

Great Gathering at Lakeside Sunday Afternoon—Several Visiting Clergymen Took Part—Chief Speakers Rev. B. Harvey Clarke of Maine, Rev. Alex. McKay and Rev. R. J. Kirkland of Harvey—Music Appropriate to the Occasion.

[Staff Correspondence of The Daily Gleaner]

Harvey Station, N. B., July 18.—About two thousand people gathered in front of the speakers' platform beside Taylor Memorial Hall here yesterday afternoon as a religious ceremony dedicated to the settlers who came to this district in 1837, one hundred years ago, and founded the community of Harvey, marked the close of the three-day centennial celebration.

The religious ceremony opened with the doxology, followed by invocation by Rev. Alexander MacKay of Harvey. The choir then rendered the anthem, "I Will Exalt Thee."

Visiting clergymen, Rev. A. F. McKay of McAdam, Rev. E. E. Mowatt of New Richmond, Quebec, Rev. B. Harvey Clarke, Maine, and Rev. Mr. Armstrong of Lawrence Station, N. B., all of whom had been in close contact with the people of Harvey, extended their greetings to the community and congratulated it upon the 100th anniversary of its founding.

The choir rendered "O God Our Help in Ages Past," after which Rev. R. J. Kirkland, Harvey, read from the Scriptures. This was followed by "Faith of Our Fathers" by the choir. Rev. E. E. Mowatt then led in prayer. A selection was then sung by a double male quartette from the Harvey church choirs, consisting of Prof. J. McP. Peterson, G. Wesley Coburn, Robert V. Dorcas, Andrew McCullough, George Speedy, Oscar Swan, Arthur Craig, Gilbert Robison and Ward McKaskall.

First Address.

B. Harvey Clarke delivered the first address of the afternoon. He mentioned his service in the Universalist Church in Little Settlement and expressed his pleasure at working among the Harvey people.

"I come from Uncle Sam, who would like to call you his nieces and nephews also." He mentioned the number of Canadians who had recognized the relationship between the two countries and who were welcome in the country to the south. The people of Harvey, he said, reminded him very much of the people of the Southern States where he had served during the early part of his career.

He mentioned Methuselah, Biblical character, who had "lived 969 years and died." He continued: "By contrast I see a community that has lived 100 years and has not died."

Political Freedom.

and those of the United States. The early settlers of Harvey had come from the Old Country just as many of the people of U. S. A. had done, to hew out homes for themselves from the wilderness. They came to find religious and political freedom. The right of conscience and the right of governing themselves as they desired to be governed were important ideals of all peoples; the people of Harvey had lived for these ideals.

Church and State.

He quoted from the Scriptures the words of Our Lord in regard to rendering to each what is his due. "You recall those words that have come ringing down through the centuries. 'Then render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's.'" In both United States and Canada this principle has been followed.

The church is facing bad times at the present, the speaker stated. He mentioned conditions now existing in international relations. "There is fighting to-day among nations far across the seas; a battle which may be the turning point of democracy." The people of the United States feel that nothing could be more calamitous than the losing of democracy, the speaker said. He felt that the people of Canada felt the same way.

He remarked upon the friendly relations between United States and Canada, and described his impressions on his first contact with Canadians. "I could not see that there was any difference between a man living in St. Stephen and one living in Calais, and I wondered that there should be any border. I found that it was annoying." The friendship between the two countries was "beautiful", the speaker said. He compared the relations between the two countries with those existing between many European countries. He said that the countries were on relations which would promote one coming to the assistance of the other in case of trouble. "This is in no way speaking about the loyalty of your Mother Nation but is speaking of the friendship which now exists and which is day by day being cemented more firmly," he continued. In concluding the speaker expressed his congratulations and best wishes to the community.

Rev. Alexander McKay.

