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Mr. Charles Dalton, President. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher. D. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1922

THE HYPOCRISY ARGUMENT

The argument is often heard that the tendency of prohibition is to make hypocrites and law-breakers. A man, so the argument runs, wants liquor and, as he cannot procure it legally, he buys it from a bootlegger or otherwise illegally. To save the bootlegger of the illegal vendor he when put on the witness stand perjures himself. This, we have no doubt, has occurred; men have broken the law in procuring liquor; they have perjured themselves in trying to shield the other violator. All too true!

But what of the other laws which we evade? Was there ever a more hypocrite-making or perjury-making law than the present income tax? How many men have screwed down their income tax to the vanishing point for the tax-collector and screwed it up to a point far beyond its maximum for a social or business effect? Many a man who plays wealthy before the multitude is poorer than Lazarus before the tax gatherer. And even worse than this, the man who succeeds in beating the tax-collector boasts of it! Yet this has never been advanced as a reason why we should repeal the income tax act.

Indeed we fear the hypocrisy fallacy might be carried considerably further. We evade many responsibilities which we profess to carry with patience and resignation. Note the difference between a publicly acknowledged subscription for a charity and the loose collection plate contribution for the same purpose.

Possibly we are all hypocrites, more or less, generally more, and we can never get anywhere by repealing or rescinding the laws or the customs that may be evaded by the practice of a little hypocrisy. There still are those in every community who observe the law because they believe that law observance is one of the primary essentials of Christianity. Still there are those who contribute as generously to a charity by the plate collection route as by the published subscription route. These men and women are the salt of the earth, the saviours of Christianity, the strong pillars of national morality. By their example, their uplifting influence, their upright citizenship the number of law observers and philanthropists is steadily, though perhaps slowly, increasing. The law is an old schoolmaster, often reviled, often disobeyed, often defeated but law still lives and still spreads and we may cherish the hope that eventually the comparatively few law breakers and hypocrites may either be driven back into the darkness where they can do no harm or come out into the full light renewed and regenerated into good citizenship.

FAITHFUL OCCURENCES

The world's greatest war originated in a murder committed by an obscure fanatic. The present crisis in the Near East originated in the bite of a pet monkey. It will be remembered that the young Greek King George, second son of the deposed King Constantine, died from the effects of a bite from his pet monkey. This opened the way for the recall of Constantine, his war against the Turks, his disastrous defeat, the victory of the Turk and the consequent belief that he had wiped out all the obligations and penalties incurred by him and the Germans defeated by the Allies. Before little occurrences like those, and history is full of them, diplomacy is powerless.

BEGINNINGS

It is within the memory of many persons in Canada today that the first train went through to Winnipeg, that the first lot of immigrants went West by the land route, that the first carload of wheat was shipped. All these beginnings have bolstered the fiction that the West is less than a century old, so far as any historical records are concerned, that previous to that the numerous tribes of Indians and the vast herds of buffalo roamed the prairies undisturbed. Yet at exactly the same time as the French nation was establishing a foothold on the banks of the St. Lawrence, an English adventurer, sailing to the south of Greenland, entered the strait and sailed into the bay that to this day bears his name—Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay.—Royal Bank Magazine.

THIN CHILDREN

If parents sold their children by the pound as a farmer does his hogs, there would be fewer underweight children. It is ridiculous to say that a child takes after its parents and is thin because the latter is thin. Imagine a farmer saying that about his pigs! Children are not getting enough food of the right kind. This is the opinion of Miss Marlan Moseley, a welfare worker of Chicago. There is food for thought if not for children in what she says.—Concord Monitor.

strenuous days of war he has the knowledge to speak with authority. He is not of the milk and water variety of public men but bluntly calls a spade a spade, with the result that despite his many detractors he can count his friends by the score. M. Foch has been rather opposed to the visit of M. Clemenceau to this site of the Atlantic, considerable rivalry existing between the two in regard to "winning the peace." M. Foch, indeed is reported to have said, referring to the ex-Premier of France's tour in the States, that "he will cry and be sentimental like all old people. He will say to Americans: 'You are very naughty; why haven't you ratified the treaty?'"

