

# The Daily Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1910.

NO. 20.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ATTACKED BY METHODIST CLERGYMEN.

New York, Nov. 19.—Two fierce onslaughts on the church of Rome enriched the proceedings at today's session of the general missionary committee. On each occasion an audience which filled every part of the large auditorium in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, where the committee is meeting, broke into applause and no effort was made by the chair to check these demonstrations of approval.

The first person to advance to the attack was Bishop Goodell, of Tennessee. In the course of an address on the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in various parts of Europe he had occasion to speak of the work done in Italy and conditions obtaining there.

In northern Europe, for instance in Germany and the Scandinavian countries, the bishop said, "we have made satisfactory progress, though we have had a great deal of indifference and even opposition to extend work. Statistics show that we have made as much headway during the first 25 years in Europe as we have in the same period in this country, which offers a more congenial soil for our work."

In southern Europe the conditions are somewhat different. There the struggle has been harder. There are many who doubt whether we have done any work at all in Italy, that land of superstition and priestcraft, whether we could ever hope to accomplish anything there in the tremendous press of adverse conditions with which we are confronted. The fact is that we projected one of our workers into Italy. He soon made up his mind that in Rome he had to do as do the Romans. He began by tending the young, by taking them into his schools and seminaries.

"The work is slow, but its value has been recently testified to by the pontiff himself, who has honored us by excommunicating everyone, teachers and pupils alike, connected with our institutions of learning. In the effort to preserve for himself the triple crown of papacy he has sent a sweeping interdiction against the schools and everyone passing through their gates. This, however, has only made us more determined to wipe out a system which has existed out of our minds of empire a clinging beggar with a money and a gold organ."

The next speaker threw down the gauntlet to the church of Rome in terms direct and condemnatory as did Bishop Goodell. This was the Rev. Dr. C. W. Dress, who for a number of years has been identified with the work of the Methodist Episcopal church in South America and was appointed by the committee to take over the supervision of the work among the Spanish speaking missions on this continent.

In beginning his address, Dr. Dress made reference to his speech on this subject in his last year's address, and was roundly applauded.

"It was wise of the chairman to call the subject on which I am to speak the work among the Spanish speaking missions of America. Happily there is no longer a Spanish America. A former speaker has said that conditions in the Gulf of the world is pagan and the other half Christian cannot endure long. The same can be said with as much truth of a state of affairs where Christendom is divided into two great camps with Protestantism on one side and Greek and Roman Catholicism on the other. The time is upon us when the questions which appeared in the Protestant reformation will begin to agitate the world and demand to be pushed to their final issue. After searching for four centuries those old same questions were awakened through the last act of infamy of the pontiff in declaring himself infallible. Within 24 hours after that blasphemous declaration had been written on the triple crown of Rome, the Russian armies invaded Catholic France. Forty-five days later the battle of Sedan was fought, with Protestant Prussia the victor, and 20 days had only elapsed when the united armies entered the 'Holy City' where the pope held sway, being with them cartloads of Bibles.

"The pope lost his temporal power and, since that day, the creed has been weakening."

"The Roman church at one time held sway everywhere, but now both that church and Spanish domination has fallen off their high pedestals. When Spain is surmounted the Roman Catholic church should be regarded as a great power and co-ordinator. Ever since Isabella signed away the liberty of Spain to the pope there has been an illegitimate alliance between clericalism and priestcraft against human liberty and human progress."

The applause which followed this fierce rally was as tremendous as it was spontaneous.

Dr. Dress said in conclusion that the most promising field among the Spanish speaking populations in America was opening in Porto Rico.

The greater part of the forenoon discussion was given up to addresses on the work in the many foreign lands where the M. E. church is conducting missionary work. Bishop Hartzell spoke on Africa, which is his field. He said in part: "We stand today in the face of a revolt of the pagan world against Christian civilization. In the far east Mohammedanism is outnumbering the Christian religion in the number of adherents. China has just slammed her door in the face of Christianity. Half the world is pagan, the other half Christian and our power and labor in the first year of a coming century will decide whether we shall win or whether the Christian faith shall be deluged by paganism and be buried for centuries."

Rev. W. F. Oldham reviewed the various young problems connected with the work of the domestic missions.

