

Presbyterian Banner



First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, Where the Synod Will Meet.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Thursday, October 9, 1902.

Presbyterian Banner

Vol. LXXXIX.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1902.

No. 17

Chronicle and Comment.

The Strike Conference.

The President was so deeply impressed with the appalling consequences of the anthracite strike that he invited a conference at Washington between the operators on one side and John Mitchell and others representing the miners. Both sides were fully represented, although Mr. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was not able to be present. The President said that the contention not only affected the two parties interested, but the public; that "the situation has become literally intolerable. I wish to emphasize the character of the situation and to say that its gravity is such that I am constrained to urgently insist that each one of you realize the heavy burden of responsibility that rests upon him. In my judgment, the situation imperatively requires that you meet upon the common plane of the necessities of the public. With all the earnestness that is in me I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will, without a day's unnecessary delay, meet the crying needs of the people. I appeal to your patriotism, to the spirit that sinks personal considerations and makes individual sacrifices for the public good." Mitchell declared that he was willing to favor the return of all the miners to work and to submit the grievances to arbitration. The operators declared they could not consider any proposition that came from Mitchell. To cut off a discussion the President asked both parties to retire and consider his message and meet him at 3 o'clock. At the second meeting there was no change in the attitudes of the two parties. So ended the conference, and it is very possible it has put off the final settlement of the matter. In fact, from the first, the hopes held out of some settlement through politicians, extra session of the Legislature or interference by the national government, has done much to prolong the contest and to obscure the vital questions at the bottom of the whole affair.

The British people are greatly interested in the results of American labor and have made careful investigations to discover wherein its strength lies. A recent report to the British Iron Trade Association brings out some important facts. The committee think that the influence of trade unionism is not nearly so strong nor so aggressive in the United States as in the United Kingdom. In Great Britain there are, in round numbers, more than 1,900,000 members of trade unions, while in the United States and Canada, with about twice the population, there are only about 1,600,000. Germany has something like the same proportion as this country and Canada. Proportionally to the populations, Great Britain has many more than twice the number of members of unions as this country. The report says: "The almost absolute freedom of labor has been the chief instrument whereby it has won such conquests in the field of industrial economy during the last quarter of a century." The committee think the trade union is not generally recognized as a militant force in the United States, and few employers acknowledge it as of much influence. Recent events would hardly sustain this view. While in all countries cheapening processes have greatly increased during the past 25 years, these have been carried farther in America than anywhere else. A rail roller is paid less than one cent a ton, where 15 were paid not long ago. A wire-rod roller is paid 12 cents, as against \$2.12 at not a very remote date, "and yet he earns larger wages at the lower figure." The rate of wages of 20 years ago would now pay a wire-rod roller \$424 a day. "The average output per worker has increased enormously." At the Edgar Thomson works the average output of pig is 755.5 tons annually per workman, including all hands. At Homestead the average wage for all, excluding officials, is \$2.73, while wages of rollers and heaters rise to \$15 per day. The men have every encouragement to do the best they can for their employers. "The human factor and personal equation count for more in the United States than they do in Europe. Workmen appear to enjoy a larger measure

of independence." They are able, as a rule, to save money. Two things are specially noted: the encouragement and reward of workmen's inventions, and the readiness with which workmen of exceptional capacity can become employers and capitalists. Both tend to promote amity between employer and employe.

Free Trade.

Readers of the English magazines are familiar with the fact that there are many writers making an urgent attack on the principle that has for the last half a century been the established doctrine of British financiers. "The principles of free trade, perhaps, have been a little out of date of late," remarks the London Times. "They have certainly not found many converts outside of the United Kingdom." The paper then goes on to give some account of the discussions in the Economic Section of the British Association, which met lately in Belfast. Mr. Allen advocated a moderate measure of protection for Ireland. He aimed to show that the decline and depopulation of the island were in some measure due to the adoption of free trade. In a subsequent paper another scientist tried to show that the declining population was associated with many signs of increasing prosperity. The Association did not take, however, to Mr. Allen's views; on the contrary, "universal dissent was expressed from the writer's opinions." As for Mr. Allen's moderate measure of protection, the Times remarks that protection is always moderate in its initial demands, but that it grows by what it feeds on. The editor then proceeds to show that Ireland is, perhaps, the most prosperous of all linen-making countries and that protection of the raw material would work disastrously for the weavers. The editor then disposes of the much-talked-of "British Zollverein" by saying that it would require a central, imperial authority, which none of the colonies will allow. As for Preferential Duties, "the insurmountable obstacle is the persistent adherence of the United Kingdom to the policy of free trade." So the Times does not expect much change.—The Democratic party in New York has nominated Bird S. Coler for Governor on a platform of "commercial freedom." More specifically: "Tariff taxation, like all other taxation, should be limited to the necessities of the government, economically administered. It should be imposed for public objects only and never for private purposes. When tariffs are not needed for revenue they should be eliminated. The policy of reciprocal trade is the traditional policy of the Democratic party and is in harmony with the spirit of the times. The period of exclusiveness is past. We are opposed to any system of government that raises hundreds of millions of dollars more than is necessary to pay the expenses of the government," etc. It may be interesting to note whether this proclamation will have any effect on the election.

