

ORANGEMEN OBSERVED GUN-POWDER PLOT ANNIVERSARY

Had Large Turnout at St. Paul's Church Parade---Rev. J. H. MacDonald Preached Eloquent Sermon at Brunswick Street Baptist Church---Warning Against use of the Order for Political Advancement ---Interesting Comment on Present Situation re Mixed Marriages and Ne Temere Decree

The three hundred and seventh anniversary of the Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot was fittingly observed yesterday by the Orangemen of this city and vicinity and by the 'Prentice Boys and members of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association, who in large numbers attended divine service at the Brunswick Street Baptist Church, where an able sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. J. H. MacDonald. The members of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association rode in a carriage at the head of the procession, which formed at the Orange Hall and proceeded to the church via Queen, St. John, George and York streets. Music was furnished by the band of the 71st York Regt.

There was a large congregation at the church. Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, minister of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, offered the opening prayer and there was special music by a quartette composed of Messrs. Mitchell, Edney, Redpath and Cooper.

THE SERMON.

The text and the sermon in part of Rev. Dr. MacDonald are as follows:

I Peter, 2:17, "Fear God, honor the King"; Gal., 5:1, "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made you free and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage."

We are here today in accordance with a long established custom to commemorate with appropriate religious services the anniversary of an event which in the Providence of God is fraught with great significance to our empire. Most of us can remember the fascination which the story of the gunpowder plot had for our childhood. With what interest we followed the details of its history—the secret meetings of the conspirators, the purchase of the tenement adjoining the House of Parliament, the digging of the tunnel, the holy water sprinkled upon those engaged in the work, the discovery of the plot on the eve of success, the arrest of the arch conspirators and the last stand for life. But we did not realize, as children in reading the dramatic story of the 5th of November, 1605, that while conspirators were tunnelling to undermine the rother of parliaments, a mightier hand was silently establishing the foundations, thereof—the hand which has turned the centuries of their hinges and turned the streams of the ages out of their channels and still governs the ages. It is this which makes the thwarted plot an event of sacred memory.

THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

The Orange Association whose representatives we welcome here today, stands for the three principles enshrined in our text—devotion to God, loyalty to the king and defense of the liberty wherewith Christ has made his people free. They do not claim to have a monopoly upon religion or patriotism; but they have bound themselves together an association of 5,000,000 strong for the purpose of emphasizing these fundamental principles of Christian citizenship. They have pledged themselves to defend the Protestant religion, believing in its truth, its purity and its regenerative power in the individual and the nation, and side by side with that, they pledge themselves to maintain British connection, the Protestant succession to the throne and to guard with jealous care the civil and religious liberties handed down to them. It is not an offensive but a defensive association. The Orange Association does not teach hatred to any class or creed. But with enmity towards none and charity towards all, it recognizes full well that Roman Catholic Catholicism is the greatest menace to the principles for which it stands—not individual Roman Catholics many of

whom are loyal to God and to the king—but the papal system under which it is organized. About the middle of the last century the Bishop of Rome, realizing that his power was waning in every country in Europe, determined to conquer England, the country which for centuries had repudiated his claims. He accordingly sent Cardinal Wiseman to take ecclesiastical possession of the land and this is the message which the Cardinal's successor, Cardinal Manning, addresses to his clergy:—"It is good for us, reverend brethren, to be here in England. I shall not say too much if I say that it is for us to subjugate and subdue, to conquer and to rule an imperial race. We have to do with a will which reigns throughout the world, as the will of old Rome reigned once, and it is for us to bend or break that will. Were heresy conquered in England, it would be conquered throughout the world. All its lines meet here and therefore in England the church of God must be gathered in all its strength." Such is the avowed purpose of Rome. It is true that if Protestantism, which she calls "heresy," is conquered everywhere for all lines meet in that land of freedom.

But this is not all. Cardinal Bourne, the first Roman ecclesiastic of England, in a recent address, said there were some who expected the church of the United States would be the centre of the efforts to bring the minds of those who spoke the English tongue together under the obedience of the Holy See. But he thought it was to Canada they must look if they were to find a link to unite those who spoke the English tongue. Our attitude is simply one of defense.

