## Sinking of the "Panay" Recalls "Caroline" Incident of 100 Years Ago

President of United States Then, as Now, Was Faced with a Neutrality Problem Which Became More Serious When the Destruction of an American-Owned Ship by Canadians and the Killing of an American Citizen Brought Us to the Verge of War with Great Britain. Western Newspaper Union.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

HERE was a war on foreign soil and, although it was no affair of ours, American sympathies were definitely enlisted on the side of one of the parties involved. Then an American ship was destroyed and an American

citizen killed. As the tide of popular indignation over this affair mounted higher, the President of the United States, foreseeing the possibility of our becoming involved in the war, issued a proclamation declaring that our neutrality laws must be enforced.

Does all that have a familiar sound—as though it might be a brief resume of an incident still fresh in our minds? Well, it isn't-if you're thinking of the recent sinking of the American gunboat, the Panay, by the Japanese.

It happened just 100 years ago. The "war" was the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38. The American ship that was destroyed was the Caroline, the citizen who was killed was one Durfree and the President who found it necessary to issue a neutrality proclamation was Martin Van Buren. Moreover, at that time there was quite as much possibility that we might go to war with Great Britain over the "Caroline incident" as there was recently that we might be fighting Japan as a result of the Panay sinking. And there is enough parallelism between the two cases to justify comment once more on how "history repeats itself."

In fact, there is another paral--lelism, another case of "history repeating itself," which was at the very root of the trouble. In 1837 there was much discontent in Canada over British rule in that country, especially in regard to taxation, just as there had been in the Thirteen Colonies be-



WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE

fore the American Revolution. Other means of gaining redress for their grievances having failed, the Canadians emulated their American cousins by resorting to violence.

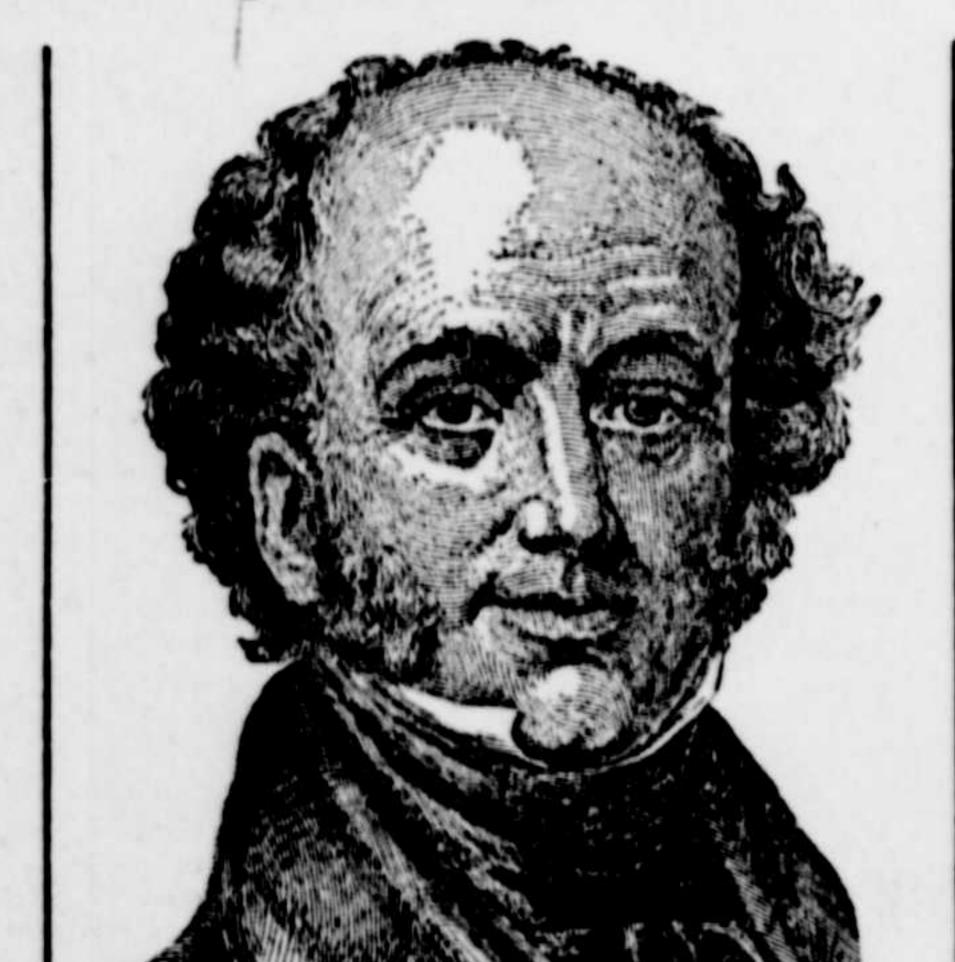
In Lower Canada, the French Canadians, led by their hero, Louis Papineau, started an insurrection in November, 1837 which resulted in bloodshed at St. Denis and St. Charles, not far from Montreal. But this rebellion was quickly crushed.

