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"THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST." Peter.

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Editorial Outlook

DOWIE'S AFFAIRS.

Dowie is off on a tour to Australia, leaving the receivers appointed in behalf of his creditors to look after the business difficulties of his Zion City. And they are having a hard time to untangle his financial affairs and to meet necessary payments. It is declared that \$300,000 would not free the land from debt. Many persons thought that Dowie, in spite of his erratic course, was a good business man; but his affairs seem to have been very poorly managed. His power lay in getting people to trust him, and in the ability to incur debt.

SUNDAY AND THE THEATRE.

The Governor-General flagrantly desecrates the Sabbath; others, therefore, feel less hesitation in doing it. The *Christian Guardian* says:

We note that Sir Henry Irving and his company came from Ottawa to Toronto in a special train last Sunday. We presume we shall be called "narrow" when we pronounce that Sabbath-breaking—unless, indeed, Governors-general and star actors are above divine law—as we shall also be called "narrow" in reminding those members of the Methodist church who this week are "going to hear Irving," that they are supporting an institution—the modern theatre—which is one of the greatest invaders of the moralities and proprieties of life that exist among us."

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Writing in the *Presbyterian* of religious life at Dalhousie College, Prof. Murray pays a well-merited tribute to Dr. Weldon, Dean of the Law School. He says:

"In a survey of the moral and religious life of the students of Dalhousie, it would be unpardonable not to call attention to the great influence of the Dean of the Law School. By his teaching and his heroic endeavors to carry on his political campaigns, free from the slightest taint of corruption and bribery, Dr. Weldon has given the students higher and better ideals of public service. Generous, enthusiastic, with a passion for national righteousness, he has thrown into his lectures so much of himself that his students have caught something of his moral enthusiasm and his intense conviction, that the conduct of nations, no less than that of individuals, should be controlled by the highest principles of morality."

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore's loss by the great fire is estimated at \$150,000,000. Fortunately there was no loss of life, due, largely, to the fact that the fire started in the day time. The area burned over was not as large as in the great Chicago fire, nor the number of buildings so large, but Baltimore being an older city there were more buildings of a substantial and costlier character in the burned district. Business was resumed as soon as

the fierceness of the fire abated, and more quickly than any one thinks a new business city will arise from the ashes of the one so quickly and completely destroyed. Aid was offered by many cities to relieve the distress, but at a conference of citizens presided over by the Mayor it was decided not to accept any outside assistance.

CANADA INTERESTED.

Besides the interest it has in common with other countries in the Russian-Japanese war, Canada has an additional interest because of its missionary work in Korea and Japan. The Presbyterian Church has a mission in Korea, and the Methodist Church has several missionaries in Japan. Those in Korea are in the greatest danger. Two of the Presbyterian missionaries in Korea are from St. John, Rev. A. F. Robb and Miss Robb. Mrs. Robb is a Nova Scotian. The Presbyterian Board of Missions having asked the government of Canada to take steps to see that the Board's missionaries are protected, the Secretary of State has communicated with the British Consul at Seoul, the capital of Korea, requesting their protection from molestation during the war.

RECIPROCITY.

Our United States neighbors are much more anxious than they used to be for a measure of trade reciprocity with Canada. Their papers urge it, and their public men point out the great advantages of it—to the United States. President Schurman, of Cornell University, in a speech at the annual dinner of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, expressed the feeling which is now quite general in that country, and the reasons for it. He said:

"Even now trade is convulsing the politics of Englishmen and shaping the policies of the English government. Mr. Chamberlain, the ablest, the most audacious, the shrewdest and most energetic statesman in parliament—a consummate organizer as well as an impressive and convincing debater—has set out to overturn the long established system of British free trade by appeals and arguments addressed both to the pockets and to the patriotism of his countrymen. Whether Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will be adopted by the voters of the British Empire it is too early to say, but it is not too early for associations like yours to consider the effects of its adoption upon the exports of the United States. It would inevitably reduce the volume of the agricultural products you now send to Great Britain and of the manufactured products you now send to Canada and other British colonies. And I venture to ask whether, in view of the facts and consequences I have mentioned, it would not be both prescient statesmanship and shrewd politics for us to negotiate without delay a treaty of reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada. The attitude of Canada toward Mr. Chamberlain's scheme will settle its

fate. It is still in our power to secure the Canadian market for ourselves and to keep Canada politically anchored to this continent. It is in our power, I say, to-day, to-morrow it may not be."