The choir then rendered "We're Marching to Zion", after which Rev. Alexander MacKay of Harvey addressed the gathering. He spoke on the indebtedness of the district to

much to those who had gone before; they had built houses, cleared roads, and bestowed other blessings upon posterity. All through the ages those who had gone before had been preparing for those who were to come after; books, hymns, the work of Christ had all been given for the centuries to follow. "You have entered into other people's labors. One generation enters into the work of another generation." One hundred years ago the first pioneers had cleared land, built homes, established the first schools and educational system, carried on religious exercises, etc., all of which activities had results which were now being enjoyed.

Debt to the Fathers.

"Let us never forget that faith in God and trust in God are part of any true fabric which you choose to erect." He went on: "Others labored and you have entered into their labors. . . . Our forefathers came to this land and sowed the seeds of freedom and liberty. . . . We imperil ourselves and our community and our generation when we lightly regard the great institutions of Law and Order."

He mentioned the work of Franklin with its scant reward and the advantage to which Franklin's discoveries were used by Edison as an example of the work of one generation having an important effect on the work carried on by another.

Deep Religious Sense.

The speaker referred to the reverence held for the Bible by the early founders of the settlement and their respect for the Sabbath. "A day that was honored there is commercialized by many to-day."

He mentioned also the spirit prevalent to-day, that to be successful others must fail. This attitude, commercialism that has caused international complications and other similar principles have come down from the past also and are regrettable. Religious prejudices are in the same category. He remarked on the responsibility of the people of this generation for the generation that is to follow. "What is going to be the reaping, bye-and-bye? Are we planting the right kinds of seeds in political life, and religious background?" he asked in conclusion.

The choir then sang "Praise the Lord."

Rev. R. J. Kirkland.

Rev. R. J. Kirkland of Harvey, then spoke. He congratulated the people on the attention they had given for the past hour and one-half, and stated that his remarks would be brief.

"Some times one is asked whether this world is getting better or worse," the speaker said. "He is a very courageous man who attempts a categorical answer to a question of that magnitude."

He cited the efforts of the non-intervention committee in regard to the Spanish war, "seeking to keep this world out of another deluge of blood," as example supporting the affirma-

tive, while there were other examples to show the insanity of present peoples as the Spanish Civil War itself. "God grant that the Spanish War may be kept within Spanish territory," the speaker said.

He said that every person possessed some good and some bad. "You mustn't expect perfection. There's a lot of good in most people and a lot of bad in some."

He referred to the true spirit of giving, citing the incident of the Widow and her mite-offering. "Giving does no one any good until it hurts. The settlers who came here had no money, but they laid up treasures in heaven," he said.

Comparisons were odious, but he gave illustrations from the Bible to show that in some cases they were good; Christ had made comparisons. "Human nature does not change. Where are we to-day as compared with 100 years ago?" he asked.

Material Advancement.

It would seem that from an intellectual viewpoint we had advanced. Surgery, medicine, science in general had progressed. The wonders of aviation and radio showed that we had attained a higher plane in some channels at least. But "We cannot stop the engine. We have been caught in the machinery and the machinery is threatening to destroy itself."

The world wants peace, but it would seem that it cannot get it. While they affirm that they desire peace, the nations continue to arm. "All of our progress and science cannot help us."

He mentions the crime extant in the world, "sin in high quarters, sinful practices in industry" as evidence that in other respects we have not advanced. "The one modern beatitude which I see is: 'Blessed is he that is not found out.'" the speaker said.

The Place of Religion.

But there had been a time in the history of England when moral conditions had been bad, when the nation had seemed on the brink of chaos. At that time religious leaders had come to the fore and had led the country to sanity and progress. John Wesley was one of the pioneers in the new fields of thought, "It was religious forces which made the British Empire what it is to-day," the speaker said. He mentioned the simplicity of the life of the era that had followed and the life of the people who had settled this district in comparison with the present sophistication. In conclusion he said: "The Christian Church to-day is marking time. . . . We must get back to God."

The service closed with the singing of "All Hail to the Power of Jesus Name" by the choir and benediction by Rev. Alexander MacKay.