Rev. W. Gauswiler, professor of natural sciences in the University of Pekin, was introduced. He was in the British legation during the siege, where his work conducted gained for him public commendation from Minister Conger and the British ambassador Sir Claude MacDonnell.

Dr. Gauswiler told in graphic language of the siege and the relief. He related little that has not already been told. The audience rose when he appeared on the platform and cheered him, waving their handkerchiefs.

Bishop Thoburn spoke of the work in southern Asia and Bishop Cameron of the eastern portion of that continent. The bishop pronounced Corea perhaps the most promising missionary field in the world.

The afternoon session was devoted to the making of appropriations to the work among the various foreign born populations in this country.

At tonight's session the representative of the committee of the 26th century thank offering was received.

## ON THE QUACO LEDGE.

### Schooner Minnie R. Pounded to Pieces.

### HER CREW OF FIVE MEN

### Escaped Death by Slightest Possible Margin—No Boat to Send For Them from the Shore—They Made Land in the Jolly Boat.

St. Martins, Nov. 19.—(Special)—The citizens of St. Martins were in great excitement yesterday. The two-masted schooner, Minnie R., was wrecked within a short distance of the shore and in full view of the town.

The Minnie R., Captain Sarrowsworth, bound from Joggins Mines, with a cargo of 100 tons of coal for Digby, N. S., put into St. Martins Sunday night when the weather was very thick during a snow storm. The vessel rode snugly at anchor during the night, the wind blowing hard on the land. About 7:30 o'clock Captain Sarrowsworth and his crew of four men weighed anchor to continue on their voyage to Digby. The sea was rolling heavy on the shores and was breaking in a bad way over the Quaco reef. Sails were hoisted, and when the anchor let go its hold the vessel, which was heavily loaded, failed to answer her helm quickly by enough and swung on the dangerous rocks. Captain Sarrowsworth tried in every manner to get the vessel out of her position but without avail. The sea broke over the craft and as she rolled from side to side there was danger of the men being washed from the deck. Big waves soon drove the vessel on the reef hard and fast and the crew, finding their task impossible, decided to attempt to escape from the officers of the law while they were searching his room, was brought back to Amherst on Saturday night by the steamer "The Scotia" from New Brunswick, N. B., where he was working in the lumber woods. His preliminary examination commenced today before St. John's court but, owing to the illness of Mr. Cookson, was adjourned until Wednesday.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 19.—(Special)—James Edgar Smith, the young man who was arrested in Amherst some weeks ago charged with having broken into the store of W. A. Cookson, and who managed to escape from the officers of the law while they were searching his room, was brought back to Amherst on Saturday night by the steamer "The Scotia" from New Brunswick, N. B., where he was working in the lumber woods. His preliminary examination commenced today before St. John's court but, owing to the illness of Mr. Cookson, was adjourned until Wednesday.

## FREIGHT FOR EXPORT.

### The Canadian Pacific Announce the Resumption of WINTER PORT BUSINESS.

### No Agreement With the Government but the Managers of the Company Hope to Get One—St. John Will Get the Trade.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—(Special)—After negotiations with the government and other members of the cabinet during the past ten days, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announces its decision to take export traffic through the port of St. John during the coming winter.

Inquiry at the president's office it was learned that while no definite agreement had been reached as yet, the prospect of an arrangement in the near future that will be mutually satisfactory has induced the company, at the request of the government, to adopt the course outlined above.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—The Canadian Pacific authorities today notified grain shippers here that they would operate a service of steamships this winter from west St. John to Europe. The steamers will be those of the Elder-Dempster line to Liverpool, the Donaldson line to Glasgow and the Head line to Dublin. In exporting goods to the G. P. R.'s decision was hastened by the knowledge that the intervention was preparing to take contracts on a large scale for shipment from St. John's wharf usually handled by the C. P. R.

## BIG YARMOUTH ESTATE.

### Capt. Geo. Lovitt Left Three-Quarters of a Million.

### SYNOPSIS OF WILL.

Yarmouth, Nov. 19.—(Special)—Following is a synopsis of the will of the late George Lovitt, who leaves an estate, the value of which is variously estimated at from \$800,000 to \$900,000.

