

ONE WOMAN'S VIEW OF GERMAN MENACE

Member of English Naval League Foresees Dire Happenings Shortly.

Quebec, Oct. 17.—Developing the maxim "Si vis pacem para bellum," Mrs. Henry Daman, of the English Naval League, whose object is to organize local branches, today addressed the Quebec Chapters of the Daughters of the Empire and members of the Women's Canadian Club on the German menace.

"You might say," she said, "why should a woman talk on imperial defence? That is business for the men, and why not leave it to them? I think women are better than men as educators. They have more patience and perseverance and take things better than the men. Ignorance is the greatest enemy we have to combat. It is the source of nearly all the opposition we have to meet with, and I find that here as well as in England the masses of the electorate are very ignorant."

Taking up the question of imperial defence, the speaker affirmed that all the nations of Europe except England were building up naval fleets, increasing their armies and preparing in every way for a contest with Britain and Switzerland were adopting compulsory training, and while England was receiving an example from Australia and New Zealand, yet she was taking no definite action herself and neither was Canada nor the United States. It seemed rather strange, she said, to see the Anglo-Saxons resting while the other nations were bowing under the strain.

In the North Sea. "Look across the ditch," as Oliver Cromwell would have said, continued the speaker, and you will see a three feet in commission in the North Sea ready to strike as soon as the flash is given. This fleet belongs to the greatest autocrat in Europe, the Emperor of Germany, and is within thirty hours steaming from London. In introducing his naval bill in 1900, the Kaiser said: "Our future lies on the water."

Mrs. Daman went on to relate what was being done to prepare Germany for war and to educate the people in that direction. A friend of hers sojourning in the interior of Germany, had seen animated pictures shown to the peasants and residents of small towns in which the English soldiers were shown in South Africa committing the most horrible deeds of cruelty and later Windsor Castle was cast upon the screen with the Royal Eagle of Germany flying from it. The speaker believed in a good set of cinematograph pictures to be shown throughout the British Empire, which would be an excellent means of educating young people in the truths and facts of imperial defence. There was much truth in the words of Winston Churchill, "The German fleet is a luxury and our fleet is a necessity."

There was only one line of defence in which the British Empire excelled and that was in its submarine service and to this branch of defence the speaker attributed the fact that the Hun war did not end up in universal war. A menace more terrible than any other human menace, the speaker said, was starvation, and she drew harrowing pictures of food supplies being held up on the ocean by England's enemies while the depredations which would be committed on people by the alien populations during a siege would be too terrible to imagine. All those things would happen when England would no longer be able to maintain the peace of the world.

Germany's Advance. In 1850, she said, Germany was poor and the people had to wander about the universe playing brass bands, but since then a great figure arose and with him Germany took on another view of affairs. Bismarck came to the fore and he did not think that war was an illusion, as Norman Angell declared in his latest book. Bismarck said that there must be three great wars. The first was with Prussia, the next was with France, and after that the German rose triumphant; but Bismarck said there were to be three wars, and the last would be with Great Britain.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S TASK.

Premier McBride Leaves Him to Wrestle With Asiatic Problem.

London, Oct. 17.—Sir Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, has imposed on Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the task of reconciling Great Britain's pro-Japanese proclivities with British Columbia's determination to enforce its decision to exclude Asiatics from its territory. The Japanese Government has been insistently protesting against the attitude taken up in Canada, especially dwelling on the danger of being barred from cutting timber and excluded from the fisheries. The object of Sir Richard McBride's visit to London was to impress the Foreign Office with the fact that British Columbia's determination is irrevocable and to obtain the support of the Imperial Government for its action.

For 25 years a sidetracked railway coach has served as a dwelling house near Maywood, Kan. It has been given rent free to the switch tenders, but is to be discarded because it is falling in pieces and is not worth repairing.

If a man has trouble and goes to a woman for sympathy he is lucky if he doesn't acquire more.

