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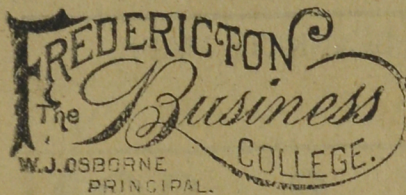
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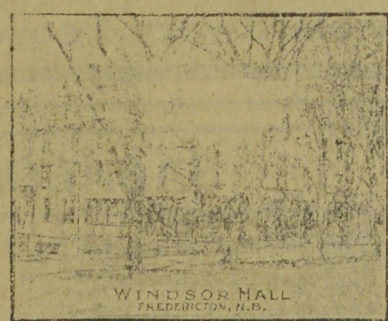
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MARITIME BAPTISTS FAVOR
MINIMUM SALARIES OF \$800

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 18.—The first session of the ministerial institute in connection with the Maritime United convention in the First Baptist church this morning with more than 100 Baptist clergymen in attendance. Rev. J. A. Bancroft, president, was in the chair.

The first paper was read by Rev. J. H. McDonald, of Fredericton, his subject being Fundamentals of Christian Unity. A general discussion followed, those taking part being Rev. Dr. Brown, of Wolfville; Rev. E. Daily, of Halifax; Rev. C. Wilson, of St. John; Rev. Dr. A. Chipman, of Berwick, and others.

The institute voted to give its immediate sympathy to a movement looking to the organization of a free church conference along the lines of that in existence in the old country.

At the afternoon session, Rev. A. F. Newcombe read a paper on Evangelism in the modern church. This paper provoked animated discussion, some of the ablest scholars in the denomination participating. Those taking part included Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of St. John; Rev. C. G. Fash of Charlottetown; Rev. J. C. G. Pincombe, of Jemseg.

This was followed by an intensely interesting paper on The Modern Belief in Immortality, by Rev. Prof. S. Spidle, of Wolfville. This paper was discussed by Rev. J. Ainsworth, A. A. Daley, Dr. Cousins, Dr. R. L. Chipman, Dr. Groucher and Dr. Richardson.

In the evening the church was filled. The general topic was The Laymen's Enlarged Ministry. Rev. A. J. Archibald spoke on Democracy and Service; Rev. A. S. Lewis spoke on The Laymen's Enlarged Ministry in Moral and Social Reform; A. H. Chipman spoke on Laymen's Rights.

The board of governors of Acadia University met this afternoon and evening. Dr. J. W. Manning presided at the meeting. The report submitted by Secretary Cakes showed the attendance at the college, academy and seminary was slightly larger than last year, being 704 against 695 in 1911. The total enrollment of college students was 238 in arts, science, 173; applied science, 38; theology, 23; general students, 16. The treasurer of the board of governors reported that the business of the year had been fairly satisfactory, for while there had been deficits in some departments there have been surpluses in others, the latter being more than the former. The report showed assets amounting to \$629,303.17.

The united convention will open tomorrow at 9.30. On Sunday most of the Protestant pulpits will be occupied by visiting clergymen. Dr. Hutchinson, of St. John, will preach the convention sermon Sunday morning in the First Baptist church.

Moncton, N. B., Oct. 19.—At the annual meeting of the United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Province today the president, Rev. Dr. J. W. Manning, occupied the chair, Vice-President Rev. David Hutchinson of St. John, and Rev. R. O. Morse supporting him. The president named the following as nominating committee: D. McLeod Vince, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, Rev. L. Wood, Rev. Z. L. Fash, A. A. Wilson, Rev. A. S. Lewis, Judge F. W. Ensmerson, J. W. Spurden, Rev. S. S. Poole and J. M. Jenner.

The courtesies were extended to Rev. E. Bosworth, secretary of the Grand Ligne Mission; J. J. Wallace of Vancouver, a former president of the convention; Albert Wheaton of Midgie, and the pastors of the Moncton churches not in the convention. A letter of welcome from the local Y.M.C.A. was ordered answered with thanks.

Communications from Dr. J. G. Shearer, and from Rev. J. B. Ganong were referred to the committee on correspondence. The resignation of the secretary of the convention, Rev. Dr. MacDonald of Fredericton, was accepted.

Rev. G. A. Lawson submitted the schedule of Sunday services and it was adopted.

The report of the home mission board of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island was submitted by Rev. I. W. Porter. Mayor Robinson was introduced and extended to the convention a hearty welcome. The vice-president, Dr. Hutchinson of St. John, responded.

Home missions were discussed by Rev. M. B. Puryear, Rev. J. H. Jenner, W. F. Harris, Rev. A. S. Lewis,

Rev. Z. L. Fash, N. B. Smith, Dr. Cohoon. The report of the treasurer of the home mission board, Rev. I. W. Porter, showed receipts of \$11,585.40, payments \$11,813.64. There was a deficit of \$2,478.59 on August 11, 1911, and \$2,735.84 on October 1 this year. The report was adopted.

Rev. A. S. Lewis of Yarmouth on behalf of the nominating committee submitted the name of Rev. A. J. Archibald of St. John as secretary of the convention for 1911-12. The morning session closed with prayer by Rev. G. W. Schurman.

The convention was invited by Presbyterians to unite with them in establishing an industrial and training home for girls under sixteen year committed by magistrates. This matter was referred to a committee.

