The state department and the president have replied notwithstanding President Zelaya's attitude, that such treatment of American citizens cannot be tolerated for a moment.

The issue appears to be made up in advance and this is practically proved by the orders to the cruiser Buffalo to take a formidable force, when it can best strike physically at President Zelaya.

Murder Cases at Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, Nov. 23.—Two murder cases, called for trial at the assizes were disposed of this morning at the sitting of the high court. The charge against Hugh Harmon for killing Andrew Walker on the steamer Andrew Carnegie was put over to spring because one of the crown's witnesses was seriously ill in a Cleveland hospital and another cannot be located. T. C. Robinson for Harmon will on Monday at the assizes. In the case of Peter Holtsie charged with the murder of Stephen Robalt at Port William during a quarrel in connection with a wedding at the coal docks, the charge was changed to manslaughter, and Holtsie pleaded guilty and will be sentenced tomorrow.

Regina's Civic Inquiry.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 23.—No afternoon sitting was held in connection with the civic inquiry now being conducted by District Court Judge Hannon, and it is probably that morning sittings will be held throughout the enquiry. The whole of the morning's session was taken up with the progress of documents which will form the basis of the investigation into the condition of two aldermen and ex-aldermen had been reduced to \$25,000 city clerk.

THE LLOYD GEORGE BUDGET SUMMARIZED

By Sydney Brooks, London Correspondent of Harper's Weekly.

The fundamental fact to be borne in mind is that for the year 1909-10, owing to the large increase in the old age pensions scheme and to the increased expenditure on the navy made necessary by German competition there is a deficiency of some \$70,000,000, which must be, and can only be, made good by new taxation. Mr. Lloyd George proposes to meet this deficiency in the following manner:

Firstly, he largely extends the system of graduation in the income tax. For the future the rate on earned incomes above \$10,000, and on all unearned incomes, is to be raised from five to six cents on the dollar, while in the case of incomes above \$25,000 there will be a super-tax of two and one-half cents on the dollar on such portion of the income as exceeds \$15,000.

Secondly, Mr. Lloyd George establishes a scale of license duties, which for the first time, will make the liquor trade pay in proportion to the real value of the monthly grant to it by the state.

Thirdly, he raises the death duties. In future an estate of over \$25,000 will pay four per cent; of over \$50,000, five per cent; of over \$100,000, six per cent; and so on, till estates of over \$5,000,000 pay fifteen per cent.

Fourthly, Mr. Lloyd George imposes an extra ninety-four cents per gallon on spirits and an extra sixteen cents per pound on animal-actural tobacco.

Fifthly, he increases the settlement, legacy and succession duties. Sixthly, he hopes to raise over \$8,000,000 by adding to the stamp duties on transfer or sale of property, on bonds to bearer, and on transactions in shares.

Seventhly, he taxes motor cars at rates varying from \$10.50 on a car under six horsepower to \$300 on cars above sixty horsepower, and imposes a duty of six cents a gallon petrol. The proceeds of these two taxes, however, are to be devoted to the improvement of the road system, extending and improving the road system of the country.

Eighthly, Mr. Lloyd George reduces by \$15,000,000 a year the fixed sum set apart for meeting the interest on the national debt.

Ninthly, he claps a tax of twenty per cent on the unearned increment of land, a tax of one-fifth of a cent on the dollar on the capital value of undeveloped land, and a tax of ten per cent reversion duty on any benefit accruing to a lessor under the termination of a lease.

This, of course, is a very bold and inadequate summary of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals. But I have purposely kept it free from technicalities in order to make it intelligible to those of my readers who have not penetrated the mysteries of the British system of land tenure, who are not authorities on legacy and succession duties, and to whom there are other subjects more interesting and more familiar than the enormous complexities of liquor licenses. On the other hand, I have said enough to bring out the main features of the budget.