Church Ready to Fight Divorce Eugenics the Favored Weapon

Bishops and Deputies of the U. S. Episcopal Convention Propose to go to the Root of Evil and Progressives will try to Prevent Unfit, Ill-Advised and Hasty Marriages, Thereby Curing the Trouble at Point of Origin—Publicity of Bans Expected to be Important Factor.

New York, Oct. 17.—Divorce is the target of an enflaming fire in the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session here. This week the masses of the Episcopate of the uncompromising foes of the breaking of the conjugal bond will come into action and the debates on the subjects of marriage and divorce in both the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies will send the sociological echoes flying. There are already numerous resolutions and memorials before the Convention urging that the rule against the remarriage of divorced persons be made more stringent.

Under the present canon, a clergyman of the Episcopal faith, in certain conditions, may solemnize the marriage of the innocent party to a divorce after duly investigating his or her status. The House of Bishops at the last triennial Convention, which was held in Cincinnati, called attention to a tendency of the times in the following words: "The House of Bishops records its strong conviction that the increasing frequency of divorce in America demands an earnest and plain protest from the House of Deputies upon this vital question. The Bishops make no proposals for amendments to the canon, but earnestly recommend that the mind of the Church on the subject of the sacredness of marriage be expressed in the office for the solemnization of matrimony and the Book of Common Prayer."

The House, which is the lower branch of the church legislature, and is composed of clergy and laymen, has replied that the time was too short for such a consideration of the matter, and suggested that it be postponed until the Convention of 1915, to be held in New York.

Present Law of the Church.

There has been therefore plenty of time for formulating against the present canon, No. 29, relating to the marriage of divorced persons. Its third and fourth sections are herewith given:

"Section 2.—No person, knowingly, after due inquiry, shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has been or is the husband or wife of any other person then living from whom she or he has been divorced for any cause arising after marriage. This canon shall not be held to apply to an innocent party in the divorce, or to the innocent party in the matter of application for such remarriage a period of not less than one year shall have elapsed after the granting of such divorce, and that satisfactory evidence touching the facts in the case, including a copy of the court's record and record if practicable, with proof that the defendant was personally served or appeared in the action, be laid before the ecclesiastical authority, and such ecclesiastical authority, having taken legal advice thereon, shall have declared in writing that in his judgment the case of the applicant conforms to the requirements of the canon; and provided further, that it shall be within the discretion of any minister to decline to solemnize any marriage.

"Sec. 4.—If any minister of this Church shall have a reasonable cause to doubt whether a person desirous of being admitted to holy baptism or to confirmation or the holy communion has been married otherwise than as the Word of God and the discipline of this Church allow, such minister before receiving such person to these ordinances shall refer the case to the Bishop for his godly judgment; provided, however, that no minister shall in any case refuse these ordinances to a penitent person in imminent danger of death."

Drastic Change is Demanded.

The consideration of the subject of divorce in the last three years has resulted in a demand for the most drastic enactment. One motion before the House of Deputies is to eliminate all the exceptions, and to give no sanction whatever to the marriage of any persons within the churchly fold who have been divorced. Some of the radical adherents would have the marriages of divorced persons declared uncanonical, and thus sweep all parts of the Church law applying to the remarriage of the divorced from the books.

The extreme ground is taken by what is often called the ritualist branch of the High Church party, which would exclude from the holy communion those who have been married in disobedience to this proposed rule of the Church. As there are no provisions in the Protestant Episcopal Church for the annulment of marriage through any tribunal, the revision of the canon is thought by some students of the subject to be capable of working hardships.

There are those within the Church who have suffered from unhappy marriages and have lived in such conditions for years without seeking relief in the courts and thereafter contracting unions which might prove to be congenial. They are desiring of the idea that for the good of society the individual should suffer and that every check should be placed upon a growing evil.

Here is a Draconian law, many think, a canon so stern that there seems to be no way in which the innocent party can ever hope to find happiness in the Church in which he or she may have been reared. To them the opponents of divorce say: "You should not have married."