In clause one he appoints as executors his sons Irving A. and Ernest H., and also Senator John Lovitt.

Clause two devises the homestead lot at Milton, with household effects, etc., to his wife Margaret Jane and his son Irving A.

At the death of the wife the property goes absolutely to Irving A. Lovitt.

Clause three gives \$1,000 to the Old Ladies' Home Society of Yarmouth.

To son, Frank Lovitt, of Clark Hill, four town lots on King street in Carleton, N. B., two water lots in Carleton, N. B., lot of land on North Alma street, Yarmouth, and house and lot on Water street, Yarmouth; to son, Irving A. Lovitt, brick building and lot on the east side of Main street, Yarmouth, he to pay Frank and Ernest H. \$1,500 each, and a house and lot in Yarmouth known as "Blethen property," house and lot in Yarmouth known as "Hines property."

To son, Ernest H. Lovitt, the old Lovitt farm, also 60 acres of wood lot on Starr's Road.

To son, Frank and Ernest H., the Thomas C. Frank property, Yarmouth.

To his daughter Jane, wife of James Burrill, \$14,000 and one-quarter of his stock in the Bank of Yarmouth, and all his stock in the Yarmouth Street Railway.

The residue of said estate is to be divided as follows:

(A)—To all debts and funeral expenses to be paid.

(B)—Amount to be invested by executors sufficient to give widow an annual income of \$1,000.

(C)—Balance to be divided as follows: One-half to his son, Irving A. Lovitt; one-quarter to his son, Frank; one-quarter to his son, Ernest H.

(D)—At the death of his wife the principal invested is to be divided as in subsection (c).

## THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON THE GERMAN POLICY IN CHINA

Berlin, Nov. 19.—In the reichstag today on the occasion of the presentation of the supplementary credit for China, Count Von Bulow, the imperial chancellor, frequently denied the assertion frequently made abroad that the China imbroglio was traceable to the German occupation of Kiao Chou. This statement was greeted by the Social Democrats with loud cries of "It is quite true."

Counting, Count Von Bulow said: "We first acted in China by force of circumstances and then in such a way that peace was affected neither directly nor indirectly. Our presence at Kiao Chou is based on a treaty with China in accordance with international law. We have always shown a friendly and benevolent disposition toward China and demonstrated this especially in 1895 when China was at the mercy of the victorious Japanese. We have no desire to interfere with the interests of the other powers in China. We wish to protect our rights to the fullest degree. Our position there is one of legitimate defence. The miserable Chinese administration permitted the Boxer movement to gain ground, observed towards the ministers an attitude of equivocation and inaction, violated the rights of nations and the dignity of the German people by allowing the outrageous murder of Baron Von Ketteler and did the utmost in the intercourse with the ministers to put off matters by all kinds of subterfuges and palpable falsehoods.

"In the face of such an attitude we had to take the necessary measures for the protection of our rights and the defence of our honor. The other powers were in the same position and all the civilized people alike were compelled to act in defence. A dispassionate observer cannot doubt that the recent movement is traced neither to Kiao Chou, Hong Kong, Tientsin or Port Arthur. It is directed against European civilization, with which Japan has thrown in her lot. What Germany desires is, not a political adventure, but the assertion of our interests, our rights and our honor as a great people. We are waging no war of conquest on China. We only wish for atonement for Chinese misdeeds and a guarantee of reforms. We especially desire atonement, since otherwise such things might occur again. We desire the influence accruing to Germany in the present movement shall be preserved to her. We desire our share in what is to be won from China. We will not overreach anyone and we will not let anyone overreach us.

"We have nothing to gain by a partition of China and do not desire it. We shall do our best if China recovers herself, so far as possible, under the best order administration obtainable, and remain solvent. We wish to confine ourselves to our present position and will not shake China unnecessarily. We have no reason for going beyond the convention of Aug. 3, 1898, or to strive for territorial acquisitions which will place a disproportionate strain upon our resources.

"Neither have we an interest in making ourselves down in China to a definite stretch of territory. German trade has spread far and wide in China long before we occupied Kiao Chou. We defend our rights in peaceful competition therewith, with all nations, on the principle of 'live and let live.' That is the object of the Anglo-German agreement of Oct. 16, the principles of which the other cabinets have declared themselves in agreement with."