But "The Tiger" is not one of the crying kind and he has never yet allowed his sentimentalism to interfere with his patriotism towards his beloved France, whose cause he has fought through good and evil report in the darkest of cloudy weather as well as in the sunshine. M. Clemenceau will be welcomed heartily, no matter what he says and apart altogether from the political purport of his mission he will be assured of the friendliest of greetings. Nobody can well forget "The Tiger's" services to his native land and to the Allied cause. A great figure in history is embodied in the personality of M. Clemenceau, one whose forcefulness has been appreciated far beyond the shores of his beloved France.

In the year 1921 the physicians of the province reported a total of 1,625 tuberculous patients under their care, while 1922 were admitted for treatment at the sanatorium. Each of the 37 public hospitals of the province is required by law to set aside 10 per cent of its beds for the accommodation of tubercular cases, but not all of them do so owing to the strong and growing opposition to admitting consumptives, among other patients. A large proportion of the tuberculous cases are treated in their homes and die there in which instances the disease naturally spreads to other members of the family. The husbands of 37 tuberculous mothers died of the same disease, and 143 deaths occurred in these families, with 63 active cases remaining at the date of the report.

In this manner by the close association of the non-infected with the infected the disease is spread. Another deadly cause of infection, especially among children, is the milk supply. The Commission found that fully one fourth of the children infected with the disease contracted it from milk or milk products, and that over 18 per cent of the cows giving milk were tuberculous.

The average cost per day per patient in the sanatorium was \$3.35 in 1921 and so far this year has been \$3.15. The provincial government contributes 50 cents per day in all cases, the balance being paid by parents and the municipalities. In the vast majority of cases the support is wholly at the cost of the provincial and municipal authorities. And yet, serious as the inroads of tuberculosis have been the mortality from that cause is diminishing. In 1921 it was 41 per 100,000 of population as compared with 102 per 100,000 through out the Dominion. Ontario has reduced the death-rate from this cause from 102 per 100,000 to 78 within the past nine years.

Other instances of reduced mortality from this disease are Chiloche where the deaths were 4,200 yearly and are now 2,500 yearly. Framingham, Mass., has reduced the mortality rate from 121 per 100,000 to 40 per 100,000. In all these cases, sanatoria with sufficient accommodation to provide treatment for those in need of it assisted by the proper organization of nurses, doctors, clinics and health centres are in active operation. These agencies combined have saved thousands of lives and have reduced the mortality as above shown.

Here the one sanatorium which we had had been closed down because it was thought to cost too much. The result is that the mortality from tuberculosis is reported to be increasing here while declining in almost every other province and state in North America. Other agencies, the Red Cross and the Dispensary, are doing valuable work, but without a sanatorium patients must be treated at their homes, are so isolated and usually, impart the disease to others.

Notes By The Way

The Public Service Monthly issued by the government of Saskatchewan contains very full reports of all the current activities of the provincial authorities there. In the November issue is a full synopsis of the report of the Anti-Tuberculosis Commission, which shows the widespread prevalence of the White Plague there and the means adopted to combat it. Saskatchewan has a sanatorium for the care and cure of tuberculous patients, with a capacity for treating 300 and will erect two more to be completed in 1923 and 1924 respectively.

The population there is, like our own, largely rural and it seems rather alarming to read that 44 per cent of the children entering the public schools at the age of six years are infected with tuberculosis, while 60 per cent of the children leaving school at the age of 14 years were found to be also infected. Furthermore, of a group of Normal School students at an average age of 18 years 76 per cent were found to be infected with tuberculosis. It is added in the Commission's report that in the Indian schools the percentage of infected children was much higher.