TESTED BY HISTORY.

But why offer the slightest resistance to the aggressions of Rome if she has anything worthy to give us? She makes for herself the most superlative claims. Her Holy Father is the vicar of Christ. When he speaks his utterances are infallible. The church itself is the only one which can lay claim to validity. The findings of her councils are more authoritative than the sacred scriptures themselves. Her priests possess the power to open and close the door of the Kingdom of Heaven.

We Protestants are not bound by any of the fetters of the past; we want the best and only the best in civilization and in religion. If Rome has something better to offer us than that which we now possess, something which will usher the Kingdom of Heaven into our hearts and homes which will purify society and ennoble life and make us a stronger, happier and holier people—by all means let us receive it with gratitude and thus be blessed for time and eternity. But there is one place and only one where the claims of Rome can be tested and that is in the crucible of history. But when we turn its pages we find that she has been repudiated by nearly all the nations of history which once owned her sway. We find moreover, that papal countries once in the van of civilization are now far in the rear. There is no longer a first class power which takes its orders from the Vatican.

LEAVEN OF PROTESTANTISM

There is something inherent in Protestantism which accounts for its being identified with progress. That something may be defined by the one word "Liberty." Protestantism stands for liberty from every tyranny. It demands liberty to approach God through Jesus Christ; liberty to worship as conscience dictates; liberty to read and study the Bible and to interpret according to the laws of philology; liberty to exercise private judgment and liberty to seek truth and to follow wherever it may lead. This is the leaven which has per

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MURDER AND SUICIDE

Shocking Tragedy at a Lumber Camp in North Shore Woods

Squatter Named Rioux Shot Two Men One Fatally and Then Committed Suicide

Campbellton, Nov. 10—A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday, near Anderson a small settlement on the Intercolonial Railway, in which Peter Rioux, a settler, shot and killed Elvin Amett, a lumber foreman, likely fatally wounded John Glover, a lumber operator, and later committed suicide. The motive for the shooting is thought to be a belief on the part of Rioux that his victims were cutting logs on his land. That the murder was premeditated was clearly shown by the statements of those who were in the vicinity of the crime, when it was committed.

Rioux deliberately followed Annette from Campbellton and shot him from ambush at a distance of about twenty-five yards. Two shots were fired, the first missing the mark, but the second killing Annette instantly the bullet striking him in the heart. The murderer then returned to his camp, packed a small haversack, supposedly with food, and went into the woods in the opposite direction, to where Glover was at work and fired one shot at him as he was standing on a log trimming off branches Glover was in a stooping position swinging his axe, so the bullet which struck him in the back passed out of his eye and out the fore shoulder, entered his cheek, passed his head. He is now in the Campbell hospital in a serious condition but may recover.

POSSE SOON ORGANIZED

Such in brief is the story of the tragedy. When word of the shooting was received here Saturday morning Coroner A. Martin, M.D. and Judge Matheson took charge of the affair. A special train was made up by the Intercolonial Railway to carry the coroner, Judge Matheson and others as well as a posse of fifteen special constables under the leadership of Chief of Police Hughes to Anderson. The special train proceeded to Anderson, arriving there about 8 o'clock immediately the posse, under the guidance of experienced woodsmen, left for the scene of the shooting as it was thought probable that Rioux might return to camp for the night.

CAMP DESERTED

The posse started with lanterns, over the road which was in a very bad condition, owing to the recent heavy rains and snow, and in very short time arrived at the camp and without any preliminary proceedings walked into Rioux's abode and found it deserted. The premises were searched and nothing found except the usual camp equipment, some food and small grip containing a half bottle of gin and one Mauser rifle cartridge. Three men were left in charge of the camp while the others returned to Anderson. On the return the posse joined the coroner and party at the scene of the shooting.

Shortly after the departure of the posse, the coroner and a party under the guidance of Robert Lynch, went to the scene of the shooting to bring out the body of Annette, which had remained at the spot under guard a day. After the walk of about two miles the scene of the tragedy was reached. The body was found lying face down. His axe on one side and his hat on the other, slightly in advance.

The coroner gave the necessary instructions for the removal of the body which was placed on a stretcher and borne to Anderson, and afterwards removed to Campbellton.

