

## NEW TESTAMENT TRANSLATED INTO MODERN ENGLISH BY CHICAGO PROFESSOR

Revision is Expressed in Twentieth Century Colloquial Terms Which Detracts from the Quaint Dignity of the King James Version.

A despatch from Chicago says:—The New Testament has again been revised, modernized, and set down in twentieth-century colloquial terms that the present-day readers can readily grasp. The work, under the hand of Professor Edgar J. Goodspeed, of the University of Chicago, has been in progress for months, and is now nearly finished. Dr. Goodspeed is a noted Greek scholar. It is from the original Greek that he has made his revision. The Goodspeed Testament is bound to create widespread comment. It detracts somewhat from the quaint dignity of the present King James version. The new English has the quality of the present newspaper English.

The New Testament is original in the Greek. Early in the fifth century St. Jerome translated it into the Latin. This is known as the Vulgate. John Wycliffe, the fourteenth century English reformer, was the first to put the Vulgate into English. In 1611 the King James Commission, in possession of many additional manuscripts, made the present translation. In 1884, a commission of scholars, sitting in London, again revised it. Dr. Goodspeed says the Greek of the Testament is not classical Greek, but common Syrian Greek, that is why he believes it should be put in common language of today. Instead of the old verse arrangement, Dr. Goodspeed has used modern paragraphing, with modern punctuation and quotation marks. Obsolete and archaic expressions have given place to current terms understandable by the man in the street. All the "thees" and "thous" have disappeared, giving way to modern speech.

All Biblical terms of money value, weight, measures and distance are replaced by such current modern terms as "dollars," "cents," "bushels" and "miles." A Biblical "husbandman" becomes a twentieth century "cultivator"; "guard" becomes "policeman";

"lunacy" becomes "epilepsy," and "tribute" becomes "poll tax." In the famous letter to the Corinthians, 13th, by St. Paul, on charity and love, Dr. Goodspeed's version reads: "If I can speak the languages of men and angels but have no love, I am only a noisy gong or a clashing cymbal, and if I have such perfect faith that I can move mountains, but have no love, I am nothing. Even if I give away everything I own, and give up my self, but do it in pride, not love, it does me no good. Love is patient and kind. Love is not envious or boastful. It does not put on airs. It is not rude. It does not insist on its rights. It does not become angry. It is not resentful. It is not happy over injustice, it is only happy with truth. It will bear anything, believe in anything, hope for anything, endure anything. Love will never die out. If there is inspired preaching, it will pass away. If there is ecstatic speaking, it will cease. If there is knowledge, it will pass away. When I was a child, I talked like a child. I reasoned like a child. When I became a man I put away my childish ways. For now we are looking at a dim reflection in a mirror, but then we shall see face to face. Now my knowledge is imperfect, but then I shall know as fully as God knows me. So faith, hope and love endure. These are the great three, and the greatest of them is love."

His translation of the miracle of feeding the multitude expressed in simple, direct English, follows: The disciples said to him: "Where can we get bread enough in this solitude to feed such crowds?" Jesus said to them: "How many loaves have you?" They said: "Seven, and a few small fish." Then He ordered the people to take their places on the ground, and gave thanks and gave them to His disciples, and the disciples gave them to the people. And they all ate and satisfied their hunger and the pieces that they left that were picked up filled seven baskets. There were four thousand men that were fed, besides women and children.

A later despatch from Chicago says:—The translation of the New Testament into the present day vernacular by Prof. Edward Goodspeed of the University of Chicago has aroused strong criticism from the pulpit. While a few leading ministers uphold the work, a cloud of ministerial critics denounce it as "slang," "bunk" and "sacrilegious." "It's the worst bunk stuff I've ever heard of," declared the Rev. William H. Carwardine, pastor of Hermosa Methodist Episcopal Church. "It's a most absurd idea."

"Who wants to read about 'policemen' in the Bible. You can read about them in the newspaper. Why, it's an insult to the people to 'write down' the Bible to them. It's sacrilegious." The Rev. Gardner A. McWhorter, rector of St. Edmunds Episcopal Church: "I think it would be more appropriate if they would bring the understanding of man up to the level of the scriptures."