Of course, being infected does not mean that the disease had yet become active, but an examination of 1572 public and normal school pupils, age six to 18 years showed that 15 were suffering from the disease in active form. The Military Draft Board in 1918 from an examination of 17,436 of the male population, ages 18 to 45 rejected nearly 2 per cent because of evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Bermuda, as soon as possible, called its Synod together and ratified the proposal. Then arose difficulties, unforeseen, but apparently insurmountable. Bermuda is under the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is what His Grace calls "Quasi Metropolitan." To become Bishop of Bermuda as well as Nova Scotia would require oath of allegiance to Canterbury which would be impossible as it would involve complication or confusion of authority between two provinces. This is rendered doubly difficult from the fact that I am myself Metropolitan of one of the provinces.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was clear in his statement that he could not see his way clear to sanction such a situation. He suggested a continuance of the relations hitherto existing between myself and Bermuda by which I should from time to time perform Episcopal functions in the latter Diocese without becoming its Bishop. This, however, was not acceptable to Bermuda or to me as a permanent arrangement. In this view I was confirmed by the Bishops of the province of Canada, who did not wish their Metropolitan to be absent from the province for so long a time each year as would be required under the proposed plan.

There were two alternatives for me to choose from. One was to retire from Nova Scotia, the other to decline the invitation of Bermuda. The former I did not care to do at this time, and I would not do so unless it were the wish of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, and that, to judge from the expressions of speakers at the last Synod, did not appear to be very general. The latter, therefore, was the only possible course, and I wrote to Bermuda finally declining their invitation.

The Synod of that Diocese then met and passed a resolution, by which they propose to remain without a Bishop until the close of 1924, and meanwhile asking me if I would go down in the winter of that year to hold confirmations and perform other Episcopal duties, leaving the appointment of a bishop of their own until December, 1924. To this I agreed. So that the situation now is that I am remaining in Nova Scotia to carry on all the work of this Diocese only. It is therefore unnecessary to call a Synod together, and, unless the Executive decides otherwise, there will be no Synod until the regular meeting in April or May of next year.

CLARE L. NOVA SCOTIA.

NO WILD DESIRE FOR VOTE AMONG WOMEN OF FRANCE

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The wild desire for the vote manifested in the Senate debate on the bill for woman suffrage passed three years ago by the Chamber of Deputies. In the evening there was more interest manifested in a public meeting on the subject held in the huge amphitheatre of the Sorbonne. The place was crowded with women, among them being noticed an American, Mrs. Stanley McCormick. However, even at the Sorbonne meeting, the women of France did not exhibit any wild enthusiasm over their prospects of getting a vote.

That is what we are doing. Precious lives are treated as a cheap commodity here under our present rulers, cheaper than in any province or state north of the Gulf of Mexico. Are our people satisfied to have it so? We cannot be lieved that they are.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

The Two Archbishops

Sir—The impression seems to have got abroad that something of the nature of an acrimonious dispute has arisen between the Archbishop of Nova Scotia, Primate and Metropolitan of Canada, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan.

Possibly this impression will be best removed by the publication of a statement from the Archbishop of Nova Scotia himself.

I am, Sir, etc., ELWOOD MALONE, St. Peter's Cathedral, Nov. 21.

The Archbishop's Message.

(Enclosure.) The Executive of the Synod for the half-yearly meeting will assemble on the same day as this issue of Church Work is published, that is on the fifteenth of November. I had hoped to be in a position before this to make a formal announcement regarding the proposal for a Coadjutor which was debated at the Synod in June. But many things have prevented and I have been waiting for the Executive meeting as the right place for so important a matter to be presented.

The appointment of a Coadjutor was contingent upon my being able to release a certain part of my stipend to provide a sufficient sum for his salary. That depended upon my being able to prevent or sanction many things which would be impossible as it would involve complication or confusion of authority between two provinces. This is rendered doubly difficult from the fact that I am myself Metropolitan of one of the provinces.

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Handkerchief Week Hint for Gift List

Who wouldn't rejoice in a box of dainty handkerchiefs for a gift, handkerchiefs of softest linen in pure white, or the dainty colored hanky that is so dear to the well dressed Miss of her more sedate Mother.