In Upper Canada the principal leader of the rebels was a newseditor named William Lyon Mackenzie, whose armed mob captured the city of Toronto on the night of December 4. 1837. Thereupon Col. Allan Macnab, speaker of the house of assembly and representative of the Crown, raised a force of volunteers which soon defeated and dispersed the rebels.

A Price on His Head. Mackenzie escaped to Buffalo, N. Y., with a price of \$4,000 set upon his head. On December 12 he held a public meeting in Buffalo to call for American volunteers to aid in the Canadian fight for liberty.

The next day with 25 men, commanded by an American named Van Rensselaer, he seized Navy island, belonging to Canada and situated in the Niagara river a short distance above Niagara falls. Here he established a provisional government with a flag of its own, a great seal and all the other appurtenances of a new nation, including paper mon-

ey of its own! By January, 1838, there were



PRESIDENT VAN BUREN

ly Americans, on the island. They began throwing up breastworks facing the Canadian shore and secured a small steamboat named the Caroline which brought supplies to them from Fort Schlosser, an American outpost nearly opposite the town of Chippewa.

On the night of December 29, 1837, Colonel Macnab led a party of Canadian militia across the river to seize the Caroline. It so happened, however, that the ship, instead of being tied up at the island, was at Fort Schlosser on the American shore. Since Great Britain was not at war with the United States, it was a serious matter for them to seize an American ship in an American port. But Colonel Macnab decided that the situation war-

ranted such action. So he and his men boarded he Caroline and in the fight which followed several men were killed, among them an American named Durfree. Taking the remainder of the crew prisoners, the Canadians set fire to the Caroline and set her adrift to be carried to destruction over the falls.

This invasion of American territory caused the greatest indignation throughout the country, especially in New York, where many excited citizens were in favor of going to war with England at once. But President Van Buren was not to be stampeded into hasty action. On January 5, 1838, he issued a proclamation in which he recited the fact that Navy island had been seized by force, composed partly of Americans and led by an American, with arms and supplies procured in this country. He declared that the neutrality laws would be rigidly enforced and the offenders punished, nor would they receive aid from the United States in whatever difficulties they might be involved by their violation of friendly terri-

The War Ends.

On the same day he sent Gen. Winfield Scott, one of the heroes of the War of 1812, to the Niagara frontier and in a special message to congress asked for power to prevent a repetition of such offenses. Because of the excitement over the Caroline's destruction, his request resulted in a hot debate in congress. But eventually that body acceded to his request.

On January 13 Mackenzie's rebels abandoned Navy island and the "war" for the time was over. However, excitement and disorder continued along the border and in the fall of 1838 there were several minor incursions into Canada by American

sympathizers of the rebels. As a result of these raids President Van Buren issued another proclamation calling upon misguided or deluded Americans to abandon such projects which were not only dangerous to their own country but fatal to those whom they were presumably trying to aid. He declared that if they were captured in Canada, they would be left to the justice of the government whose dominions they had "without the shadow of justification or excuse, nefariously invaded." These strong statements did much to dampen the ardor of the sympathetic Americans and deprived of their

aid, the rebellion soon collapsed. More than 900 of the rebels were arrested by the Canadian authorities and 180 were sentenced to be hanged. Only a few were executed, however, although some were banished to Van Dieman's Land. But the maority were pardoned on account of their youth. Mackenzie fled to Buffalo where he was arrested and indicted for violation of our neutrality laws. After his indictment he addressed many public meetings throughout the United States in behalf of his

But his efforts thus to arouse sympathy for himself were fruitconvicted. He appealed to Van Buren for a pardon which was refused until he had served twothirds of his sentence in prison. Because of this Mackenzie became a persistent and vindictive enemy of the President, doing much to stir up partisan feeling against Van Buren as "a tool of the British."

Although the excitement over the Canadian rebellion soon died down in the United States, this did not end the diplomatic troubles between the United States and Great Britain which resulted from that affair. In fact, an even more dangerous complication soon arose over the fact that the American named Durfree had been killed at that time.

The British government had avowed that this invasion of American soil was a public act and a necessary measure of selfdefense. However, the American government was not satisfied that this avowal was made in an authentic manner. But nothing more was done about the matter while Van Buren was President.