The morning after daylight the posse again took up the trail of Rioux and after following it for some distance found his dead body. He had committed suicide by shooting.

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Mrs. Thomas Harrison widow of the late chancellor of the University of New Brunswick was removed to the Victoria Public Hospital Saturday suffering from paralysis. She had a stroke on Wednesday last and her condition is reported serious.

A Clash Between Austria and Russia is Talked of

Much Excitement at Vienna but Report of Mobilization is Officially Denied--Bombardment of Adrianople by the Bulgarians Has Commenced--Turkish Commander Claims to Have Repulsed the Invaders--The Allies Reported to be Closing in Around Constantinople

Paris, Nov. 11—According to a Sofia despatch to the Korneal the powers with the exception of Austria, have presented a joint note to the Bulgarian government, offering mediation. The government accepted the note but as yet made no reply, and it is understood will decline the offer.

Despatches received Sunday say that a great battle is being fought around Tchatalja and that the Bulgarian government will do nothing until that has been decided. It is pointed out that the army cannot be left to spend the winter in the bleak exposed plains and must either enter Constantinople or be provided with winter quarters elsewhere with a full guarantee from the powers that the conquered territory will remain undisputed.

Other despatches say that in military quarters the occupation of Constantinople is considered indispensable to prevent fresh invasions from Syria and Asia Minor from entering and that this is the only way to stop the war.

Rome despatches declare that an agreement is far from being completed between Austria and Italy over the Balkan situation. Italy, it is asserted will never admit that Austria should have economic and customs privileges in the Balkans and it is also pointed out that Italy has not the same interest as Austria in shutting out Serbia from the Adriatic. It is considered that these points and several others stand in the way of the two powers agreeing to a common program.

London, Nov. 11—A sorry picture of the conditions at Tchatalja is given by one of the Daily Telegraph's correspondents.

He arrived at Constantinople Thursday afternoon riding several days from Tcherlu with the retreating Turkish army. He sends the following despatch from Constantinople: "Never for a single mile has there been a break in the endless chain of retreating soldiers and refugees. We had not seen a single regiment, a single battery, a single company of organized soldiers. He had only seen men without arms, without food, without morals, and whose officers seemed to have completely disappeared.

"I do not think that the Turks had even taken the trouble to blow up the railway line behind them. When we neared Tchatalja, our spirits rose, as we heard on all sides that it was an impregnable position. Surely here the retreat would cease, we would find an army prepared to make a last stand for Islam.

"We realized that our hopes were vain when three miles from Tchatalja we found a village in flames and the soldiers looting it for food. Tchatalja was deserted. There was no sign of an army, no signs of a camp or no signs of a fortified position and no supplies of food.

"At Hademkoi there were one or two forts adorned with guns, there were 4,000 troops, a majority of which were wandering about the village in a semi-starving condition, although only twenty miles from Constantinople.

"We met a Lieutenant General riding aimlessly about followed by an escort of four orderlies and preceded by two aides. He told us that he had an army of 150,000 men and that 200,000 more were coming from Constantinople. Then he rode off apparently in search of something looking like the phantom army which existed only in his imagination."

London, Nov. 11—The Vanguard of the Third Serbian Army, has joined hands with the Montenegrins in the Valley of the Drin River says a Belgrade despatch to the Daily Telegraph. Both armies are advancing along the sea coast to Durazzo.

MORE WAR TALK

Vienna, Nov. 11—There is much excitement here over the possibility of war between Austria and Russia which is talked of. The reports that mobilization is imminent, however, is officially denied. On the contrary it is said that Austria will wait un-

til the war is ended before opening formal negotiations with Serbia.

Count Von Berchtold, the Austrian foreign minister, had a conference with the Emperor at Badkappst Saturday. Afterwards he summoned a special conference at the palace at which Minister Aussenberg, the Austro-Hungarian minister of war, General Schtemla, chief of the general staff and the Hungarian premier M. Lukacs were present. The emperor later received in audience the German ambassador. It is also announced that Archduke Franz Ferdinand would shortly visit the German Emperor at one of his shooting boxes and much importance is attached to this meeting...