Indicating the growth of the dairy interests in the Province of Alberta it is reported by experts of the province that the number of milking cows is at the present time nearly 400,000. The value of these cows is estimated at \$19,500,000 and the value of their production in the past year \$23,000,000, \$3,500,000 more than the value of the cows. Fifteen creameries have been established in Alberta this year, making a total of sixty-nine now in operation.



The Late Chief Justice Meredith, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sir William Meredith, Chancellor of the University of Toronto, who died in Montreal on August 21st. One of his brothers, R. M. Meredith, is also a Chief Justice, and a second brother is Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal.

## PRESIDENT OF UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA ORDERS GENERAL STRIKE

A despatch from Atlantic City, N.J., says:—Ignoring official Washington and quite unmindful of Governor Pinchot's expected offer of mediation, the miners' general scale committee on Friday instructed the sub-scale committee headed by John L. Lewis, to issue a call for a general suspension of mining September 1. This done, members of the committee left for the mines to line up their men for what many of them fear may be an even more bitter struggle than that of 1922.

Following the meeting of the committee word came from Washington that Governor Pinchot had left for Harrisburg after announcing that he would write both parties to the controversy to send representatives to that city for a conference. Such an invitation, Phillip Murray, international vice-president, speaking for Mr. Lewis, who is confined to his room with a heavy cold, said would be accepted, but would not be permitted to interfere with the arrangements for the suspension ordered by the resolution.

By the terms of the resolution, unanimously adopted, all of the 158,000 men in the mines, including the maintenance men, will be called upon to lay

down tools next Friday night and remain away from work until a new contract is agreed upon by the United Mine Workers and the Anthracite Operators Association. The sub-committee, however, is authorized to arrange for maintenance men remaining at work if the operators so request, and agree upon the conditions under which they shall work.

In the past arrangements for the conservation of property have been made in advance of the breaking off of negotiations. They will probably be made now, though the miners insist that the operators will have to request that exemptions be made. A. B. Jessup, of the Jeddo-Highland Co., in charge of the operators' case here, in the absence of Samuel D. Warriner, indicated that the necessary formalities will be complied with.

Announcing the decision of the committee, Mr. Murray made it plain that the miners would not try to force the operators to keep the 4,000 maintenance men at work. "It is not our purpose," he said, "to supply these men after September 1, unless the operators ask for them and are willing to make a satisfactory agreement covering working conditions."



THE WAWA HOTEL, LAKE OF BAYS, WHERE EIGHT PEOPLE WERE BURNED TO DEATH. The fashionable Wawa Hotel, on the Lake of Bays, Muskoka, conducted by the Canadian National Railway, was completely consumed by fire in less than half an hour on August 19. The guests, numbering 197, and sixty of the staff, had to escape in their night apparel. Most of the casualties took place in and about the tower. Many people were injured jumping from the upper stories.

## NO. 1 NORTHERN WHEAT HIGH AT WINNIPEG

Price Advances as Result of Low Grading of New Wheat in West.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—No. 1 Northern closed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Friday at a premium of 17½ cents over the October price, and this premium was maintained in spite of an advance of 3½ cents in the futures on Friday. October wheat last year was selling around \$1.01 at this time. Friday it closed at \$1.21½. The No. 1 Northern closing at \$1.21½. The export trade at the seaboard is becoming alarmed at the poor grading of the new crop to date, it is said in grain circles, and any of the exporters who have sold No. 1 Northern in advance are now anxious to buy back their commitments. This brought about the advance of 4½ cents in No. 1 on Friday. It is the belief of the local trade that there will be a big premium on the top grades of wheat for most of the season, unless later returns from the threshing show a great improvement over those at present coming in.