In November, 1840, a certain Alexander McLeod came to New York from Canada and began boasting that he was the actual slayer of Durfree. He was at once arrested on a charge of murder and thrown into prison. This angered the British authorities and when McLeod was convicted they took such a strong stand on the subject that the threat of war became even greater than it had been in 1838.

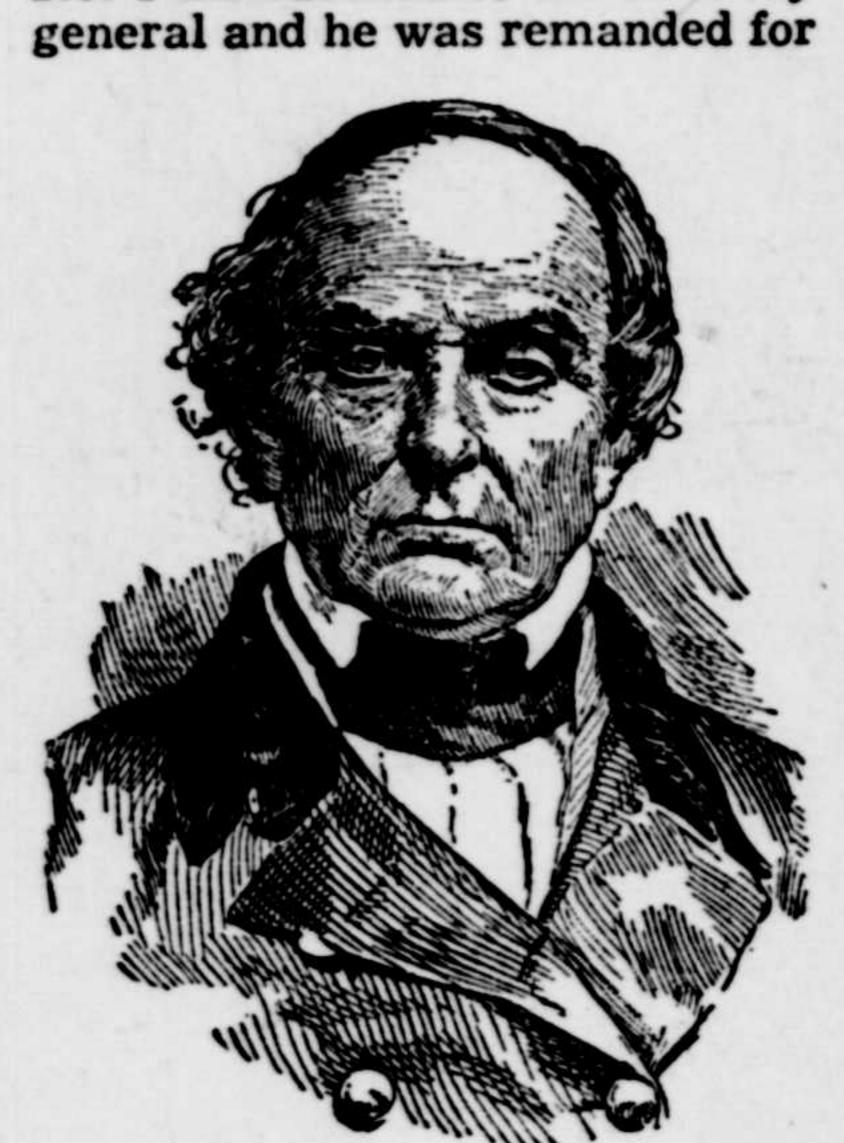
A Diplomatic Problem. When William Henry Harrison

succeeded Van Buren as President, Daniel Webster became secretary of state and the Mc-Leod case was one of the first knotty problems which he was called upon to solve. He was greatly hampered by the fact that McLeod was within the power of the New York courts and that the federal authorities had no jurisdiction over him.

So when Henry S. Fox, British ambassador to the United States, made a formal demand upon Webster for the release of Mc-Leod, in which he declared that Great Britain made a full avowal of the burning of the Caroline as a public act, it placed our secretary of state in a very difficult position. The only way out was to secure McLeod's release from prison, separate him, diplomatically, from the Caroline affair and then take that up as a distinct matter for negotiation

with the British government. Webster's first step was to send the United States attorney general to Lockport, N. Y., where McLeod was held, and get in touch with the Canadian's counsel, furnishing them with authentic information that the destruction of the Caroline was a public act and that therefore the New York authorities could not hold him. This tossed the responsibility for McLeod and the consequent question of peace or war with Great Britain squarely into the lap of the New York authori-

