

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1924

WHO'S ? WHICH?

Intimation was given some time ago, if we recollect rightly, of a Liberal convention that was to be held and at which the four federal representatives, sometimes known as "the Solid Four" would address the assembled multitude, if multitude it should prove to be. In addition to the "Solid Four" attractor a little mystery was added, to the effect that the "provincial leader" would be one of the speakers. Who is the "provincial leader" of the Liberal party? No intimation, so far as we can learn, has been given that such an appointment has been made. It certainly cannot be ex-premier Bell as the party organ has double-barred the door against him in the following classic though caustic declaration: "A conscientious man would retire forever from public life and accept the decision of the Canadian public which gave him the worst defeat experienced by any political leader in Canada."

Ex-premier Bell would certainly qualify for the outside service under this declaration and we have frequently been assured that Mr. Bell was a "conscientious man." The public will be interested to know who the "provincial Liberal leader" is and why his name has been withheld from the public.

The federal leaders will have some explanations to make. The name of at least one of them has figured conspicuously at the capital and elsewhere. The others have not had "greatness publicly thrust upon them" and will be expected only to explain why they remained at the capital as they could have done equally well at home what they did during the two sessions.

AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES

If public appreciation of the present series of Agricultural Short Courses is to be measured by the attendance at every meeting and the applications from sections not yet visited, then it is safe to assume that the efforts of the Department of Agriculture in this respect are appreciated to the full. The meetings so far held have been very largely attended and the addresses by the various speakers are being highly complimented. Informative discussions usually follow the addresses, experienced farmers exchange opinions on the many topics discussed and altogether an agricultural education of a very valuable kind is being disseminated throughout the province. Through the short courses this education is being made available to every community and the result cannot but be highly beneficial. There is much in so-called "book learning" and very much valuable information is being sent out by the federal department of agriculture, by the agricultural colleges and the experimental stations. This information is available to everyone who applies for it, but the public discussion of such topics by experienced farmers and by our young prospective farmers will very greatly enhance the value. This and the local application of recommended methods is the purpose of these short courses and it is very gratifying to find that they are so greatly appreciated.

Another phase of the short course methods is that now being carried on under the Domestic Science branch. This also is proving exceedingly popular and the classes are largely attended. Short courses of about three weeks are given, the subjects embracing cooking, millinery, dress-making and home nursing. Day and night classes are held, each under a capable instructor and all under the

Haverall Ladies' College, with Miss Windsor, a graduate of Mount Allison as Assistant-Supervisor. These classes are attended by ladies largely from the country sections with not a few from the city. The work done in these classes, exhibits of which were recently given, is very highly commended and it is hoped that the department will see its way clear to continue the system. Owing to the threatened withdrawal of the federal agricultural grant, expenditure by the department may necessarily have to be curtailed somewhat but we have no doubt that great care and good judgment will be exercised in the pruning process and that what is best and most appreciated will be continued. The agricultural and Domestic Science short courses have certainly earned for themselves a large claim for consideration.

APPRECIATION

The man or the woman whose blood does not thrill in response to the kindly word or the pleasant smile of appreciation, if such there be, lacks much of the spice that sweetens life. We are chary of our appreciation, particularly of the living, although we lavish it in unstinted and regardless measure upon the dead. There is a sinister significance in the expression, "the grinning skull," "grinning" sardonically at the sudden change which death wrought, not in the dead but in the estimate of his respective virtues and vices as compared with the days of his earthly existence. We strew flowers on the graves, loving memorials to our departed friends but painfully and pitifully hypocritical when in contrast to our attitude towards them when living.

Love of appreciation is not vanity, it is the expected recognition of good men and women of good deeds, of work well done, of honest effort. To be callous towards such recognition is to be cynical as to the world's opinion, a dangerous condition at best. To seek approval and appreciation is always worthy and we owe to all who do worthily our appreciation and our approval. It inspires them to greater effort and makes the world more wholesome for them.

