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The World
of
To-Day

Chronicle and Comment

A Weekly
Record and Review
By the Editor

Move To Mend the Lords. On Monday Premier Campbell-Bannerman introduced into the House of Commons a resolution which is intended to mend the House of Lords and is likely to develop into one of the greatest political issues in the history of Great Britain. The premier calls the resolution "The Preface to the Voiume." It reads as follows: That in order to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives it is necessary that the power of the other house to alter or reject bills passed by this house should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single parliament the final decision of the House of Commons shall prevail. The government intends to adopt only this resolution at this session. It had expected to carry the Irish bill in the Commons and have the Lords reject it, when the lower house would have had a specific grievance which would have paved the way for a bill carrying into effect the curtailment of the power of the House of Lords. It is foreseen, however, that the Lords will probably vote some popular measure next session. Then the government will try to arouse public opinion to support its program so strongly that the House of Lords will be forced to accept some measure of reform.

The Winegrowers' Uprising.

Overproduction of wine, with the resulting cheapened price, stirred up trouble among the winegrowers of southern France. They refused to pay taxes until the government would provide relief, and the trouble grew until it alarmed the country and threw parliament into a panic. The Cabinet pursued the policy of repression of disorder and sent soldiers to enforce law and order. The soldiers showed sympathy with the peasants and one battalion of 400 men mutinied and left the army. Their general rushed to them and appealed to them to obey his orders or shoot him. The government was denounced by the opposition, but Premier Clemenceau demanded a vote of confidence and declared that if the government was defeated the situation would be the gravest since 1870. For a time it looked as though revolution was in the air. Towards the end of last week the situation began to quiet down. The government was given a vote of confidence by a majority of more than 100, the mutinied troops surrendered unconditionally and returned to their barracks, and the winegrowers demanded only that their arrested leaders be released. The chief leader of the disturbing element, for whom police and soldiers had been scouring the country, went to Paris and called on Premier Clemenceau. The only message he received was: "Give yourself up to the law and use your influence with your countrymen to return to lawful ways." He promised to do this and returned home. The critical stage now appears to be past and law and order will soon reign.

Pennypacker on the Stand.

Ever since the investigation was begun into the fraud that saturates every part of the new Capitol of this State, there has been a demand that ex-Governor Pennypacker, who was a member of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds that expended \$9,000,000 in decorating a \$4,000,000 building, should appear before the committee of investigation and tell what he knows. Last year he assured the people of the State that they had "got a dollar's worth for every dollar that was spent." He appeared before the committee and told a somewhat different story, though still without appearing to realize the enormity of the offense. In the beginning of his statement he put great emphasis on the fact that he had induced the architect, Huston, to accept the work at a four per cent. commission instead of five per cent., and had thereby saved the State \$80,000, or twice his own salary for his four years. He seemed to think that this should throw a broad mantle over the steal of \$4,000,000 as far as he was concerned. He then laid the blame for the extravagance on Huston, the architect, and Sanderson, the contractor. He understood from Huston that the whole work was to cost about \$800,000, but when he was told

that bills had been paid amounting to upward of \$5,000,000 he was "surprised." "Suspicious occurred to me, but I said to myself, 'There is also another possibility. Mr. Huston may have made a mistake in his calculations. That's the most natural thing in the world. That he shouldn't know all it was likely to cost didn't seem at all improbable.' He sent for Huston, who claimed the \$800,000 was 'only for furniture.' The work ordered was completed and paid for. That is substantially my story." And the ex-Governor went back to "Schwenksville," acting as though he was the hero of the occasion after all. Nobody thinks he got any of the money, but everybody thinks he is the silliest figure that ever sat in the Gubernatorial chair at Harrisburg, and hopes that the like of him may never sit there again.

Railroad Treatment of Immigrants.

Charges were brought against leading railroad companies running west and south from New York before the Interstate Commerce Commission, alleging unjust discrimination against this class of passengers. The preliminary hearing took place before the commission in New York last week and surprising facts were brought to light. It was forced out of railroad officers that the rates for immigrants from New York to Philadelphia had been raised from \$1.75 to \$2 and again to \$2.25, while the fare for first-class passengers had been lowered from \$2.50 to \$2.25, the same as for immigrants, yet there was no comparison between the service rendered the immigrant and that rendered the first-class passenger. Philip Cowan, an immigrant inspector, bought an immigrant ticket and made the trip from Ellis Island to Philadelphia and told what he had experienced. They left Ellis Island at 7 o'clock in the evening, were penned up in a section of the station at Jersey City in a place that was filthy for four hours, and were then crowded into a seven-car train in which there were not enough seats to go around and some of the immigrants lay down the floor, and in the cars there was no wash basin or lavatory. They reached Philadelphia at about 2 o'clock the next morning, and, though the immigrants had through tickets, they were yet forced to change trains and were crowded into six cars instead of seven. At this point the inspector left the immigrant train, thinking he had had enough. He rode back to New York in a first-class train for the same price he had paid for his immigrant ticket. The facts showed that the railroads have been treating the immigrant shamefully and yet charging them first-class fares. Before the government attorneys had finished their case, the attorneys and traffic officials of the railroads asked for and obtained an adjournment to July 1 to enable the defendants and Commissioner Watchorn, in charge of Ellis Island, to see if they could not settle the points in dispute.