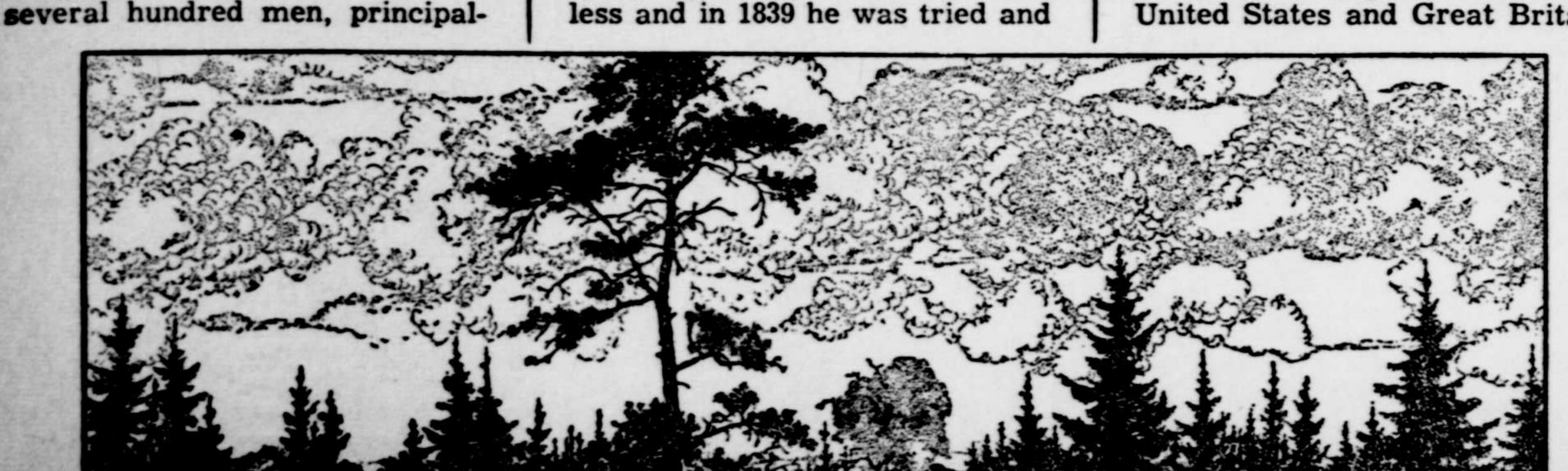
At first they seemed little inclined to help the federal government in its difficulty. McLeod's attorney came before the state supreme court with a writ of habeas corpus in July, 1841. But the court refused to release him on the grounds set forth in Webster's instructions to the attorney



Dome Websten

trial in October. This proved even more embarrassing to the federal government for the situation was highly explosive and almost anything might happen before October.

However, when McLeod was brought to trial it developed that he was a mere braggart who had not even been present when Durfree was killed. So he was acquitted and this "international incident" not only dissolved in thin air but it smoothed the way to the negotiation of the Webster-Ashburton treaty which settled virtually all of the questions that had been in dispute between the United States and Great Britain.



Although Mackenzie failed in his revolt, he sowed the seeds which eventually bore fruit for the cause he had espoused and it is interesting to note that his grandson, William Lyon Mackenzie King, who had become premier of Canada, helped harvest those fruits 93 years later. When the Act of Westminster, putting into writing for the first time the constitution of the British Commonwealth of Nations, was passed by the British house of commons in 1930 that important piece of legislation was a direct result of the efforts of the Cana-

dian "rebel." William Lyon Mackenzie and his "armed mob" were put to utter rout after the merest excuse of a battle, but the few shots they fired started the British empire on its march toward the goal of autonomy under one crown.

The fight which the grandfather lost with a toll of one man killed, two executed and several exiled, paved the way for the all the self-governing units of the British empire.

The battle of Montgomery's farm, whose site near Toronto is uselessness as a general and a for his was indeed politician. Yet it was the rebellion he organized and the battle he so

in the regime of his grandson. Canada there was racial division. It was the French who attempted strike home to London in the same way.

It was the little outbreak of British against British in the wil-



GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT caused the home government to realize something was radically wrong and resulted in Lord Durham coming to Canada to in-

Lord Durham's report marked the turning point in the reaction against democratic tendencies, Britain's method of preventing another American Revolution. It foreshadowed the union of all the Canadas and laid the basic formulae on which has gradually been built the status of nationhood secured in 1930.

Even after Lord Durham, complete responsible government did not come without a parliamen- or mind is known to God. ernment had learned its lesson in the rebellion and never again was there serious overseas interference in the constitutional de-

velopment toward autonomy. The next great step came with confederation and the birth of the Dominion of Canada in 1867. Since then constitutional progress has been as steady as the growth of the country.