ADRIANOPLE BOMBARDED

Adrianople, Nov. 11—The bombardment of the city by the Bulgarians began again yesterday and continued from the south and west. In the afternoon it stopped and Shukri Pasha, the military commandant had placards printed announcing the victory of the garrison which had repulsed the Bulgarian attacking force around Ond Maras and had driven the besiegers as far as had driven the besiegers a considerable distance into the surrounding country.

(This is the first despatch sent by any correspondent with the besiegers Turkish garrison of Adrianople.)

CITY CLERGYMEN COMMENT ON LOCAL POLICE AFFAIRS

Electorate of Fredericton Said to be Responsible for Existing Conditions--Force of Character Needed by Members of Police Commission and by Officers of Law--Hinderance of Police in Performance of Their Duty Condemned Strongly From Pulpit

The conditions existing in the local police force as brought to the attention of the public by the recent investigations, were the subjects for some very pointed comment from several of the pulpits of the city yesterday. The day was generally observed in the evangelical churches as the World's Temperance Sunday and remarks upon local conditions were very appropriate.

REV. DR. W. H. SMITH.

At St. Paul's Presbyterian Church toward the close of the evening sermon in which he discussed the temperance question in a broad manner, the minister, Rev. Dr. W. H. Smith, devoted some attention to the situation which was disclosed by the recent investigations of the police force. The liquor interests and those connected with them, he said, voted for their friends while the temperance forces were divided by party politics. It was possible that such a state of affairs might come to an end and such would be an improvement. Rev. Dr. Smith dwelt upon this importance of character in public affairs. In other towns and cities officials of character had brought about rigid enforcement of legislation against the sale of liquor. He had no doubt that had the head of the Police Commission in Fredericton been a man of office and had he under him a chief of police and a police force of the same type, the state of affairs which had been discovered would not have existed.

REV. NEIL McLAUCHLAN.

Rev. N. McLauchlan in the course of his sermon yesterday morning at the Methodist Church, referring to the unpleasantness at City Hall, said:

"We need a revival in civic righteousness. The recent incident at the City Hall is only a bubble on the pond indicating the decay going on at the bottom. The chief of police and a subordinate policeman have been dismissed. I don't know how many may yet be dismissed before the incident closes. I am not going to discuss the merits or demerits of these men but will say today as I have said before from this pulpit that there is not an intelligent man in this city but knows that if the chief of police had attempted to strictly enforce the Canada Temperance Act he would under some pretext or other have been dismissed within forty-eight hours after the attempt. If he has failed in the dis-

charge of his duty the blame must, in a larger measure, rest upon those higher up in authority. These are more culpable than the chief. But the principal part of the blame for the present condition of things must rest chiefly upon the citizens. It is all very well for us now to raise our hands in holy horror at the condition of things prevailing in this city and in the police department, but we must not forget that when an election took place last spring the citizens of Fredericton elected with a substantial majority a council with the understanding clearly implied, if not clearly stated, that the laws relating to the Canada Temperance Act would not be strictly enforced. The present deplorable condition in this city and at City Hall is the natural outcome. When the majority of the citizens of Fredericton are animated by the principles of righteousness in electing those who control our civic affairs we will have conscientious, upright councillors and we will have an efficient, conscientious police force and not till them. In the present instance the police force may be blame-worthy but the council is more so and the majority of the electors are the most culpable of all under the circumstances.

I repeat we need a revival in civic ethics on the part of the electorate."

REV. DR. MACDONALD

Rev. Dr. MacDonald in the course of his sermon on Sunday morning at the Brunswick Street United Baptist Church referred to conditions of civic affairs.

"The public," he said, "were greatly shocked by the disclosures recently made in the police department of our city. There were those among us who were altogether blind as to what was transpiring in the underworld during the last few months; but nobody was quite prepared for the coming of the exposure in the spectacular and dramatic way in which they came.

"Many people are expressing surprise that such a state of affairs should have existed in the capital city of New Brunswick, the centre of education and government. But when intelligent people stop to think of it, the conditions could not well have been different, except in the degree of corruption. It is no secret that the liquor people have made it their boast that they controlled the civic situation. And, as a matter of fact, were they not the dominant power at the last civic election, supporting

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