## Advance Party of Menonites Arrive in Canada

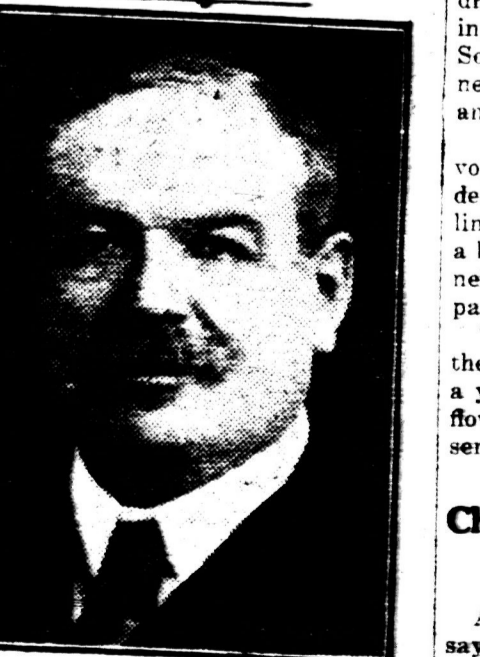
A despatch from Montreal says:—Three hundred Russians of the Menonite type passed through Montreal on Thursday night for settlement in Western Canada.

The party was composed of men and women and children who have endured much in the transition of Russia and are anxious for industry, peace and contentment of the new land.

They are the advance guards of several thousands who are due to arrive in Canada before navigation closes. Thursday's party came from Germany, to which country they had emigrated from Russia. Conditions were so bad in that country that they found it difficult to remain and work. They represented some of the wealthiest of their class.

## Victims of Wawa Disaster Now Total Nine

A despatch from Huntsville, Ont., says:—The latest victim of the Wawa Hotel fire is Miss Elizabeth Carroll, one of the maids, who was severely injured from a fall out of the window, or off the roof, while trying to make her escape during the burning of the building. She fractured her skull, among other injuries, and had been removed for treatment to the hospital at Orillia some days ago. Late Thursday afternoon she died at the hospital. Elizabeth is the second member of the Carroll family to lose her life as a result of the fire, her sister, Annie, having been burned to death.



New Defence Minister Hon. E. M. MacDonald, who has been acting Minister of National Defence, takes over the portfolio of that department and will now seek re-election in Pictou.

"Bassinette" is really a word of French origin, meaning a candle made of wicker.

## ENTENTE PREMIERS TO HOLD PERSONAL CONFERENCE ON GERMAN QUESTION

A despatch from London says:—No effort will be spared by the British Government to reach an agreement with France in regard to the Ruhr and reparations. Unsatisfactory as M. Poincaré's note is in many respects, it does hold forth possibilities of continuing an exchange of views which may in course of time lead to practical results.

Chief importance among these avenues toward possible agreement is attached to M. Poincaré's assurance that France has no ulterior designs on German territory. This was a point upon which Mr. Baldwin dwelt in his House of Commons speech before the summer recess. In that speech the British Premier said it had often been stated that there were ulterior motives in the occupation of the Ruhr, and that he had always acted on the assumption that the only object was to secure reparations.

The prompt endorsement of this statement by Poincaré is regarded as at any rate one obstacle out of the path. Poincaré's further undertaking to modify occupation of the Ruhr coordinately with the cessation of German passive resistance and evidences

of good faith on the part of the Reich may also provide an avenue along which the French and British may march in concert.

Meanwhile Baldwin on Thursday morning began his consideration of the French note. He had conferences with Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Derby and a few other persons, and is understood to have annotated the French note so that copies could be despatched to those Cabinet Ministers now holidaying in England and Scotland, with the Premier's remarks on the document.

Baldwin sees no reason for calling an immediate meeting of his Cabinet, and he purposes leaving London with Mrs. Baldwin on Saturday for Aix-les-Bains. He expects to stay a fortnight. At the expiration of that period the time would probably be ripe for those "friendly conversations" which Poincaré suggested.

In some quarters such a meeting between the two Premiers is regarded as possibly the only step forward. The British and French Governments tried weeks of secret diplomacy fruitlessly, and then published notes, and found open diplomacy equally ineffectual. And so personal talks seem the one method left to try.



Baron Kato Dies The distinguished Japanese statesman, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain and a leader for over thirty years in the affairs of his country, has just died.

## Aero Shuttle Will Cut Time of Atlantic Trip

A despatch from London says:—Crossing of the Atlantic will be shortened by eight hours about one week hence, when the government subsidized service of luxuriously fitted flying boats will start operating between Southampton and Cherbourg, to connect at the French port with incoming and outbound liners.