In the first place, it leaves the necessities of the untouchable and taxes only the luxuries—whisky and tobacco chiefly. In the second place, it levels the heaviest burden on the rich, on those, that is to say, best able to bear it. In the third place, all the proceeds of the taxes it imposes go into the national exchequer undiminished except by the cost of collection. I mean say that that the consumer is not asked, as in America and all protectionist countries, to pay a dollar in order to enable the treasury by fifty cents. These are three features of the budget that commend it to most sensible people.

BRITAIN IN DEATH STRUGGLE WITH LORDS

Excitement Over the Budget Growing in Intensity—The House of Lords Will This Week Reject Measure.

London, Nov. 21.—Excitement is running so high over the budget crisis that elaborate precautions have been taken to protect the House of Lords this week, when that measure will be under discussion. It is feared that the London Radicals may incite demonstrations against the peers and the scene of the peerage may be a hotbed of anarchy. The House of Lords is expected to reject the budget, and the House of Commons is expected to pass it. The result will be a deadlock, and the country will be in a state of confusion.

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MANY MINERS MAY BE RESCUED ALIVE

Spot Reached Today Where It Was Expected Hundred Bodies Would Be Found, But There Were None—Hope That Many Are Still Alive Given Great Impetus.

Hamilton, Nov. 21.—George Travese, who was the last man seen alive, was found today at the Hotel Royal, was sent down to Kingston penitentiary for five years.

Cherry, Ill., Nov. 21.—Twenty-one men who had been pronounced dead days ago by all the mining experts in Illinois, rose from the departments of the St. Paul mine, where they had been entombed for several days, and when the people looked at them they were alive. Cherry seemed likely to bring scores of other living men to the surface came the sickening news that the mine was again on fire. At midnight a small fire broke out, cutting off the rescuers. The apparatus had to be lowered and streams of water again had to be turned into the mine.

Charles P. Coby, mayor of Cherry, and mine experts, who twenty-four hours ago had pronounced the mine as still might exist in the burning mine, tonight prophesied that one hundred more survivors will have been brought to the surface by noon tomorrow. The miracle of Saturday afternoon has left the inhabitants of Cherry in a frame of mind where they will take any developments as a matter of course.

Despair Supplanted by Hope. Everywhere black despair has given place to frenzied hope. So excited are the crowds that the two companies of troops on duty here, can scarcely cope with them. The roped-in arena, in which only the rescuers are permitted to pass is surrounded even at a late hour tonight by a surging crowd whose one desire is to get the shreds of information that come up from the shaft. It was hardly after noon that the party of rescuers who later struck were working against the flames and noxious gases in the east drift of the mine where their attention was attracted by faint taps that appeared to emanate from the further end of the drift.

The tapping, according to the men who heard them, seemed to be caused by the picks of the miners in the rocky sides in a drift. The suggestion that he sounds might have been caused by the crackling logs was met by the men who heard them, with loudly-voiced denials. "We'll leave the fire here in the care of the Chicago firemen and begin work at the other end of the drift," exclaimed one of the party of three. But a more cautious head advised against this, declaring that the men might become cut off, overcome by gases or themselves imprisoned like the men whom they sought to save.

"There is some risk," but there is much at stake," was the determined answer of the men.

Men Had Their Way. The leaders having prohibited further advance the men said they would leave the mine immediately un-

less they could go further in the same direction. The mine bosses were obstinate and the result was that the men came to the surface. A conference followed immediately and as a result the men returned to their labors in the extreme end of the unexplored drift, where to a late hour tonight they were still working steadily toward the pocket that they believed held the signalling men.

Hoist Out of Commission. The coal hoist formerly used to go from the top vein to the third is out of commission and the only way to get down to this level is by the ladder. Up to six o'clock this evening 82 bodies have been removed. After night-fall work was rushed on the removal of a group of corpses discovered during the afternoon. The workers have been forcing their way along the third east-drift and, came upon a pile of debris blocking a trap door. Removing the debris they forced open the door and were horrified to find dead miners heaped against the door. It was estimated that there were about 30 bodies and it was evident that they had died almost in their tracks.

It was deemed advisable to postpone their removal until after the work of the day was over. A crowd of 15,000 people pressed against the ropes and watched the cage descend and ascend. Only five bodies were removed in daylight, and this was imperative owing to their location.