In Canada today there is no move toward separation. The breaking of imperial ties has only strengthened the bonds of loyalty. Canada is not in any way bound to the old country. The Act of Westminster proclaimed to the world that the empire had become John Bull & Sons, Inc., with all the sons carrying on independent companies in which John Bull has not even a seat in the directorate.

There are still sore points for Canadian nationalists, however. The British tie in the past resulted in diplomatic acts in which Canada's interests and Canada's territory were ruthlessly sacrificed to the United States on the altar of British expediency. Canadians still remember the Maine boundary, the Oregon dispute and the Alaskan panhandle

But Canada now has its own diplomatic channels and British world affairs no longer affect Canadian claims. Grounds for disputes have been removed and Canada, a nation belonging to the league of British nations by its own choice, has lost any desire it might have had to sever the imperial link.

And the strongest bonds of empire were forged during the regime of the man whose grandfather proclaimed Canada a republic and led an army of farmers to carry out his proclama-

. . . Mackenzie lived up to his reputation of being a "stormy petrel" after his release from prison in this country. He became a clerk in the customs house in New York and while there copied a number of private letters from prominent politicians which he published accompanied with many bitter comments of his own which greatly enraged American officials. So they were happy indeed when the general amnesty act of 1849 allowed him to return to Canada where he died in 1861.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL CUNDAY

of Chicago.

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Lesson for January 30 MINISTERING TO SPIRITUAL NEEDS

LESSON TEXT-Mark 2:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT-Son, thy sins are forgiven-Mark 2:5. PRIMARY TOPIC-When the House Was JUNIOR TOPIC-Who Can Forgive Sin? INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC-

Christianity's Concern for Spiritual Health.

-Bringing People to Christ.

Man is so constantly concerned with his physical nature, the needs and interests of his body, that he is prone to forget that there is within him a spiritual nature which is in constitutional triumph of the fact his real self. The body which grandson which removed the last | is the temporary dwelling place of vestiges of old colonialism from | the soul is most important-but relatively it is of but slight significance when considered alongside of the spiritual life of man.

Our lesson presents the Lord Jenot even marked by a brass | sus as being rightly concerned with plate, is now recognized as of the needs of the palsied man's body, greater import to things British | but his act of healing was incidental than Cressy, Agincourt or Plas- to the infinitely more important act sy. Mackenzie showed his utter of forgiving his sins. Consider him,

I. A Hopeless Case (v. 3). Incurably afflicted and helpless completely lost that started the physically, but far more deeply afconstitutional movement toward | flicted spiritually was this poor complete national status realized | man, for he was still in his sins. No man was able to heal his body, only The Mackenzie rebellion was God could heal his soul. He was not as serious as the uprising at | indeed hopeless until he met Jesus. the same time in Lower Canada, He knows no hopeless case. With led by Papineau. But in Lower | God all things are possible, and Jesus Christ is God.

We are even as was this man, to throw off what had become for without God we too are without the galling yoke of incompetent hope (Eph. 2:12). Let us face the British officialdom. A rising of facts and admit that unless we are French against British did not saved through Christ we are eternally and completely lost.

II. Impossible Conditions (vv. 1,

We say that the circumstances surrounding this man were such as | ered cord to one edge of the right to make it impossible for him to side of the seam as shown here reach the Lord, for so they would at D. Then, using the cording have been apart from the spirit of divine urgency which impelled his shown. Clip the seam edges Given Fast Relief helpers to cut through every excuse and brush aside every hindrance. "Where there's a will there's a

way." Had these men been controlled by convention they would never have put their friend at the feet of Jesus. But note that before taking up the roof they tried the door. They tried to use the proper entry, but it was blocked. It often is-sometimes by customs, sometimes by religious ceremony, often by vain philosophy. What then? Bring your friend through the roof, but bring him to Jesus.

III. Immediate Conversion (v. 5). At once Jesus sees their faith and forgives the man his sins. God always welcomes and honors faith. Note that Jesus-who as God had the power to forgive sins-immediately cleansed him from all unrighteousness.

This man's affliction proved to be his greatest blessing. If he had not had the palsy he might never have met the Lord. Suffering properly borne may be a means of grace. That may sound like a pious platitude, but we have proved its truth in the school of experience. Thank God for even the hard and trying things that bring us to him!