End of Brownsville Inquiry.

The investigation of the shooting up of Brownsville, for which three companies of the Twenty-fifth (colored) Infantry were dishonorably discharged, has been practically finished by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and the committee has adjourned until November 18. It may take further evidence at its meeting in November, if anything of importance should come up, but the main object of the meeting will be the preparation of the committee's report for presentation to the Senate in December. From the attitude of the members of the committee, as disclosed by their examination of witnesses, it is evident that unless changed by strong testimony that may yet be offered there will be two reports presented—a majority report upholding the course of the President in ordering the discharge of the battalion and finding that some unidentified members of the three companies are guilty of the Brownsville outrage, and a minority report declaring their discharge unwarranted and that proof is lacking that the shooting was done by the negro soldiers. The minority report will be prepared by Senator Foraker, who introduced the resolution on which the investigation was ordered, and who has conducted the examination for that side of the controversy. The committee from present indications now stands 8 to 1, with one member doubtful. One of the last of the witnesses heard was Brigadier-General Andrew

Obituaries.

For publishing notice of death no charge will be made. Each additional line, ten cents, counting seven words to the line. The money should be sent with notice. Those who ask their pastor to prepare such notices and send them for publication, should be careful to furnish him the money to be forwarded with the same to our office.

HODGE—At Princeton, N. J., May 15, 1907, Margaret McLaren, widow of the late Archibald Alexander Hodge, D. D.

GOOD—At the home of his son, near Dayton, Pa., February, 1907, Abraham Good, aged 82 years, four months and six days.

Abraham Good was born in Maryland, Oct. 13, 1824, and came to Smicksburg, Pa., with his parents when quite young.

On April 26, 1854, he was married to Miss Hannah Irwin, to whom were born five children: Alonza, who resides on the homestead; Adolphus, the noted missionary who gave life and body to Africa; Elmer, who lives in Nebraska; Rosa Ida, who died when about three years of age; and Ulysses, who lives in Wyoming. Mrs. Good died June 4, 1890. Four years afterwards he married Miss Caroline Marshall, who died Aug. 20, 1904.

Mr. Good was a public-spirited man, interested in the welfare of the community and was a much respected citizen. He united with the Lutheran church of Smicksburg on confession of faith, early in life. After his marriage he transferred his letter to the Glade Run Presbyterian church and was always faithful in the means of grace. For many years he was one of the ruling elders and at the time of his death was the senior elder.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. Mc.

MANETT—On Wednesday, April 24, '07, at her home in Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., of peritonitis, after an illness of only four days, Mrs. Mary Jane Budd Manett, aged 61 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Mrs. Manett was born at Leurnkill, N. Y., a suburb of Ellenville, Feb. 3, 1846. She was the daughter of James Budd and Catherine Bevier, and the granddaughter of Simon Bevier and Maria Bevier. After the death of her mother, she made her home with her grandmother, Sarah Byington Budd. On Dec. 31, 1867, she was married to Robert A. Manett, who survives her with the following children: Mrs. Wm. J. Morgan, of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Rev. George H. Hill, of Beechwood, Pa.; and Miss Laura E. Manett, at home.

About the year 1872 Mr. and Mrs. Manett moved from Ellenville to Wilcox, Elk county, Pa., where they lived for some 26 years, with the exception of a short interval when they returned to Ellenville and built the house in which they now live. During their residence in Wilcox, Mrs. Manett made a profession of her faith in Christ and connected herself with the Presbyterian church. In the summer of 1898 the family moved to Ellenville, where Mrs. Manett joined the Reformed Church by letter, and continued to be a consistent member of this church till the time of death. Mrs. Manett was a woman of fine appearance and had a remarkable strong constitution. She was of a cheerful disposition and made many friends. Like the woman of whom the Scriptures tell us, "She opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness. She looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her." Mrs. Manett had apparently been in the best of health all winter. She returned on Saturday from a visit with some friends in most excellent spirits. But early the next morning the fatal disease made itself apparent, and from that to the end her sufferings were great. The funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. H. C. Berg, D. D., and her body was laid to rest in the beautiful Fantinekill cemetery, within sight of the family residence.

McKALLIP—Feb. 5, 1907, at his home, 5316 Ellsworth avenue, East End, Pittsburgh, Pa., Labanna S. McKallip, of the

firm of L. S. McKallip & Co., in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. McKallip was born in Shearersburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., being the oldest son of Henry K. and Mary Keely McKallip. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and possessed in a liberal degree the characteristics of this virile race of people. He was a man of large mold, both physically and mentally. As a boy he was an apt student, and made a diligent use of his educational advantages in public school and academy. This, together with the fact that he was a close observer of events and a diligent reader of books, furnished him with a breadth of knowledge and a fund of information equivalent to a liberal education. But few men had a more intelligent grasp of public affairs than he.