Let us not be slow in expressing our appreciation nor keep our bouquets for the dead. The living need them and will be the better for them.

SUGGESTING REMEDIES

Is it not passing strange that when almost everyone one meets knows just what the trouble is and what would remove it that the trouble still exists and persists. All over Canada and the United States the cry is heard that the present depression exists because the farmers are not receiving the prices they should receive for their products. Because of this enforced poverty the farmers are unable to make the purchases they otherwise would make and, as a consequence, the merchants, the manufacturers, the transportation companies and all others who depend upon the farmer, are obliged to curtail their operations. The farmers, also, because of their unprofitable calling, are leaving for the cities, where the supposedly starving industries pay them a higher wage than they could earn on the farm! Why does a man leave his farm and go to the city? Is it not because he can make more money and have a better time in the city? And who can blame him? But why are the starving industries able to pay him more than he could earn on his farm? Does it not look as if there were something wrong

Notes by the Way

Should civil servants engage in commercial business? There are complaints that some of them do so right here in Charlottetown and elsewhere about the Province. It is a moot question whether this is a desirable thing, a tolerable thing, or an evil that calls for reform. The practise may be viewed from various standpoints and at different angles. We speak of a civil servant today as anyone who receives a stated salary in any department of the Federal or Provincial governments. All will agree that it is of prime importance that those persons so employed should be capable, honest, diligent and attentive to their work and should give their best mind and their best effort to the discharge of their official duties.

The moment a civil servant becomes actively interested in a private business enterprise be it a store, a factory, a farm, or what not, he has a divided mind. This is the root of the evil that ensues. His official salary is fixed. He cannot enlarge the amount of his monthly cheque. He hopes to make gain and increasing gains from his side-line in business. Hopes and prospects of gain alike turn his attention away from his official duties more and more towards his private business, but, where the treasure is the heart will be. At first, he does not neglect his official duties, he keeps regular hours and automatically carries on his office work while his mind is more and more pre-occupied with his own affairs outside.

If the outside business prospers he thinks about it more and plans to extend it. If it fails to prosper he becomes anxious about it. He finds himself with business at the banks, the business must be financed, endorser found, notes discounted, other notes are coming due, and so on. More and more his official duties are hastily or perfunctorily performed, more and more he is late in reaching his office in the morning, or if on time, he brings books or papers or thoughts pertaining to private business with him to be considered during office hours. People call to see him on account of his private business, others who have real official business may find the official otherwise engaged and turn away, and even the minister in charge of the department may have to take a second place to someone who is interviewing the civil servant on commercial business.

A public office room should not be used for the transaction of private business either intentionally, or as the result of people knowing the man with whom they are concerned in private business is to be found at duty in the civil service. Public offices for public use only is a sound rule. The thin end of the wedge is easily inserted in mixing private enterprise with public service. Discipline and the more careful observance of office hours by those in authority are necessary to prevent the whole service becoming a "parking ground" for men engaged in private commercial enterprise. There is no hardship upon anyone in insisting upon a distinct cleavage between civil service and private enterprise. A man is at liberty to choose one or the other in which he deems he may be the more successful and always there are numbers of capable persons who would be quite content to forego all other outside employment if they could obtain a permanent position at fair pay in the Government employ. This is something that should not be forgotten by officials who are desirous of making something outside.

Returning to our text—is it fair to our merchants and others engaged in private business, that they should have to compete with salaried civil servants? It is certain that the men who suffer from this competition do not think it fair. Their case is worth considering. They own or lease the buildings in which they transact business, they light and heat them at their own cost, they have no salaries from the Government, they find quite enough close competition from other private individuals or firms that are engaged in the same calling as themselves, and in addition they are called to meet the competition of some salaried clerk or official operating the same business as a side-line.

Now this sort of thing is either right or wrong, defensible or indefensible, fair or unfair. If it is wrong and unfair it cannot be brought to an end too soon, and a simple order-in-council would make short work of it. If it is properly defensible let someone who approves of it come to the front over his own signature and defend it in the public press. His letter would make interesting reading, which almost any newspaper would willingly print. It is a fair subject for

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.