Heard Tappings in Second Vein. Ten mine explorers, who just returned to the surface, report hearing faint shouts for help in the far east drift of the second vein. For seventy feet the day after the drift collapsed, making it impossible to reach the part from which the shouts are supposed to have emanated for several hours. Andrew White, one of the rescuing party, said he was certain he had heard human voices, and that they had penetrated the crevices in the long pile of hot debris. Diggers were working through the pile as rapidly as possible.

A total of 92 corpses in all have been removed from the Cherry mine.

Drowned Like a Rat. Strathford, Nov. 21.—To be found like a rat was the sad fate of Wm. Kane of Mitchell, a Normal school student in this city this afternoon in the Y.M.C.A. bath. The young man, who was 20 years of age, along with a companion, was bathing in the big tank. Kane swam around the tank, when suddenly taken with cat the least warning he sank in about six feet of water. His body had not been in the water two minutes when recovered.

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HUNDREDS PERISH IN GREAT HAITIEN FLOOD

Bodies of the Dead Washed Down to the Ocean on a River Thirty Miles Wide and Eighty Feet Deep—Country Folk Starving in the Hills.

Cape Haitien, Haiti, November 22.—The first details of the ravages of the terrific cyclone of November 2nd were brought here from Monte Cassini, Tortugal, where a flood in the River Yaqui, which in some places has become a vast lake thirty miles wide.

Many small towns were practically obliterated. Among them was Guay, the inhabitants of which, when their homes were demolished by the flood, fled for refuge to the surrounding hills. Hundreds of bodies of the dead have been borne down to the ocean on the surface of the stream and thousands of dead cattle are strewn along its banks.

At many points the river is more than eighty feet deep. The country folk, famished and almost naked, are begging for help and shivering in the open fields. The temperature is abnormally low.

The material damage caused by the cyclone cannot be estimated. It is feared that it is terrible.

Five-Minute Session. Regina, Sask., Nov. 23.—Five minutes served to dispose of today's business in the legislature. Hon. A. Turgeon gave notice of the introduction on Thursday next of a bill respecting public health and to amend the land titles act. Tonight the Lieutenant-governor will entertain the members of the legislature to dinner at Government House.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. New settlement, in the famous Okanagan Valley, soil a rich black loam, the most fertile that lays under the Canadian sun, especially adapted to the growing of fruit, vegetables, hay, dairy or mixed farming, free fuel and timber for building and fence. Grand opportunity of securing a home in the world-famed Okanagan Valley, climate warm and beautifully mild. A great health resort. Excellent water. Okanagan fruit is beating the world. Prices the lowest, terms the most reasonable in the whole valley. Land not so good, (slightly improved) selling as high as \$1,000 per acre. Our terms \$50 per acre, quarter down, rest in three annual payments, in case of anyone; positively the greatest snap in B.C. Subdivided into 10 and 20 acre lots. Come at once and secure a home in the greatest climate in Canada. A home in the banner, leading fruit district of B.C. Write before coming. W. CURTIS HITCHMER.

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Men Had Their Way. The leaders having prohibited further advance the men said they would leave the mine immediately un-

less they could go further in the same direction. The mine bosses were obstinate and the result was that the men came to the surface. A conference followed immediately and as a result the men returned to their labors in the extreme end of the unexplored drift, where to a late hour tonight they were still working steadily toward the pocket that they believed held the signalling men.

Hoist Out of Commission. The coal hoist formerly used to go from the top vein to the third is out of commission and the only way to get down to this level is by the ladder. Up to six o'clock this evening 82 bodies have been removed. After night-fall work was rushed on the removal of a group of corpses discovered during the afternoon. The workers have been forcing their way along the third east-drift and, came upon a pile of debris blocking a trap door. Removing the debris they forced open the door and were horrified to find dead miners heaped against the door. It was estimated that there were about 30 bodies and it was evident that they had died almost in their tracks.

It was deemed advisable to postpone their removal until after the work of the day was over. A crowd of 15,000 people pressed against the ropes and watched the cage descend