He was an entertaining conversationalist and was always supplied with a fund of anecdote and story, with which he charmed and pleased his friends. He was a delightful companion, a loyal friend, true as steel, and manly and courteous in business and social life. He was a man of domestic tastes and habits. He loved his home and family with rare devotion, ever cherished a profound reverence for his parents and a beautiful affection for his brothers and sisters. While yet in his minority, he moved with his parents to Leechburg, Pa., and soon thereafter entered into partnership with his father, the firm being known as H. K. McKallip & Son. Here it was, under the careful tuition of his father, himself a successful business man, that developed those business traits of character that contributed so much to the success of his subsequent career. In 1870 he came to Pittsburgh, Pa., and here organized the firm of Lang and McKallip. On the retirement of Mr. Lang, some years later, the firm was succeeded by that of L. S. McKallip and Company, becoming prominent as dealers in building supplies, anthracite coal and other materials. He also became identified with various other business enterprises in and about Pittsburgh, and in his native town, and in all these relations his ability and integrity as a business man were recognized by his associates. By strict attention to business and honorable methods, he built up a successful business and amassed a comfortable fortune.

Mr. McKallip was twice married, his first wife being Miss Josie Johnston, whom he wedded March 1, 1878. As a result of this union four children were born, viz.: Charles Cooper, Robert Laughlin, Josie and Marie, now Mrs. Marie McKallip Kness, of Vandergrift, Pa., all of whom survive him, except his youngest son. His second wife was Miss Margaret Johnston, whom he married March 2, 1893, who also survives him. To all of these he has left the heritage of a good name and an untarnished character.

Mr. McKallip was a child of the covenant, born and reared in a Christian home. Baptized in infancy he grew up under the fostering care of a pious, praying mother, whose memory he revered until the day of his death.

Mr. McKallip made a profession of religion in his old home church at Leechburg, the First Presbyterian. Later he became a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, in which he held official position for some years. Subsequently he transferred his membership to the Fourth church of the same city, in the bounds of which he resided. He prized the gospel and was liberal in its support. He was interested in the affairs of the kingdom. He loved the people of God and the house of God, and was faithful in attendance upon its ordinances until impaired health interrupted him in the enjoyment of this privilege. His memory is tenderly cherished by a large circle of surviving relatives and friends. ***

DAVIS—June 8, 1907, Clara Fulton, wife of Robert S. Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pa., entered into rest.

Mrs. Davis was born in Westmoreland county, near West Newton, of an old and excellent family. Her ancestry being Scotch-Irish, of course took part in the

Revolutionary struggle for independence; and, being Presbyterian, many are the Fultons who have been either ministers or elders, or the wives of ministers or elders. Being a child of the covenant her early home instruction and training were of the best, and, as she grew toward womanhood, her horizon was enlarged, her views of life broadened, and her acquaintance with the realms of knowledge and literature increased, at the excellent Female Seminary of Mrs. Hanna, in Washington, Pa.

The family came to Pittsburgh 55 years ago. She was married in 1855 to Mr. Davis, a bookseller, and an elder in the First Presbyterian church, of which church she became a member under Dr. Wm. M. Paxton, more than fifty years since. During the "sixties" Mr. Davis resided in Wilkensburg for several years. The First Presbyterian church in that place had recently been organized and Mrs. Davis was actively engaged in the early efforts and struggles of that now large and flourishing church.

Although Milton's saying that "Nothing lovelier can be found in woman than to study household good," was illustrated in the case of Mrs. Davis, yet she was an "elect lady," a daughter of the King, and she could not but feel a deep interest in the poor and suffering around her, and seek to have a share in the good works of Christian faith and love, outside of her home. She was one of the founders of the Colored Orphan Asylum, now located at Bellevue, and was a member of the board of managers and vice-president of the Christian Home for Women in Allegheny. She was in full sympathy with every good cause—the temperance reform, hospital work, missionary work at home and abroad, revived religion—and she acted accordingly. She felt keenly that "the future of society is in the hands of mothers," and that "if the world was lost through woman, she alone can save it." So she labored to rear good children for the Church and State, and five sons and daughters now "rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

She loved to pray; she loved the house of God; she loved to search the Scriptures for their priceless gems of truth. And so, by the blessing of the God of her fathers, "By heavenly piety, by sweet sympathy, By patient kindness, by enduring truth, By love, supremest in adversity," she became

"Earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected."

The date of the Presbyterian Young People's Missionary Conference and School of Methods at Grove City, Pa., has been changed from August to July 18-28. All registrations and correspondence must be addressed to Rev. A. F. McGarrah, care of Young People's Missionary Conference, Grove City, Pa.

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