Passengers anxious for a short-cut voyage to London from New York or desiring to pick up at Cherbourg the liner missed at Southampton will have a bird's-eye view of the English Channel from a cabin built out at the forepart of the airship.

The service will be subsidized by the government at the rate of \$50,000 a year for a minimum of 60,000 miles flown. Arrangements for the customs service are practically completed.

## Cholera Claims 820 Victims in Bagdad

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Cholera has broken out in Bagdad, 820 persons being reported dead. Anxiety is felt about the disease heading this way. Persia already has been invaded. Two have died in Constantinople from the plague, and other cases have been found.

A machine for detecting icebergs at sea has been perfected by a Paris inventor.

## Famous English Well Gives Sight to Infant

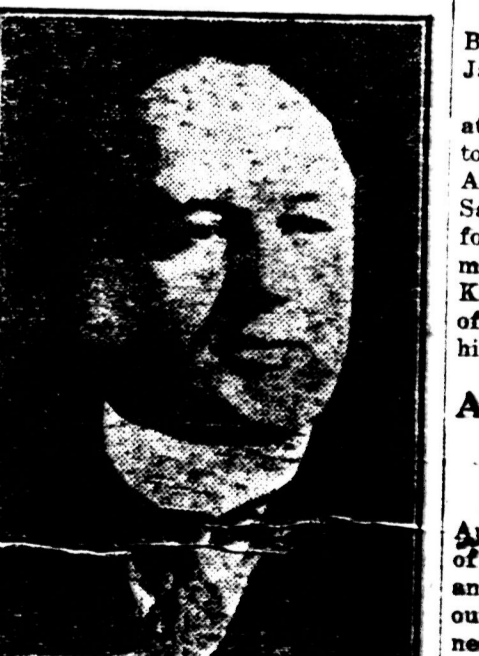
A despatch from London says:—Immersion in the famous well of St. Winifred at Holywell is said to have given the power of sight to Mary Williams, the twelve-month-old daughter of a Liverpool couple, who had been blind since birth.

The baby screamed on touching the water and then displayed unusual interest in a yellow blouse worn by one of the onlookers. Tests which were applied immediately proved that the child could see clearly. The doctor attending Mary had told the parents that there was little chance of the child ever being able to see.

## France to Fight Forest Fires by Aeroplanes

A despatch from Paris says:—Eugene Turpin, the universally known inventor of melinite, has supplied the French Government with a chemical formula to fight forest fires by aeroplanes.

M. Turpin suggested that an aviator be supplied with liquid carbonic acid, liquid sulphuric acid, or liquid ammonia in tubes, fitted with bombs to shatter them and spread the contents over a wide area. He also suggested that packets of sulphur extinguisher or blasting powder might be used to advantage.



Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, is dead. Baron Kato, who represented Japan at the Court of St. James from 1894 to 1899, became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900. He also entered the Saionji Cabinet, with the same portfolio, in 1906, but resigned a few months later. Since the war Baron Kato has largely guided the affairs of Japan and made a policy of peace his chief program.