It is not too early to choose your Christmas gift, especially if it is to be mailed abroad.

These are a few of the Special Values, in Fancy Box Handkerchiefs.

- Fine white lawn, colored corners, 2 for 45c
White Cambric, fancy edges, 3 for 50c
Fine Dimity, embroidered edges, 3 for 75c
Colored Dimity, wide white border, 2 for 95c
White Lawn, hand embroidered, 3 for 90c
Colored Dimity, gift lines in border, 2 for \$1.15
Linen, lawn with embroidered corners and edges, 3 for \$1.25
Pure linen, hemstitched and colored hand embroidered corners, one for \$1.25

Also a full line of other handkerchiefs ranging in prices from 8c to \$1.45 each

Including lawn, colored linen, colored dimity, linen, almost everything in a pretty handkerchief for CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Children's colored handkerchiefs, 8c, 10c and 15c, both separate and in fancy boxes.

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Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection

KEEP PEGGING AWAY.

We seldom mount at a single bound
To the ladder's very top;
We must slowly climb it round by round,
With many a start and stop.
And the winner is sure to be the one
Who labours day by day.
For the world has learned that
Is to keep on pegging away.
You have read, of course, about the hare,
And the tortoise, the tale is old—
How they ran a race it counts not where,
And the tortoise won, we're told.
The hare was sure he had time to pause
And to browse about and play.
So the tortoise won the race because
He just kept pegging away. ??
A little toil and a little rest,
And a little more earned than spent,
Is sure to bring to an honest breast
A blessing of glad content.
And so, though skies may frown or smile,
Be diligent day by day,
And endless peace will be your reward, ?
If you keep pegging away.

BILLIARDS ON SATURDAY

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Willie Hoppe won a match filled with much indifferent cueing with which he defeated Roger Conti, the Frenchman, by the score of 500 to 203 in the eleventh game of the International 18.2 ball championship tournament tonight. At all times Hoppe kept the ivory rolling freely, too freely in fact, for good and true ball line. His runs were a medley of a little bit of everything from a scratch to a few, but few counts at nurling. Even so, his runs were 122, 109 and 86. The average was 85 10-14. Conti had the misfortune to fall to get the balls out of balk in two of his best runs. His showing was poor and he went into the discard by defeat. Conti's average was 15 8-13 and his runs 75, 47, and 33. In a sensational finish, Edouard Wolkemans, the Belgian, defeated Walker Cochran in the tenth game yesterday afternoon. The final score was 500 points to 405.

Since worry makes one bald, what a pity a man can't worry with his face instead of his head.



RUBBERS

Just received a very large consignment of sample rubber goods, including everything made in one of the leading factories which we are selling at surprisingly low prices.

Women's men's, children's boots, shoes, overshoes, curlers, Lumbermen's, etc., etc., etc.

We are also carrying a large assortment of our usual best rubbers at prices guaranteed as low and in some cases lower than can be procured from mail order houses.

Goff Bros Ltd.

RECENT FASHION PRIVITY. SEMI-PRO. HOCKEY.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Paris dressmaking world has long been angry at the efforts of Austrians to flood the world with designs and fashion papers purporting to be French; but which really are from Berlin, or more often from Vienna. When Paris itself is invaded it is thought the time has come when it is necessary to do something.

A Vienna firm is now selling on the Paris boulevards a fashion publication supposedly French, but on which an unobtrusive rubber stamp impress states "Edited and printed in Vienna." On the back page of this journal appears the announcement that the same editors are publishing eight fashion publications, all of which are allegedly Parisian.

One of these papers aims especially to present the latest Paris fashions to New York and spread "real Parisian good taste in America." Just what kind of "Paris fashions" are thus to be presented to American women, in just what kind of "Parisian taste" they are to receive guidance is being asked. A movement is on foot here to take measures against these commercial methods to safeguard one of France's greatest industries in the world market.