CHURCH UNION AS IT WORKS

Sir.—The following letter recently appeared in the Presbyterian Witness. Can you find space for it in your columns, as it shows the success of Church Union in a situation as difficult as one could wish to test it.

I am, Sir, etc. J. A. McLellan, Valleyfield, Feb. 20, 1924.

(Enclosure.) As one who has served the Presbyterian Church in Canada in mission field, city churches and with the army overseas for a period of twenty years, with, I think, a reasonable measure of acceptance and success, I desire to contribute a few observations on the present controversy from the standpoint of one who has been privileged to minister to what is—as a statement of fact—the largest union congregation in Canada.

I have been in intimate touch with the movement since 1904. My efforts have not been in the form of debate or newspaper articles, but in the more practical form of building up a concrete advance demonstration of the working out of the union experiment in conservative Toronto, in a district very clearly defined, consisting of about four hundred families of various denominations. In this locality, there is room and need for more, accordingly, in 1913, the Inter-church Committee on Church Extension approved of a site and sanctioned the establishment of the Northern Congregational Church in that district. The Presbyterian and Methodist churches agreed not to establish a cause there in view of approaching union.

The Presbyterian and Methodist churches were first consulted and on offering no objections to the enterprise, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was invested in building and equipping a church and school room, which, from the standpoint of architecture and convenience, is one of the most beautiful churches in Canada.

At first, while it was tacitly understood that the other denominations would not build in the district, the church carried on as a Congregational church with a measure of success. But it became apparent that it could not adequately meet the situation, nor make a sufficient wide appeal on any denominational lines.

Accordingly, at the close of the war, on my return from overseas, I was called to this congregation on the distinct representation to me in the call that the church wished to take advantage of the agreement of union charges, pending the consummation of the "United Church of Canada." The church was then organized on the Basis of Union in all particulars of doctrine and government with the following result:

In the four succeeding years, the congregation increased by 150 per cent., the Sunday School by 100 per cent., and the finances doubled. The church built a manse at a cost of \$20,000. On the whole, church property which cost \$126,000, there remains a debt of only \$33,600.

The church undertook the support of its own mission in West Africa and in addition supports Home Missions in Western Canada through the Mission Boards of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, besides giving substantial aid to other philanthropic causes.

The church parlors and gymnasium are the community centre of the district—Rosedale Men's Community Club, Women's Community Club, Daughters of the Empire, Boys' Clubs. During the week Protestants and Catholics meet together and work together for the common welfare.

The recent analysis of the congregation denominationally show the following facts:

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Membership. Rows include Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, etc.

Now what bearing has this experience on the arguments and theories of opponents of union? I am not speaking from mere theory, but from fifteen years' experience in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, from Sydney to Vancouver, and five years in a Union Church. 1. Union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches is not only practicable, but an unqualified temporal and spiritual success where it is fairly tried. 2. It is a success not merely in small communities on the prairie,

afford to spend money in building rival churches if they were so disposed.

3. The union church has attracted to its membership and active service men and women who were out of touch with all churches, in some cases largely because of unseemly rivalry and divisions.

4. Methodists and Presbyterians get along eminently well together and Congregationalists with both. We have never had a single jar of denominational difference in the session or the church.

5. The office of elder is continued in the United Church according to the basis. Two additional were ordained in our church recently, one a lawyer of repute and Christian character, who failed to find either "coercion" or "tyranny" in the Enabling Act.

6. The United Church has a creed, and a good one, which all accept without mental reservation or equivocation of any kind. A prominent opponent of union recently claimed with much fervor the superiority of the Confession of Faith and the necessity of signing it, "even if one should have to sign it in blood. Did he forget to mention the Free Church of Scotland and the Established Church of Scotland passed a declaratory act to modify the Confession of Faith and give men the right of private judgment in its interpretation, indicating surely that in the opinion of these Churches even the Confession of Faith is not infallible?"