Urge Ban on "Fool Marriages."

Since so sweeping a canon is proposed the thought of the Church is turning these days to the means of preventing what Mr. Morehouse, of the extreme wing, calls "fool marriages."

Church which would follow in the lines of the sermon of Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts, at the opening of the convention, and see to it that while the Church refuses to sanction divorce she also shall declare against having her clergymen unite in marriage persons whose previous habits and behavior would indicate that before long they would break their bonds of wedlock.

The resolution introduced by the Rev. Dr. Henry Tatlock, of Michigan, provides for the appointment of a commission to investigate the conditions in which marriage is solemnized. He advocates a return either to the old custom of the publication of the banns by reading them from the church pulpit or by printing them in a newspaper. He also advocates the presence of a physician at the marriage ceremony, who would certify to the mental normalcy of each party, which would render marriage inadvisable.

Here it is that the modern Church would strike at the root of the divorce evil, according to the views of one element, and prevent divorces even before they can be thought of by making the union of the incompetent and the unfit impossible and by barring the hasty or the secret marriage.

Eugenics to be Considered.

The eugenic proposal of Dr. Tatlock is to have serious consideration before the end of the Convention. The authorities of several States have given the eugenic marriage much attention. In some parts of the country the clergy have taken the initiative. It is understood to be the position of the head of this diocese that it is the function of the State and not of the clergy to take the initiative in matters concerning the prevention of the clergy here exercise functions of State officials in conducting the marriage ceremony, for in European countries both a civil and a religious ceremony are required. Hence the civil authorities should act concerning the eugenic matter and the Church will conform to the law.

Dean Stumm, of Chicago, and other well known clergymen have gone so far as to insist upon certificates of health before uniting those who go to them for the sanction of the Church upon their union.

The discussion of the eugenics resolution as relating to advanced thought will be looked forward to with much interest in the present Convention. There are varying views on the subject of divorce in the Convention, but so far nothing has been proposed that would indicate a departure from the position in the present canon.

Signs of Feminist Movement.

The Rev. Dr. Grant says that the majority of divorces are sought by women and that the growing increase of the breaking of marriages is a sign of the growth of the feminist movement. It represents the endeavor of womanhood to escape from the trammels of tradition. On the other hand, women who attended a pre-convention meeting where such sentiments were uttered said that they did not wish to have the present regulations loosened but rather tightened.

The Rev. Dr. Greer has been a consistent opponent of divorce for many years, and when he was rector of St. Bartholomew's he was the head of a movement to discontinue it in every way. His successor in that parish, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, is one of the strongest opponents of the remarriage of divorced persons. In the present state of legislation the House of Bishops will miss the late Bishop William Crowell Doane, of Albany, whose attacks upon the divorce evil were as sustained and earnest as those of Cardinal Gibbons in the Roman Catholic Church.

In the sessions of the week what ever may be done in the way of modifying the present canon, it is expected that suggestions will be made in many directions for the prevention of marriages of the unfit, for the checking of hasty marriages and for the promotion of higher ideals in matrimony.

HELD AS UNLAWFUL WIFE.

Eva Krause Arraigned on Indictment Charging She Wedded G. B. Smith, Who Was Already Married.

New York, Oct. 17.—Following the arrest of George B. Smith, twenty-three years old, of No. 238 West 114th street, on a charge of bigamy, his second wife, Eva Krause Smith, of the same address, was arraigned before Judge Malone in the Court of General Sessions on an indictment accusing her of entering into an unlawful marriage.

It is charged that Eva Krause, who lived in the apartment above Smith and his first wife, who was a Miss Gertrude Pearsall, of Fishkill Landing, N. Y., knew that Smith was married. While his first wife was away the two went to the City Hall and were married, it is alleged. Smith declared he was intoxicated at the time. Smith and his first wife, it is charged, have been living together since the alleged second marriage.

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W. J. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—3765.

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