And it will not be. Canada will never be either politically or commercially anchored to the United States. Our interests are in another direction, and our faces are set that way. So long as our neighbors thought we could not help ourselves they put on a very "high and mighty" air whenever reciprocity was mentioned. Their changed attitude is amusing.

WAR NOTES.

The war between Russia and Japan is on. On Monday of last week Japan struck the first blow, and did it with damaging effect. Japanese torpedo boats attacked Russian warships off Port Arthur and disabled two ships and a cruiser. Next day the Japanese fleet put three more Russian cruisers out of business at Chemulpo. Chemulpo, where this took place, is the most important harbor on the west coast of Korea, twenty-six miles from Seoul, the capital, with which it is connected by a railway. Russia is not in a position to reinforce its crippled fleet. They have no dockyards handy, and will find it difficult to make repairs.

It is reported that three Russian transports with 2,000 troops have been captured near the Korean coast. The Japanese are evidently determined upon capturing Port Arthur with as little delay as possible. They have landed many thousands of troops at ports in southern and western Korea.

It is stated that a bridge on the Manchurian railway has been destroyed, blocking the road.

Whether the Japanese military organization is equal to their naval efficiency will soon be tested, for before long the base, and, at present, of having unifiers the forces of the two countries now available in Manchuria and Korea are not so unevenly matched as might be supposed. The Japanese have the advantage of being near their home base, and, at present, of having uninterrupted control of their lines of communication. The Russians, on the other hand, are operating five thousand miles away from their base, and are dependent for means of communication upon a single line of railway, menaced through a great part of its length by alert enemies.

The sympathy of the world is with Japan, which is not seeking conquest, but resisting Russian aggressions. The fight is only begun and it is not safe to predict the end, though there is a great hope that Japan may be the victor. Russians, however, are not cowardly, and they have a powerful military organization and great resources.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Hon. Thos. Greenway, for several years Premier of Manitoba, is retiring from the Legislature of that Province, and will be a candidate for Parliament in the next election.

Eight bye-elections for Parliament took place Tuesday. The results are not known when we go to press.

The political fight in Montreal grew so hot last week that Mr. Graham of the *Star*, and Mr. Tarte of *La Patrie*, were arrested on warrants taken out by Mr. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine. They are charged with libel.

D. C. Fraser, M. P. for Guysboro, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in room of Judge Henry, resigned.

The New Brunswick Legislature is to meet March 3rd.

An election to fill the seat for Guysboro, N. S., vacated by the appointment of Mr. D. C. Fraser to the Bench, is to be held March 16th.

The Liberal Provincial Convention in St. John last week was well attended. Senator King was elected President, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the Government and Hon. Mr. Emerson, the new Minister of Railways.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Manitoba Legislature passed a resolution endorsing the Chamberlain fiscal policy.

A United States paper says that twenty or thirty men practically control the trade and, therefore, the wealth of that country.

Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is off for a two months holiday. He is getting ready to resume his fiscal policy campaign after Parliament rises.

Rev. B. Colpitts has been appointed Scott Act Inspector in Woodstock. A good appointment.

The Roman Catholics of Ireland persist in their demands for a Roman Catholic University to be paid for by the British taxpayer, at a minimum cost of \$500,000 for building, and an annual grant of \$200,000.

A rumseller dies, and the papers speak of him as a "most highly respected citizen." Do they really mean it?

According to the last census there were 4,672 Japanese in Canada in 1901, of whom 4,515 resided in British Columbia.

Prince Alex. of Teck and Princess Alice of Albany, granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria, were married at Windsor Castle, Wednesday.

Senator Hanna, one of the leaders of government in the United States, is seriously sick.

An effort is being made to direct the thousands of Italians that are coming to America to Cuba. The attempt to settle a colony of Boers in Cuba has failed.