I recall as a boy in Scotland the union controversy there. The same arguments advanced then, and thoroughly discredited by time and experience, are advanced now in Canada as with the union and authority of an oracle. The leader of the secession movement in Scotland, because of approaching union—the Rev. John Robertson Mackay— Influenced hundreds to oppose union, with what results? He is now in the United Church, but any who followed him into opposition are left to shift for themselves. Some people who are making heroic speeches now against union may yet adopt a similar course.

The United Church of Canada will arrive. The storms of opposition will only serve to test its equipment and divine intention, and hasten it on its great enterprise of a United Church in a United Canada.

"It's the set of the sail and not the gale which determines the way we go; It's the set of the soul that makes the goal and not the calm or the strife."

RONALD MACLEOD, United Church of North Rosedale, Toronto.

ZION CHURCH FIRE. Sir.—I think for the information of the public your report of the recent fire in Zion Church should have stated the fact that the fire was caused by a pipeless furnace.

I have made careful inquiry and find that every precaution was taken in installing this furnace to insure the possibility of fire, and the work was superintended by competent men, both on behalf of the contractor and the church. This goes to show the necessity of continually inspecting all kinds of furnaces and heating apparatus, so as to guard against the possibility of fire. Especially in this season when one considers that the year 1923 shows a greater fire loss in Canada and the United States than has ever been experienced before, and following this the month of January of this year has more than outstripped the month of January in 1923 in fire losses.

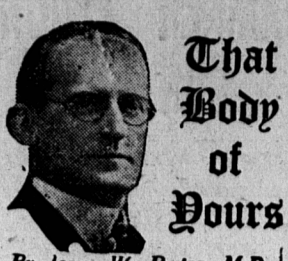
I am, Sir, etc. E. H. BEER, Provincial Fire Marshal.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Sir.—It is to be hoped that "Social Service" will receive attention at the next session of the Provincial Legislature. There is no more important matter of public concern than the efficiency of the people; and this is conditional mainly upon health of mind and body, and vigor in all their parts. Lately there have been evidences of deterioration in respect to these essentials to progress and prosperity. The number of the tests applied to our young manhood when enlisting for the Great War were in too many cases unsatisfactory. The medical examination of the pupils in our schools has shown that too many of them—lively and blooming as many are—are not as nearly up to the mark of normal excellence at they ought to be, if Prince Edward Island is to maintain its high position as a source of first-class humanity. There are far too many cases of consumption, cancer and other diseases throughout this country. The vice and folly which result in illegitimate, dependent and delinquent children are all too prevalent.

There ought to be enacted this year a law to punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, men who are responsible for the birth of children born out of wedlock; and they should be compelled to pay the whole cost of their children's nurture and education, as other parents are. The law, as at present is too hard on the duped and seduced women, who have in any case to bear the brunt of the shame and expense that their weakness and folly entail.

As soon as possible something further ought to be done towards the abatement of tuberculosis and cancer. With its good climate and all the comforts now possessed by its people, Prince Edward Island should not be at the head of the list in respect to these deadly diseases. The most deplorable of the many errors into which the late Government fell was that of permitting the Sanatorium provided by Mr. Dalton at a cost of \$60,000 or 70,000, to be destroyed, and the expert physician Dr. Garrison, to be deprived of the means of treatment and care. That there were difficulties in the way is no suffi-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

THE SAME OLD CURE

More than twenty years ago I was called to look after a young woman who was having a "spell" of some kind.

She was lying on the floor groaning, holding her hand over her stomach, then over region of appendix, and again grasping her head with both hands. She said she was unable to get up.

Her pulse seemed regular although a little rapid, her tongue looked normal, and I was at a loss as to whether it was appendicitis or some other serious condition.

I called up a well known professor of medicine, and after some persuasion on my part, he came to the house.

After a short examination he said "Get her upstairs to bed."

"But she is unable to walk" I said.

"Oh she's all right, there's nothing wrong with her. She'll walk up stairs all right. There's no need to carry her."