Two Little Wars.

The distribution of honors at the coronation brought to the remembrance of the British people that there were three wars in progress in Africa at the same time, but two were overshadowed by the gigantic contest in South Africa. One was against the Ugandese mutineers in the northern part of the Uganda Protectorate. After their revolt and defeat in 1899, these had taken refuge with the restless tribe of Lango, north of Victoria Nyanza and northeast of Albert Nyanza. Out of this refuge they made repeated raids on the Protectorate, until an expedition was organized against them under Major Delme-Radcliffe. The mutineers were armed with modern rifles, well furnished with ammunition and fought as fanatics mostly do. The grass was from six to nine feet high, the swamps were all full, and the smallpox broke out among the British and their allies. But British devotion to duty succeeded and the mutineers scarcely any longer exist. The Lango are said to be intractable and treacherous, but the moral effect of the expedition is expected to be salutary and beneficial to the advance of civilization throughout Africa.—The other expedition was against the Aros, the "head-hunters" of a district near the southern part of the Nile, about Cross

The Presbyterian Banner

(Weekly Illustrated Family Paper.)

CIRCULATION:

For this issue—Sixteen Thousand Copies.

MANUSCRIPTS

should be accompanied with stamps for return in case they are not accepted.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Two Dollars per year in advance; foreign countries, \$1.00 extra; ministers' rates, \$1.50. If requested, subscription will be stopped at end of time paid for, otherwise it is assumed that paper is to be continued.

REMITTANCES

by Check, Money Order or Draft, should be made payable to the

Presbyterian Banner Publishing Company.

CONTENTS.

Chronicle and Comment.

The Strike Conference; Labor Conditions; Free Trade; Two Little Wars; Our Side; Doukhobors; New Zealand; Pensions; The Boers' Appeal 3-4

Editorials.

The Synod of Pennsylvania; Why Celebrate Centennials? Notes . . 5-6

Communications.

Admission of Students to the Theological Seminary. By President George B. Stewart, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary 7
From Castle Rock to Holyrood. By Mary S. Daniels 8
Side Lights Upon the Revival of 1800. By William Speer, D. D. 12
A Reminiscence of Dr. John McMillan. By Warren S. Dungan 13
Dr. Moffat in Columbus. By Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D. 13
A Flea for a Bible Teachers' Home. By Hadessa J. McKay 20
Foreigners and the Synod. By Rev. Chas. E. Edwards 25-26
Harmony and Zellenople Church. 26
Williamson Presbyterian Academy. By Rev. Newton Donaldson 30

Devotional Reading.

Prayer; Consider; Fight the Good Fight of Faith 9

Church Services.

The Sabbath School 10
The Prayer Meeting 11
Christian Endeavor 11

Family Circle.

A Cup of Cold Water. By Lavilla E. Allen 14-16
Young People 16-18
Women and Home 19-20

FOREIGNERS AND THE SYNOD.

By Rev. Charles E. Edwards.

Work among foreigners in the Synod of Pennsylvania is principally found in seven presbyteries. Four of these are western—Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Blairsville and Redstone—with Pittsburgh as metropolis. These also cover the coke regions. The others are eastern, two occupying most of the anthracite territory—Lackawanna and Lehigh. Lastly, Philadelphia is by rail not far from these, and has a large foreign element, Italians being more prominent than elsewhere. Some of the other presbyteries have manufacturing towns or portions of the anthracite or bituminous coal fields, with colonies of immigrants. All should make common cause in their evangelization. Even Wellsborough Presbytery, a "little Benjamin" of the synod,

has French colonists, who listened to a colporteur and bought French Scriptures. As West Virginia develops, its foreigners increase. Italians migrate and settle there. Benwood, Fairmont and Grafton are its Slavonic centers. But to that part of the synod Presbyterians have not even sent a foreign colporteur. The German, Italian and Slavonic missions are both east and west of the mountains, the French wholly in the region of Pittsburgh, and the Magyar—the only Presbyterian Magyar work in the United States—in Lackawanna Presbytery.