IV. Secret Criticism (vv. 6, 7). What a serious thought it is that the unspoken word which we think we have hidden away in the heart tary struggle; but the home gov- things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do" (Heb. 4:13). "There is nothing hid that shall not be known" (Luke 12:2). What does the Lord see when he looks into your heart

and mine? Did Jesus permit their thoughts to go unchallenged? He might well have done so, but he did not. Frequently we are tempted to ignore the subtle attacks of men upon the truth, when we ought to engage them in mortal combat. Let us be

bold in His name. Their theology was faultlesstheir reasoning was logical, but their premise was wrong. They were right in saying that only God could forgive sin. But they were wrong in assuming that Jesus was not God, and therefore a blasphemer. Be careful, young man or young woman, that the fluent smoothness of some philosopher's mess de world am in. logic may not make you go astray. The reasonings of men apart from the wisdom of God are often a

snare and a delusion. V. Miraculous Confirmation (vv. Forgiving sins was harder than healing the body, but these enemies of Jesus lived so much in the realm of the physical that they missed that important truth. He meets the challenge of their unbelief by going into their own limited field of observation. They were not able to test the effectiveness of His forgiveness of sins. They did not believe in Him, hence they would not receive it by faith. They were, how-

ever, entirely able to judge a

physical miracle, and as a miracle

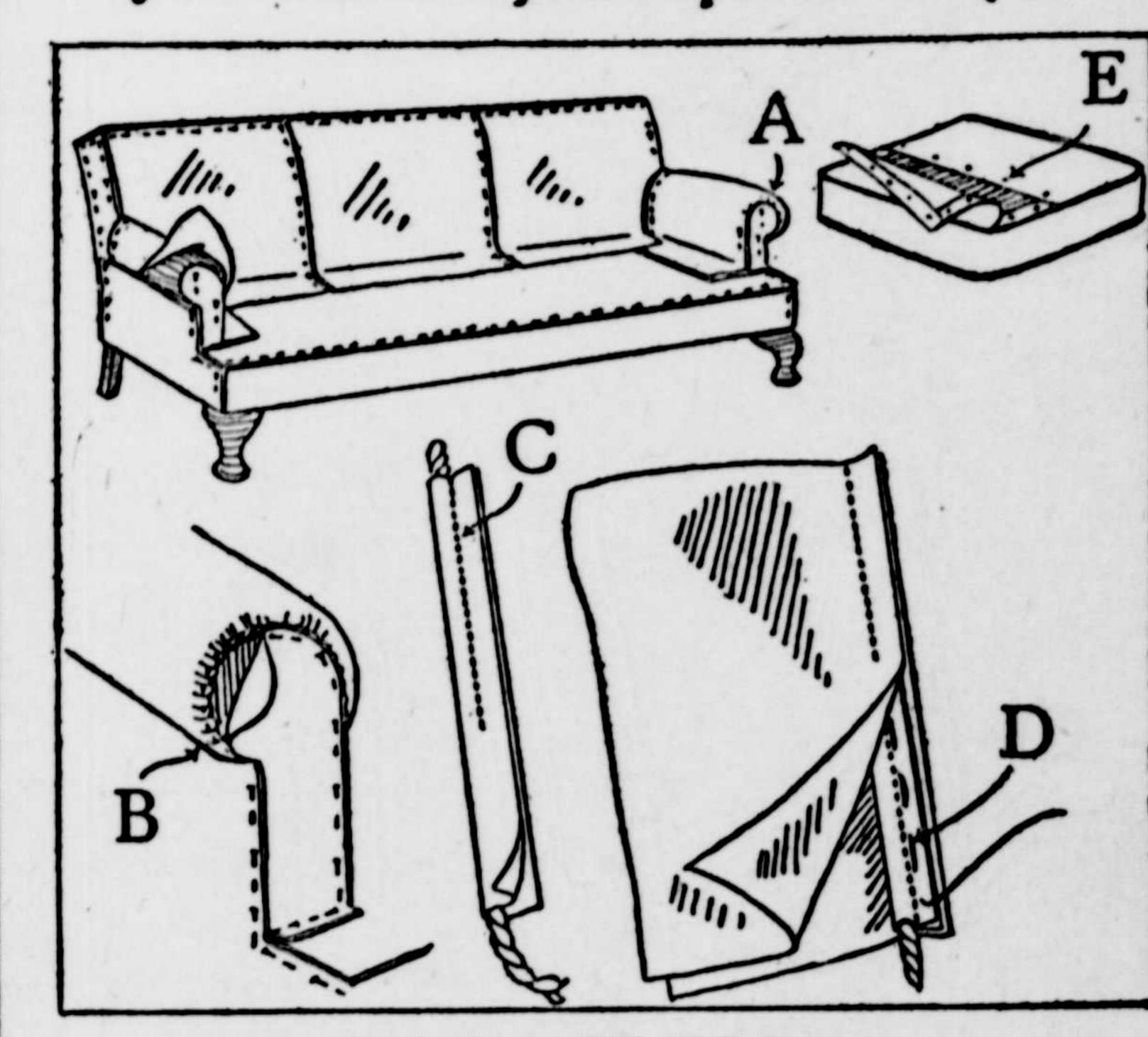
of confirmation Jesus healed the

man of his palsy. Let us remember that the incident took place in the early days of our Lord's ministry. While we do not condone their hostility to the tender and loving service of our Lord to humanity, we can understand their slowness to accept his claims to divine power. In our day we have no such excuse, for all gospel history is available to us. God help us that we may not sit in the seat of the scornful and "demand a sign" before we will be-