Rev. Mr. Puryear of Halifax colored church, appealed for a new building. Unless there were better financial assistance, the church would have to ask for another pastor.

GRIM REAPER BUSY

At the afternoon session the report of the committee on charities was presented by the chairman of the committee, the Rev. R. G. Morse. Mr. Morse stated that the grim reaper had taken much more than his usual toll during the past year and that he had an unusually heavy of misery roll to present.

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THE ROMANCE OF
EASTERN RUG MAKING

How many of us know much about oriental rugs, those "flowers of the loom," beyond the fact that they are often extraordinarily beautiful?

Yet the beauty of the true oriental rug can lose nothing by being analyzed; it can only be made more wonderful.

Woven in the grazing districts of southern Asia and Asia Minor and by the nomadic tribes, the same method is followed today as was used when the industry originated thousands of years ago and its products were used to furnish the palaces of Egypt and Babylonia.

Secrets in dyeing have in some cases been handed down in families, and all attempts to buy the formulas for certain unusual colors have failed. Designs, too, have been handed down and modified slightly by individuals, and this accounts for the fact that no two antique rugs are exactly alike. Each has woven into it some expression of individual love of nature or joy or sorrow.

Now that demand for oriental rugs has increased so largely that there are few comfortable homes throughout the land where at least one is not cherished, the making of them has become largely commercialized. There are, however, few, if any rug factories, as we understand the word. Every step in the industry is usually performed by hand in the old rude method, by villagers working in their dooryards; but painted patterns are given out for the workers to follow and frequently several people are engaged upon the same rug at the same time. In the days of old the work of weaving was done today among the nomadic tribes, only by the women. But the increasing demand already spoken of has drawn men and boys into the work.

The wages that these rug makers receive are very low, about ten cents or fifteen cents a day, which explains why a rug which has taken two years to make may be purchased for less than one hundred dollars.

The materials oftenest used for the rugs are cotton and wool. Silk is also used, as well as camel's hair, linen and hemp. In most of the rugs we see today, the warp and woof are cotton and the pile is of wool. In preparing the yarn, just as in the weaving itself, the most primitive methods are followed, and the women of the nomadic tribes spin the distaff as they drive their flocks from place to place.

The secret of the glorious coloring found in the oriental rugs and their wonderful permanence lies in the use of carefully prepared vegetable and animal dyes. The art of dyeing has many carefully preserved secrets, and many factors enter into the process, such as the qualities and temperature of the water, atmospheric conditions, number of dippings in the dye and the strength of exposure to air and sunshine—all have their own "peculiar effects upon the color to be produced.

The prayer rug, of which so much is heard, is distinguished by a point called mihrab, at one end. Wherever the faithful follower of Mahomet may be at the hour appointed for prayer, he spreads his rug with the mihrab

WOMEN WILL VOTE
IN SIX STATES

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—In the general election two weeks from today women will vote in six States, California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah, a fact which campaign managers of the various parties have taken into consideration. While the Progressive party was the only one of the three leading political organizations to give its official stamp of approval to the equal suffrage movement, the Republican and Democratic leaders have shown their appreciation of the importance of that movement by enlisting the services of women workers with an eye to the result in the six States in which women have been granted the full rights of the franchise. Those six States have a total representation in the electoral college of 38 votes, divided as follows: California 13, Colorado 7, Idaho, 7, Wyoming 3.

According to the last census California has a total of 671,385 women eligible to vote. For the other five States the figures are as follows: Colorado, 213,425; Utah 85,729; Washington, 277,727; Idaho, 69,818; Wyoming, 28,840.

That the choice of a President and

An English potato digging implement has a revolving brush to cleanse the tubers of earth as they are dug.

The total number of cattle on farms in the United States has decreased 20 per cent. in the last five years.

toward Mecca and prostrates himself with his head resting on the point on the rug and his arms outstretched.

Persia is the most important source of supply for rugs. Turkestan and Asia Minor are also important and Indian and Chinese rugs are becoming better known in the West and more appreciated.

Vice President of the United States in the coming election may depend upon the votes of the women in the six States named is easily within the range of possibilities. To prove the truth of this statement it is but necessary to cite the fact that six Presidents of the United States were elected by a smaller number of votes than these which woman suffrage States will control in the next electoral college.

Statistics show that Presidents Adams, Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Taylor, Hayes and Cleveland were elected by a majority of thirty-seven votes or less. In 1796 John Adams defeated Thomas Jefferson by two votes. In 1800 Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr each received 173 votes. The choice then devolved upon the house of representatives, with the result that Jefferson was elected.

In 1824 none of the candidates for President received enough electoral votes to elect, and the choice again devolved upon the house of representatives, when John Quincy Adams was chosen. In 1830 Zachary Taylor defeated Lewis Case by just thirty-six votes. In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes defeated Samuel J. Tilden by one vote, and in 1884 Grover Cleveland defeated James G. Blaine by thirty-seven votes.

In addition to the six States in which women have been given the right to vote for President there are numerous other States in which they have the rights of limited suffrage. In fact, there are in the United States today only nineteen States which have no form of suffrage for women, and even in some of those there are cities in which women have the right to vote for school officials and on tax matters. The nineteen States are Nevada, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Maine.



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