"We assume that the other powers will not make territorial acquisitions. There is no ground for fearing the loyalty of their attitude. Of the end set in view by the circular note only the most urgent parts, the liberation of the Europeans in Pekin, has been attained. Other equally important objects remain to be reached—security of the lives and property of foreigners; adequate satisfaction for our claims; compensation for the disbursements made and the costs incurred and the safeguarding of our possessions. For the attainment of these an unanimous agreement has been arrived at by the representatives of the powers in Pekin whose demands the Chinese did not feel the obligation to grant. We have no reason to believe that the other cabinets have declared themselves in agreement with."

"China shall erect a monument to Baron Von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall indicate the official party upon 11 principles and details already named and suspend provincial examinations for two years where the outrage occurred."

"In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign offences within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. Indemnity shall be paid to those persons and individuals. The Youngling-Yames shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor, as in civilized countries."

"The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of Chi Li shall be razed and the importation of arms and war material prohibited."

"Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Pekin and the sea."

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire suspending Boxers."

"Indemnity shall include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians."

"China shall erect expiatory monuments in every foreign or international burial ground where graves have been profaned."

"The Chinese government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign governments deem advisable, and with reference to other matters having in view the facilitation of commercial relations."

"It is impossible to foresee further developments. We shall not allow ourselves to be led beyond these demands except by the interests of civilization, and especially by the interests of German civilization. I later in his speech Count Von Bulow said:

"The loyalty of Germany's policy has been proved by the fact that the other powers have transferred to us the supreme command in the province of Chi Li. We would willingly have placed our troops under the command of any other power, but we refused to do so. A desire was expressed in many quarters to offer the supreme command to Germany. We could not do so. We have no reason to believe that the other cabinets have declared themselves in agreement with."

"By dispatching troops to China we have in no way impaired our readiness to take part in Europe. We declare that we are on guard. In undertaking the charge of the interests of other nations, acting as a lightning rod for the other powers, we have no desire to play the role of providence on earth. In Spanish, American and South African wars we pursued a policy of honorable neutrality, but we have no reason to believe that the other cabinets have declared themselves in agreement with."

Dr. Lieber, the Central leader, expressed approval of the statements of the chancellor and of the policy followed by the government, including the Anglo-German agreement and the maintenance of friendship with Russia; but he declared that, in view of the gross disregard which the government had shown for the constitutional rights of the reichstag, some indemnity ought to be granted by the other powers, and in accepting the responsibility we proclaimed our conviction that Germany's policy contained nothing which, from the point of view of the other governments, could give ground for misgiving."

Her Bebel, the Socialist leader, who followed, was called to order asking whether the Central did not feel the humiliation that had been inflicted upon the reichstag. He attacked the China policy of the government, declaring that Europe was reaping what she and the missionaries had sown. He blamed Emperor William's speeches for the cruel manner in which the war was being waged in China, and said that it would be impossible for China to accept the conditions which the imperial chancellor had set forth.

Replying to Herr Bebel and defending Emperor William, General Von Gossler, minister of the interior, said in his statement: "What our troops are now doing in China is merely retaliation for what the Huns did to us for centuries."

## GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY CABLES CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, Nov. 19.—(Special)—Sir Alfred Miler cables from Cape Town, Nov. 18, Serjt. Duncan, left leg broken by a fall from a horse; 3d Troop, severely wounded; 182, dead, missing, Frederick Scott, Nov. 18, all at Waterloo; 355, Serjt. Watt, R. C. A., dangerously ill at Waterloo, Nov. 18th.

A second cable states that 185, W. J. Kinney, 37th Battalion, previously reported missing, is not missing, but severely wounded.

Serjt. C. G. Duncan, N. W. M. P. T., Troop, enlisted at Winnipeg, from Grand Forks, Minnesota; James F. Reid, enlisted at Regina from Smith's Falls, Ontario.

Cable also states that Lance Corporal

Anderson, reported killed, is W. J. Anderson, 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

Battery to Sail Direct.

Kingston, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Col. Hudson, 6th Battery, cables from South Africa that his force will sail for England, December 1. The battalion expected to have returned via London, England.