The Feeling of Power

He knows that power is unborn, and, so perceiving throws himsel unhesitatingly upon his thought, instantly rights himself, stands in the erect position, commands his limbs. works miracles; just as a man who stands on his feet is stronger than a man who stands on his head.

## by Ruth Wyeth Spears 3



A Slip Cover With Welt Seams.

IN THE sketch at the upper left | seam cushions as shown here at E. port slipcover fitted with seam a copy of Mrs. Spears' new book, lines pinned. The material is SEWING. Forty-eight pages of wrong side out as the welt or cord- step-by-step directions for making ed seams must be stitched from slipcovers, dressing tables and the inside of the cover.

Before the seams around the Making lampshades, rugs, ottofront of the arms are pinned as at mans and other useful articles for A the arm cover edge of the seam | the home. Leaslet of patchwork

must be gathered as at B. with bias material and fitted into should send name and address enthe seams to make the welt may closing 25 cents (coins preferred) be purchased at any notion coun- to Mrs. Spears, 210 S. Desplaines ter. The material to cover it must | St., Chicago, Ill. be cut on a true bias and stitched = in place as shown here at C. The cording foot attachment for your machine must be used for this stitching so the sewing will come SORE THROAT stitching so the sewing will come close to the cord. The next step is to either baste or stitch the covaround curves so they will not

It will be necessary to leave an opening in the back to be fastened with snaps. Openings must be arranged on the underside of the



At a New York restaurant the colored waiter was handing around the cakes. "Waiter," said a fair young thing, "I will have that chocolate

Sambo looked surprised, and then, in an offended tone, said: "Madam, dat's not an eclair,

dat's ma thumb!" "This is Mr. Snodgrass, our in stallment collector — he's been

with the family for years." Identified

The teacher was putting questions to the class. "What do we call a man," he

asked, "who keeps on talking and talking when people are no longer interested?" "Please, sir," replied a boy, "a

THE TROUBLE



world needs am somethin' to remly de status quo.

His Wife-Dat, Rastus, am what we's been hearin' so much 'bout lately. Jest what am de "status quo?"

'Nuff Said A negro was brought before a magistrate on a charge of theft. He was asked, "How do you The negro said: "I pleads guilty as Clock-

and waives the hearing." "What do you mean, 'Waive the hearing'?" "I means I don't wanta heah no mo' about it."

Good Night Bore-Talking about Africa it go.-Austin Dobson. makes me think of the time-Bored One-Good gracious,

you're quite right. I must be going. Fair Warning "What's happened, George?" the wife inquired as her husband got out of the car to investigate. "Puncture," he replied briefly.

"You should have been more

careful," she said. "The sign

said: 'Fork ahead'." The girl who keeps on insisting she's right is usually the one who

A Record

A sailor went dashing down the pier to a boat just as it was pulling out. The boat had moved off three or four yards, and jumped and fell, hitting the back of his head. For several minutes he lay stunned.

When he came to, the boat was shore. He looked back, blinked a

time or two, and shouted: "Boy! Oh, boy; can I jump?"

you see the pieces of a daven- Every Homemaker should have curtains for all types of rooms. stitches now included if request-The cable cord that is covered ed. Readers wishing a copy

Take 2 Bayer Tablets with a full glass of



Crush 3 Bayer Tablets in 1/3 glass

The speed with which Bayer tablets act in relieving the distressing symptoms of colds and accompanying sore throat is utterly amazing . . . and the treatment is simple and pleasant. This is all you do. Crush and dissolve three genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets in one-third glass of water. Then gargle with this mixture twice, holding your head well back.