The Presbyterian work among these foreigners is far below what it ought to be, though it surpasses that of other denominations; and so far as Italians and Slavs are concerned, surpasses that of other synods, though some of them have larger colonies of these nationalities. Since the synod met last fall in the East Liberty church, Pittsburgh, the expected and the unexpected have happened to this work. The strike in the anthracite regions has depressed it in Lackawanna Presbytery. Colportage among Slavs in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Presbyteries began with January, and a few weeks later in Lehigh, and makes a new departure. Tent work among Italians in Philadelphia attracted extraordinary audiences. It was, perhaps, more remarkable than any other tent work for foreigners in this country. Already they are talking of a new church for them. More than ever Presbyterian women are discussing the work, especially the employment of lady missionaries. Their Women's Board has commissioned two—Miss Mary Smrcek in Allegheny Presbytery, and Mrs. Lulu E. E. Treichler, in Philadelphia Presbytery. And Pennsylvania's voice was heard in the General Assembly, which referred to the Standing Committee on Home Missions Overture No. 44 on correspondence with the Reformed Calvinistic Church of Hungary from the Presbytery of Lackawanna, and to the Standing Committee on Publication. Overtures Nos. 39 and 61, on Literature for the Austro-Hungarian people in the United States, to be issued by the Board of Publication, from the Presbyteries of Allegheny and Pittsburgh. Of course they were adopted.

Only brief mention will here be made of work among Germans, as this is the oldest, the largest, the best equipped and organized and best known in the Church. The Banner's synodical number last year gave a picture of one of the oldest German churches in the State, in Allegheny, and a description of its faithful and polyglot pastor, the veteran Rev. John Launitz. It has recently mentioned his election as moderator of the eastern conference of German ministers, of which he was the organizer—a visit which he greatly relished. The largest German Presbyterian church in the synod is at Scranton. The two churches of Lackawanna Presbytery, four of Philadelphia, one of Butler Presbytery, and one in Allegheny, make the eight now enrolled. The brief but excellent reports from Rev. Ferdinand Von Krug concerning this work deserve a wider circulation than they get in our synod's minutes.

Details will here be omitted concerning Presbyterian work among Syrians or Chinese, as these are relatively few and Asiatics.

The Presbyteries of Pittsburgh and Allegheny last year formed a joint committee for the furtherance of several missionary projects, including colportage. Rev. Mr. V. Losa has superintended the colporteurs, who were all Slavs of several nationalities. Their sales of Scriptures and tracts for eight months, January to August, inclusive, have exceeded nine hundred dollars. This marvelous record of Slavonic colportage has probably never been equalled by any agency in the United States. They handled Scriptures in nine Slavonic versions—the Bohemian, Croatian, Polish, Russian, Ruthenian, Servian, Slavic, Slovak and Slovenian—besides the Lithuanian, Magyar, English, etc. The great similarity of Slavonic tongues enables them to reach all this group of peoples. Accordingly the Presbyteries of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have at their command information as to the numbers, nationality and character of the foreigners in Pittsburgh and neighboring towns, such as is possessed by no other presbytery in the land, except Lehigh, which for six weeks fortunately secured one of these workers. And most of these are new converts, who assist in Sabbath school and missionary work thus multiplying Mr. Losa's efficiency.

Since Rev. Mr. Wm. Regnemer arrived as the first Presbyterian worker in Western Pennsylvania, no other part of the United States has seen so rapid a development of such missions. He and his wife have labored at Connellsville, Redstone Presbytery, and their report is illustrated by the picture of a man drawing coke from the oven. Rev. Mr. V. Losa, of Coraopolis, near Pittsburgh, has been busy with several lines of work as preacher, visitor, superintendent of colporteurs, and editor, besides frequent addresses in churches and conventions. Rev. B. A. Filipi, on Troy Hill, Allegheny, whose work began among infidel and Catholic Bohemians last year in a tent, has seen a congregation of regular attendants and contributors arise, by a divine creation. Rev. Mr. Frank Svacha has had a similar experience at Latrobe, Blairsville Presbytery. He also reports assistance from a colporteur of the American Tract Society. Thus four Bohemian missionaries have begun work in three years; two of them, Messrs. Losa and Regnemer for the first time establishing Presbyterian work among Slovaks, Ruthenians and other Slavs, while Messrs. Filipi and Svacha reap among Bohemians, who are as free from illiteracy as the Scotch—the most intelligent of Slavs. The sceptical even can see the success of Slavonic work. Besides, there are young Bohemian women, whose help is indispensable. Miss Rybar is at Preston, formerly Schoenville, Mr. Losa's mission. Miss Mary Smrcek has assisted her. Miss Josie Sovo has begun an interesting work at Homestead, and recently left it for Cleveland, O., where she finishes a course at school. Miss Smrcek will continue the work at Homestead. Miss Mistra is a Bible reader at Uniontown. None have had more difficulty or less help than Miss Linka at Windber, near Johnstown, in a field where a slight success is a triumph. Her brother is an ordained Presbyterian minister. Concerning all such workers, let their "works praise them in the gates."