And sure enough she got up, went to bed for a few hours, and didn't complain further for some weeks.

Aside to me, the professor stated, that if she had not got up and walked he would have used more vigorous measures.

During the war there were exaggerated cases of the above, some called "shell shock," others "nerve shock," functional paralysis, and so forth. Some of these men laid in bed or were helped to a sitting position, and did not move their bodies voluntarily for weeks.

Many of these cases were simply malingering, but there were others where the chap really thought that he could not move his legs, for instance.

How was the cure brought about?

He was told that electric treatment was to be tried out upon him and he quite willingly consented to it.

When the very strong electric faradic current was applied to his body, he gave one leap from his bed and dashed around the room.

The cure was complete.

In thinking of these cases of "advanced" treatment for functional paralysis I could not help but think of the old professor and the vigorous measures he would have employed had not my patient got up and walked.

What is the trouble in these cases?

Thinking about themselves too much. They get too much sympathy from everybody and make no effort of their will to fight the idea that they are afflicted mortals. You can readily see how such a case might respond to a suggestion from a strong-willed person, just as readily as from the severe pain of an electric current.

My point is that the treatment is not really new.

The old practitioners used it.

MOONSHINE AND THE INDIAN MOTORIST

We read of a Blackfoot Indian who recently became oil rich and brought himself a car. A few days later the dealer was confronted by Lone Wolf again, he was afoot. He walked with a limp and his face and hands bore various contusions and bruises. He had a pocketful of money and wanted to buy another car. He was asked the how it all and gave this explanation:

"Drive out big red car. Buy gallon moonshine. Take drink. Steep on gas. Trees and fence go by heap fast. Pretty soon see big bridge coming down road. Turn out to let bridge pass. Bang! Car gone! Gimme 'nother one!"

Patches of imitation ermine are used on a scarf of black crepe de chine.

come; and valuable human lives could have been saved, if only there had been the disposition and the will to overcome them.

Then there is the work that has been carried on by the Red Cross and Children's Aid Societies. That should be maintained and the benefits accruing to the children—the hope of our future—should be extended. Nor should we stick at the dollars the work will cost. Human life and efficiency are not to be compared with the money that will be needed to conserve them.

For my part, I should like to see the Social Service work of the Province consolidate as part of the duty of government in a Public Health Department. But for this I suppose, we must wait and pray. I am, etc.

HUMANITARIAN



SECOND of the series dealing with the establishment of the BANK OF MONTREAL at representative points in CANADA and elsewhere



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Lest We Forget Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22

GEORGE WASHINGTON Great American military leader and statesman who freed the American colonies from British domination and established them as a nation, was born February 22, 1732 in Westmoreland County, Virginia. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

American man of letters and diplomatist, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He held the chair of Belle-Lettres at Harvard, was editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and of the North American Review, and became United States minister to Spain and to Great Britain. BISMARCK

(Ottó Eduard Leopold, Prince von) famous Prussian statesman, and the creator of German unity, negotiated with Thiers, chief of the French executive power, for peace to end the Franco-Prussian War, February 22, 1871. "BILL" NYE

(Edgar Wilson) noted American humorous writer and lecturer, died February 22, 1896. In company with James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, he toured the country as an entertainer.

GLENGARRY FENCIBLES

On this day in 1813 the famous fighting men of Glengarry carried the war into the lines of the enemy and raided Ogdensburg. The men who comprised the Glengarry Fencibles, as the regiment was called, were Scottish settlers from the vicinity of Glengarry. The day after among Canada's finest General Brock, for he found only the few hundred militiamen in Canada trained to the use of arms. Grants of land were offered to Scottish emigrants who would undertake to enlist with the Glengarry Fencibles in payment for their farms. They formed a famous fighting unit, whose descendants to this regiment had been advocated by General Brock, for he found only the few hundred militiamen in Canada trained to the use of arms. Grants of land were offered to Scottish emigrants who would undertake to gaged at the time of his death.

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The Charlottetown Guardian

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