## The Week's Markets

TORONTO.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.26.  
Manitoba oats—No. 3 CW, 61½¢.  
No. 1 feed, 47¢.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, bay ports.  
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.08.  
Barley—Nominal.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.  
Peas—No. 2, nominal.  
Milled—Del., Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$25 to \$26; shorts, per ton, \$27 to \$29; middlings, \$33 to \$35; good feed flour, \$2.15 to \$2.25.  
Ont. wheat—No. 2 white, nominal.  
Ont. No. 2 white oats—Nominal.  
Ont. corn—Nominal.  
Ont. flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.50 to \$4.60; Toronto basis, \$4.40 to \$4.50; bulk seaboard, \$4.40.  
Man. flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$6.90 per bbl.; 2nd pat., \$6.85.  
Hay—Extra No. 2 timothy, per ton, track, Toronto, \$15; No. 3 timothy, \$13; mixed, \$12.50 to \$13.50.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.  
Cheese—New, large, 22½¢; twins, 23 to 23½¢; triplets, 23½¢; Stiltons, 24½¢. Old, large, 32¢; twins, 32½¢; triplets, 33¢; Stiltons, 33½¢. New Zealand, old cheese, 30¢.  
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 36¢ to 38¢; ordinary creamery, 34 to 35¢; No. 2, 32 to 33¢.  
Eggs—Extras, in cartons, 39 to 40¢; extras, 37 to 38¢; firsts, 33 to 34¢; seconds, 25 to 26¢.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 30¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 22¢; 4 to 5 lbs., 20¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 17¢; roosters, 12¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 25¢.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 40¢; hens, over 5 lbs., 28¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 24¢; do, 3 to 4 lbs., 20¢; roosters, 15¢; ducklings, over 5 lbs., 25¢; do, 4 to 5 lbs., 20¢; turkeys, young, 10 lbs. and up, 30¢.  
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb., 7¢; primes, 6½¢.  
Maple products—Syrup, 20 imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25¢.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢ per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11 to 12¢; 5-lb. tins, 12 to 13¢; 2½-lb. tins, 13 to 14¢; Ontario honey, per doz., \$4 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$3.50 to \$4.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 27 to 29¢; cooked hams, 43 to 46¢; smoked rolls, 22 to 24¢; cottage rolls, 23 to 26¢; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 34 to 38¢; backs, homeless, 32 to 33¢.  
Cured meats—Lard, clear bacon, 50 to 55 lbs., \$18; 70 to 90 lbs., \$17.50; 90 lbs. and up, \$16.50; lightweight rolls, in barrels, 35¢; heavyweight rolls, 33¢.  
Lard—Pure tines, 15½ to 15¾¢; tubs, 16 to 16¼¢; pails, 16½ to 17¢; prints, 18¢. Shortening, tins, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 14¾¢; pails, 14½ to 15½¢; prints, 17 to 17½¢.  
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.75; butcher steers, choice, \$7 to \$7.40; do, good, \$6.50 to \$7; do, med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do, com., \$4.50 to \$5.50; butcher cows, choice, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2; feeding steers, good, \$5 to \$6; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4.50 to \$5.25; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, springers, each, \$80 to \$100; calves, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$4 to \$7; lambs, spring, \$10.50 to \$10.75; sheep, choice, light, \$5 to \$6.50; do, choice, heavy, \$4 to \$5; do, fed and watered, \$2.75 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.75 to \$10.85; do, f.o.b., \$10.10 to \$10.25; do, country points, \$9.70 to \$9.85.

Hog quotations are based on the price of thick, smooth hogs, sold on a graded basis. Select premium, 90 cents.

MONTREAL.

Corn, Am. No. 2 yellow, \$1.05½.  
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 57½¢; do, No. 3, 55 to 55½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 54 to 55¢; No. 2 local white, 52½¢.  
Man. Spring wheat pats., 1st, \$6.90; 2nd, \$6.40; strong bakers, \$6.20.  
Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.10.  
Bran, \$25 to \$26. Shorts, \$28 to \$29.  
Middlings, \$33 to \$34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$15.  
Cheese, finest Eastmans, 29½¢. But-ter, choicest creamery, 32½ to 34¢. Eggs, selected, 38¢.  
Good Ontario steers, averaging 1,160 pounds, \$7; steers not so well finished, \$6.25; heifers, med. quality, \$5; bologna bulls, \$2.25; butcher cows, \$2.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$8; lambs, \$9.50 to \$11; hogs, select, \$12; \$11.75; ungraded, \$10.75; lights, \$10.25; mixed lot of good average quality, \$11; sows, \$7 to \$7.50.

## Baron Kato, Premier of Japan, Passes Away

A despatch from Tokio says:—Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Premier of Japan, is dead.

Baron Kato, who represented Japan at the Court of St. James from 1894 to 1899, became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900. He also entered the Saionji Cabinet, with the same portfolio, in 1906, but resigned a few months later. Since the war Baron Kato has largely guided the affairs of Japan and made a policy of peace his chief program.

## Australia Pioneer in Air Mail Service

A despatch from Melbourne says:—Australia prides herself on being one of the pioneers in air postal services, and recent competitions have brought out some interesting facts in this connection. In 1921 an aerial distribution service was started in West Australia with a 1,200-mile route over the most desolate part of the State. The airplanes carried mail and a few passengers. Since then 180,000 miles have been traversed and 200,000 letters have been carried in addition to small quantities of urgent freight.