To Take It in Installments.

London, Nov. 19.—The Daily Telegraph makes the following announcement: "We learn that the government will not ask more than £10,000,000 of the war loan in December. The question of the full amount and that of the Treasury loan will be decided later."

## THE EMPEROR'S PUNISHMENTS ARE NOT HALF SEVERE ENOUGH.

London, Nov. 19.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Pekin, Sunday, says: "In communicating the punishment edict, dated Sian Fu, November 13, to the foreign envoys, Li Hung Chang declared it as the final punishment the court is able to inflict and repeats the stereotyped plea of all Chinese rulers, 'that severe punishment is necessary to maintain the majesty of the throne.' The emperor threatens himself and Prince Ching with severe punishment if they fail to induce the representatives of the powers to accept the compromise."

"The mildness of the sentences excites ridicule and strengthens the ministers in their determination to demand the death penalty. The punishments are illusory. Prince Tuan is merely banished to his home, and others undergo a merely nominal lowering of rank. Perpetual imprisonment means a life of honored retirement."

Some Survivors.

London, Nov. 20.—According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, it is ascertained that the Chinese who were taken to good authority in Tien Tsin that there are still some missionaries surviving at Tai Yuen Fu under the protection of the Mandarin.

Still Persecuting Christians.

London, Nov. 19.—The French consul here reports: "The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News, 'that severe persecution of Catholic converts continues in the province of Kiang Si. Mr. Goodnow (United States consul) bears that the Protestants in the province of Chi Kiang are similarly persecuted. The governors of both provinces are Manchus and violently anti-foreign."

"A Chinese official reports," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, "that the allies have captured two passes leading from Chi Li into Shan Si. Herr Knappe, the German consul, has returned from Nankin. He reports that he asked the viceroy to permit foreign troops to ascend the Yang Tze Kiang and to stop sending supplies to Sian Fu."

## RECAPTURED AT NEWCASTLE.

### James Edgar Smith Who Escaped from Amherst Officers.

Amherst, N. S., Nov. 19.—(Special)—James Edgar Smith, the young man who was arrested in Amherst some weeks ago charged with having broken into the store of W. A. Cookson, and who managed to escape from the officers of the law while they were searching his room, was brought back to Amherst on Saturday night by the steamer "The Scotia" from New Brunswick, N. B., where he was working in the lumber woods. His preliminary examination commenced today before St. John's court but, owing to the illness of Mr. Cookson, was adjourned until Wednesday.

## WARRANT FOR A MINISTER.

### Pennsylvanian Clergyman Charged With Serious Crimes.

Willesbarre, Pa., Nov. 19.—A sensation has developed at Wyoming, near here, and the principal figure in it is Rev. D. C. Stacey, a former pastor of the Wyoming Baptist church. The pastor's wife died suddenly two weeks ago at the home of her daughter in Plymouth.

Unusual circumstances have been brought to light and the body was exhumed and an autopsy will be held. The reverend gentleman was asked to account for some money belonging to the church, which he failed to do, and resigning his pastorate, leaving for Philadelphia. Mr. Stacey has been charged with murder and abortion.

## CHARGE AGAINST A JUROR.

### An Attorney Claims He Asked to be Bribed.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—The startling charge that a juror, sitting on a case then at trial, had accepted a bribe to vote in a certain way, before Judge Hopkins in the superior court this afternoon. The issue was that of Fred Suss, a barber, against the Boston and Maine Railway Company. Mr. Badger said that one of the members of the jury had offered to sell his vote, if the company made it an object for him to vote favorably for it.

The charge is assigned as one of the three grounds upon which the defendant corporation seeks to have set aside a verdict of \$50 returned by a jury in favor of the plaintiff. The other grounds are that the verdict was against the evidence and against the law.

The company relies chiefly upon the charge of improper conduct, its counsel contending that it is the duty of the court to set aside the verdict.

Mr. Badger then presented an affidavit sworn to by a juror, that a man supposed to represent a member of the jury called on him offering to make the result of the verdict more than a disagreement if the company made it worth while. Mr. Badger was "tutor counsel for the railway company in the case. The contention of the plaintiff and after arguments on the affidavit, the court took the matter under advisement. The contention of the defence was that the man who approached Mr. Badger did not represent or come from a juror.