Those who desire information about Slovaks can look for a work which may soon be published by Mr. Thomas Capek, a Bohemian lawyer of New York. Rev. Mr. Losa and others regard him as a high authority. A manuscript containing part of this work, kindly loaned by Mr. P. V. Rovnianek, the Slovak editor of Pittsburg, is full of valuable history and descriptions, including reference to all branches of the Slavonic race. Slovaks are becoming a power among us.

The Presbyterian French work in Pennsylvania, unlike that which is so great and wonderful of the Presbyterians in Canada, or of our Church in New York City, is among Belgians near Pittsburgh. The only other Presbyterian Belgian missions are four in Wisconsin, under the Board of Home Missions, three of them making one charge. Rev. Mr. Joseph Charles, Ph. D., has been recently moderator of Blairsville Presbytery, and preaches both at Jeannette and Charleroi. Jeannette has always been a hard field, and through removals, its French colony has declined in importance. Charleroi has grown, likewise Point Marion, whose French people are accessible from Charleroi, and destitute of the gospel. It is pleasant to recall the beginning of French work in Charleroi under Rev. Wm. Charles, a brother of this missionary. As in the Reformation, the majority of the first audiences were young men, and they soon learned to sing the sweet French hymns in manly chorus, with instrumental accompaniment from several comrades. Rev. Dr. Geo. Chalfant was much interested in the prospects of this mission during a recent visit to Charleroi. Rev. F. A. Billour, a Waldensian, labors among the French at Tarentum. During his long illness last year his church workers maintained their regular services better than many an American congregation would have done. That mission is improving financially. There are other Waldensians in this synod's bounds, as Rev. Dr. Ribetti, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Mr. Monnet, of Roseto, Pa.

The Italian work goes on under Rev. Mr. Thomas Fragale, of Pittsburg; Rev. Leonardo D'Anna, in Scranton; Rev. Mr. Milanese, in Pittston; Rev. Mr. Brunn, at Hazleton; Rev. Mr. Monnet, at Roseto, and Rev. Mr. Santilli in Philadelphia. During Mr. Santilli's absence the famous evangelist, Mr. Michaelo Nardi, also Rev. Mr. Monnet, have given great assistance in Italian tent work. The workers are thus, two in Lackawanna Presbytery, two in Lehigh, one each in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Rev. Mr. D'Anna's account of his conversion, and of his labors in the coal regions is interesting. The Banner has recently published an appeal in behalf of Mr. Fragale's mission, which illustrates the patience and perseverance of the saints. There seems to be no Italian Presbyterian colporteur whatever in this synod. Colportage among Italians, who are ignorant, poor and migratory, may not report brilliant sales, but should be vigorously prosecuted everywhere. It is exceedingly useful, considered indispensable in Italy itself.

Rev. Mr. Von Krug reports from five to six hundred children and six teachers in the kindergartens of Lackawanna Presbytery, and that Rev. Julius Hamborszky has raised three hundred dollars among Mag-