This medicinal gargle will act almost like a local anesthetic on the sore, irritated membrane of your throat. Pain eases promptly; rawness is relieved. You will say it is remarkable. And the few cents it costs effects

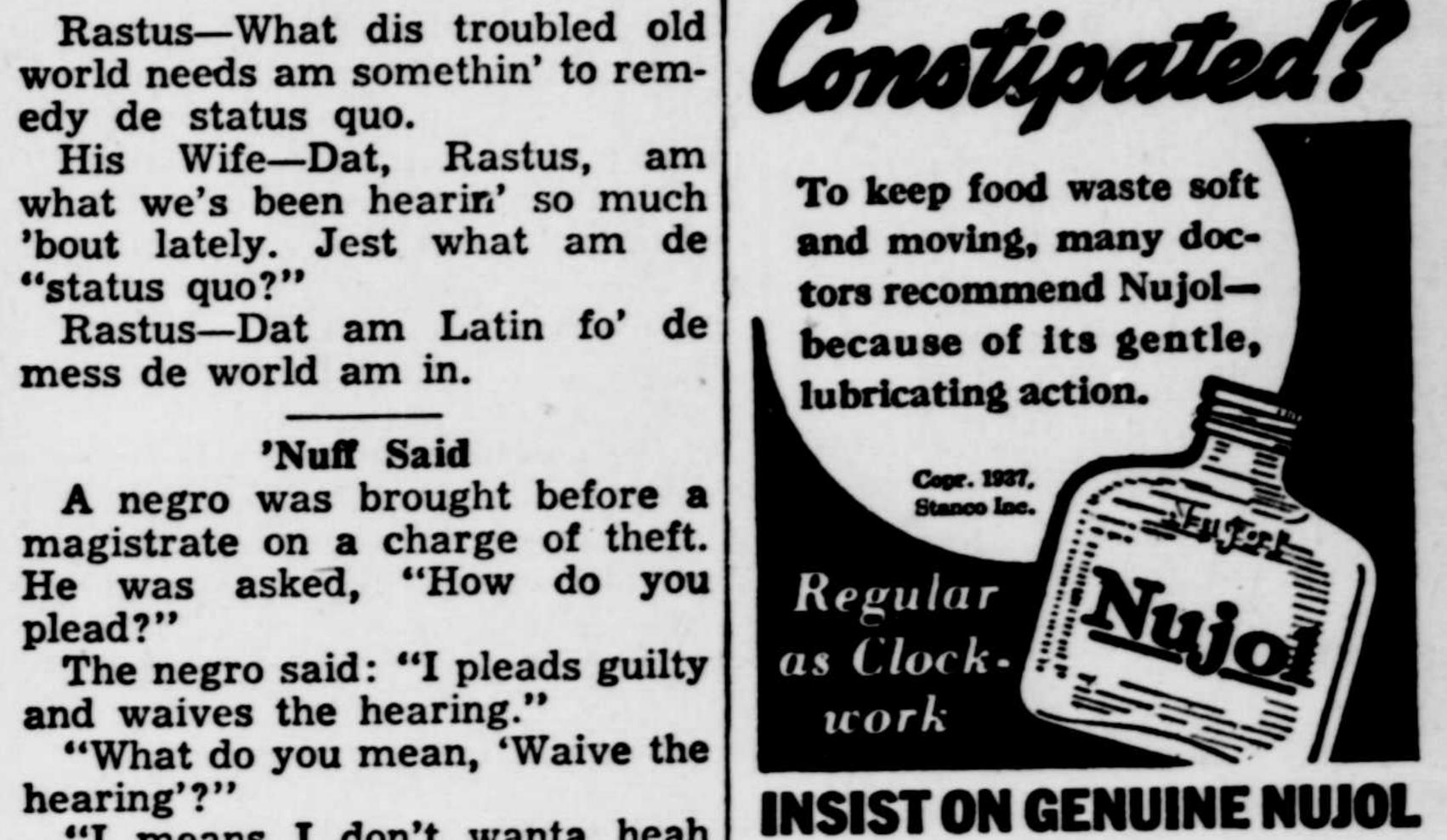
a big saving over expensive "throat

gargles" and strong medicines.

And when you buy, see that you get genuine BAYER ASPIRIN. TABLETS 2 FULL DOZEN 25c

For Betterment A man should choose a friend who is better than himself.-Chi-

Virtually I cent a tablet



Absence Noted Love comes unseen; we only see

CHANGE OF LIFE

Raleigh, N. C. - Mrs. L. H. Simon, 33 S. Swain St., says: "At middle-life Pierce's Prescription and it stimulated my appetite and thus strengthened me; in no time I was enjoying liquid or tablets from your druggist. See how much calmer and stronger you feel a

ter taking this tonic

t doesn't matter what you're thinking of buying-a bar-pin or a baby grand, a new sun for Junior or a set of dining-room furniturethe best place to start your shopping 'our is in an easy-chair, with an open newspaper The turn of a page will carry you as swiftly as the magic carpet of the Arabian Nights, from one end of the shopping district to the other. You can rely on modern advertising

as a guide to good values, you can compare prices and styles, fabrics and finishes, just as though you were standing in a store. Make a habit of reading the advertisements in this paper every week. They can save you time, energy and money.