## PROVINCIAL CONTESTS ARE NOW THE POLITICAL FEATURES.

Halifax, Nov. 19.—(Special)—Writs have been issued for vacancies in the local house of assembly caused by the resignation of several members to contest constituencies for the dominion commons. Nomination day is December 5th and the election will take place on the 12th.

The vacancies are:

In Halifax one seat. It is probable that the late member, Mr. W. B. Wallace will receive the Liberal nomination and if he accepts he will not unlikely be returned by acclamation for the remainder of the present parliament.

In Cape Breton there must be two new candidates as ex-members of the provincial parliament were elected members of the dominion parliament. The leading Conservative sources in the constituency have expressed themselves in favor of returning Liberal candidates unopposed as the elections will be on the same lists as those of the 7th inst. and there is only the minor portion of the term to be filled out.

In Pictou Messrs. McGregor and McDonald, Liberal members of the provincial parliament, who resigned, will probably be the Liberal candidates again if they will accept and there is no doubt of their election.

On the Island.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 19.—(Special)—The Liberals are quickly getting men in the field encouraged by the magnificent dominion victory and despondency of the Conservatives. They predict a Waterloo for the opposition who are experiencing extreme difficulty in getting representatives. The Examiner in its leader tonight says: "We therefore hope that no further time will be lost and that the present week will see good men and true nominated for the election in every constituency."

Tonight Hon. B. Rogers was nominated. With J. P. Whear nominated a few days ago this nomination completes the Liberal ticket in this city.

A convention was held at St. Peter's today when Arthur Peters and Anthony Macgill, both members of the government, were nominated. The Conservatives met in convention tonight.

One Ahead.

Wallerstown, Ont., Nov. 19.—(Special)—The North Bruce record held here to date before Judge Klein resulted in a majority of one for McNeill, Conservative.

To Dine Mr. Sifton.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—A meeting of leading local Liberals this afternoon decided to give a banquet to Hon. Clifford Sifton on December 11, it being understood that the minister of the interior would probably visit Toronto on that date.

## DISARM ME.

### After He Had Been Disarmed He Wanted to be Arrested.

Queenstown, Nov. 19.—Ernest Henry Heering, a young American, appeared at a police office here yesterday with a loaded revolver, exclaiming that unless he was disarmed he would commit suicide.

On being disarmed and taken into custody he said that he left New York, where his wife and children are still living, last August, after embezzling \$4,000 of the funds of his employer, Mr. Horace Cahed, of New York all of which he had squandered. The police are making inquiries as to the truth of his statement.

## CHURCH BURNED.

### Presbyterian Place of Worship in Onslow Destroyed by Fire.

Trento, Nov. 19.—(Special)—The Onslow Presbyterian church was burned this morning. Service was held in a temporary place of worship at the school house. The church was a fine building and was valued at \$1,000. Rev. Mr. Melchior is the pastor.

The Onslow Baptist church has extended a call to Rev. J. D. Spidel, of Gaspe, N. B. Spidel has been two years in Onslow and the call is to return.

Combines Combined.

Toronto, Nov. 18.—It is announced arrangements for the consolidation of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company and the National Cycle and Automobile Company have been completed. The National is merged in the Canada Cycle Company.

## DROWNED IN THE BLACK SEA.

### Thirty Turks Lost Their Lives Trying to Escape from Russia.

London, Nov. 20.—The Daily Express publishes the following from Odessa: "A party of 28 Turks, wishing to leave Russia secretly, sailed at dawn of night from Technoussat to cross the Black Sea. A storm arose and the boat filled. First the baggage was thrown overboard, then the children and finally the women were committed to the sea, but this did not prevent the vessel from foundering and all perished save one lad, who clung to the mast and was washed ashore."

## TO STUDY THE WEARY FOOT TRIBE.

### The Tramp's Question Will Engage the Attention of an Expert.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The industrial commission has appointed Prof. John R. Commons, of the bureau of economic research, New York City, as an expert to investigate the effect of immigration and the problem of the unemployed, especially with a view to the study of the tramp question.