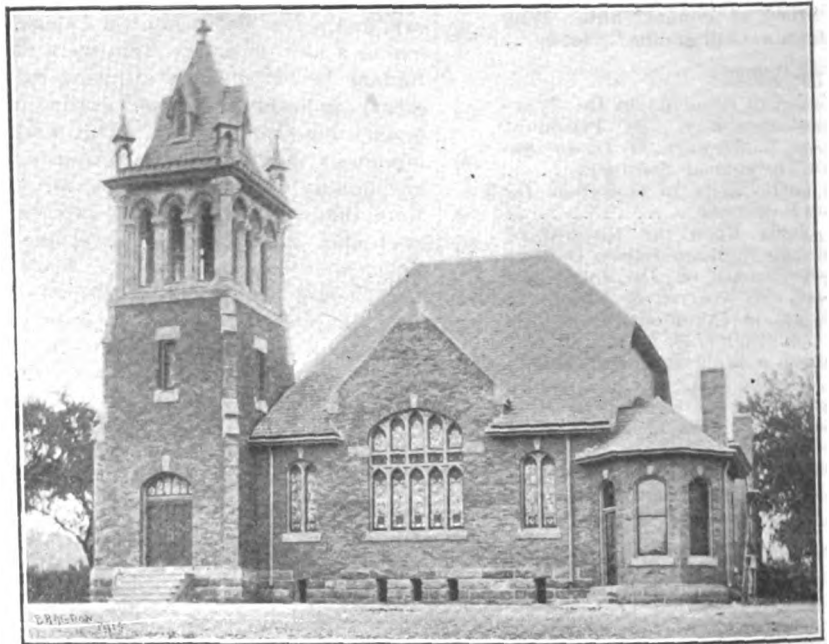
yers for their new church building at Throop. Mr. Hamborszky's son also labored among Magyars last year, and is now in Princeton Theological Seminary. They have about six stations among Magyars and five among Italians. At least three more men are needed among Italians, while the overtures mentioned above to the General Assembly is one step toward securing more Magyar laborers. Lackawanna Presbytery, during the last twelve months, spent five thousand dollars on its missions, including nine hundred dollars received from synod's aid. Mr. W. C. Lilley states that Pittsburgh Presbytery has purchased a lot for an Italian church, the lot costing \$6,000, "and we expect to put \$10,000 in a building." A lot has been secured for the Slavonic people at Preston (Schoenville), and \$8,000 are being raised for a building there. He adds: "We hope in the near future to secure a permanent home for our French-speaking people at Charleroi, and give them the whole time of a missionary." And his figures for the amount spent, without aid from synod, for the actual support of the work, the year ending May 1, 1902, are \$4,820. As Synod's Sustentation Committee last fall could only report \$3,000 appropriated for foreigners, it is evident that most of this work is now done by presbyteries, whose funds do not pass through the synod's treasury.

Harmony and Zelenople Church.

The Harmony and Zelenople Presbyterian church building, a picture of which appears on this page, was dedicated on September 21st last. The services of the day were heartily enjoyed and large audiences greeted the speakers. The Rev. Dr. David R. Breed directed the worship of the morning and spoke of Christ's love for the temple, his Father's house, urging his hearers to cultivate a similar love.

The dedicatory service of the afternoon was simple and impressive. At this time the Rev. Isaac C. Ketter, President of Grove City College, spoke. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Robert Christie addressed the congregation, discussing "The True Object of the Christian Church."

The church building, which is in reality a remodeling of the old, cost a little over twelve thousand dollars, about forty-five hundred of which the building committee reported as yet to be raised. During the day, under the management of the Rev. Dr. Breed, collections and subscriptions to the amount of sixteen hundred and fifty-three dollars were received, leaving a



Harmony and Zelenople Church.

Lehigh Presbytery has abandoned its colportage for the present through lack of funds, and has no laborer whatever (nor has any other evangelical denomination) among Slavs and Lithuanians of the middle and lower anthracite fields. There they are five times as numerous as Italians and nearly equal in number, if not more numerous, than those of Lackawanna Presbytery. The organized power of foreigners is illustrated by this summer's strike in the anthracite region. It is not statesman-like to neglect them. Lehigh Presbytery sends an overture to synod, urging the provisions of funds for the work. If the spirit of Solomon's statesman-like prayer pervades our Church and country, our foreigners will bless America and the world. "Moreover concerning a stranger * * * when he shall come and pray toward this house; hear thou in heaven thy dwelling-place and do according to all that the stranger calleth to thee for: that all people of the earth may hear thy name and fear thee as do thy people Israel."

When Tired Out Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It vitalizes the nerves, assists the digestion, refreshes and invigorates the entire body. A Tonic that permanently benefits.

present debt of about three thousand dollars. The congregation was greatly pleased with the result of the day's work, and now enters its work with new vigor.

On the cornerstone of the church this legend appears: "Built 1854; rebuilt 1901." The old building still stands and is part of the new structure, being used as the lecture room. To the sides of this old part wings have been added to furnish closed rooms for the classes of the Sunday school. Sliding doors make it easy to throw the main auditorium and lecture room into one, with a seating capacity of about six hundred.

The congregation has had a steady and somewhat rapid growth. It was organized in 1845, with a charter membership of nine and now enrolls 230. The present pastor, Rev. Hugh Leith, is the eighth in succession to have charge of this work. He succeeded Rev. P. J. Slonaker, who accepted a call to Minneapolis, Minn., last fall. There are now four ruling elders in the church: D. G. Bastian, D. P. Boggs, W. H. Gelbach, and A. H. Willson. The workers of the church look with bright hopes to the future.