THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8th, 1919

ANNUAL MEETING BOARD OF TRADE

The annual meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade takes place this evening in the Board of Trade Rooms at 8 o'clock. At this meeting the year's activities will be reviewed and plans outlined for the coming year. The Board has done a great deal during the past year, more than the general public are aware of. The official review of what has been done and what has been attempted will be interesting. More interesting still will be the questions to come up for discussion at tonight's meeting. Industrial development has been discussed here for many years and especially during the past year. This matter will no doubt be further discussed at tonight's meeting. Aerial navigation in which our province is now directly interested by the formation of a company here is also a live subject for discussion and no doubt the Board will have some valuable information to give regarding it.

A live Board of Trade is a tower of strength in any country. Its strength lies in the sympathy and the co-operation of the people. Without these it may easily become a mere waste of time and energy. The typical Board of Trade devotes its energies to the welfare of the country and the community; knows no creed, political, national, social or religious except the interests of the province and of the nation. It can become such only through the assistance of the community at large and we bespeak for the Charlottetown Board of Trade all the assistance the citizens can give it. They can give such assistance by those who are eligible becoming members, by looking to the Board for leading in matters of trade, transportation and business welfare generally. We trust there will be a large attendance at tonight's meeting.

EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

In the death of ex-President Roosevelt recorded in yesterday's Guardian, one of the most virile and picturesque personalities of his time has passed into history. Few men of his age have made such an impression upon his day and generation: few who have passed through the maelstrom of a life-long political career have been more persistently criticized and fewer still have won the esteem and admiration of their opponents as did Mr. Roosevelt. Of singularly magnetic power his public addresses were irresistible and his leadership second to none in modern times. The Montreal Star compares Roosevelt and Lloyd George and cites them as the two outstanding figures in modern history with sufficient personal magnetism to attract an almost entire political party to themselves individully and away from the machine. Roosevelt did this in 1912 when his Bull Moose movement shattered the Republican party and gave him more votes as an independent candidate than the official Republican received. Similarly in the recent election in Great Britain Mr. Lloyd George broke loose from the official Liberal party and yet won the almost undivided support of Liberals as well as Conservatives. In both instances the personality of the man counted for everything and party affiliations counted for nothing. Only rarely in the history of a party or a nation does this individualistic personality and attractiveness appear on the scene.

Probably in the United States, not since Lincoln's time, has there been a man to equal Roosevelt as a born leader. He was not always right he made his mistakes and serious ones too, but his vision was clear and he never failed on great occasions to strike the right note and to lead the right way.

It will be for history to place Roosevelt in his proper niche in the gallery of fame but we as outsiders know and can say this much, that it was to Roosevelt more than to any other one in the United States that that country found itself at last on the side of the Allies and on the side of Rght, Justice and Humanity in the recent world war.

THE YELLOW STREAK

There has always been a low yellow streak in party politics, a streak that too often was painted a lurid yellow during political contests. While the country was at peace with itself and all the world and the national life ran its course with little to interrupt it, this streak was tolerated as a regrettable and perhaps harmless part of the political game. When it manifests itself at a time when the national life is in danger, when the future is ominous with unsolved problems, when the rehabilitation of some four hundred thousand soldiers depends upon the honesty and the efficiency of our government it is not only painful and humiliating but a positive menace.

One of the most brazen exhibitions of this yellow streak, one of the most mischievous and also one of the most damning to the leader whose alleged yellow streak was held up as a political virtue is to be found in MacLean's Magazine, in the course of an article written by Mr. J. K. Munro who predicts that the next session of parliament will be a quiet one and gives his reasons as follows:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not the only politician who feels that the coming year will be a trying one for the men who hold the reins of Government. Some of these politicians go so far as to declare that the party that carries out demobilization and struggles with the first stages of reconstruction will be smashed beyond recovery for twenty years to come. It is quite possible that to some extent Sir Wilfrid Laurier shares this belief—or would you call it premonition? At any rate the whispers that come from the inner Laurier circle indicate that, though he may be advanced in years, he is not yet too old to wait, that he will let his opponents do the work and take the condemnation, calmly expecting to step into power over the ruins of a Government leaning against a background of utter failure."

The clear meaning of this is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's policy is "let the country go to the devil but save the party." Presumably knowing how the country could be saved from the dangers incident to demobilization, Sir Wilfrid and his followers would be content to see their opponents flounder through, let the country be ruined, if it would, but not lend a hand to save it in order that they themselves could eventually climb over the ruins to political power!

This is the policy of those who are today trying to undermine the Union Government. It is admitted by all honest Canadians that to carry the country safely through the next few years will require the best brains that both parties unitedly can produce; that a premature return to the patronage and office hunting days would be to court disaster. It would indeed mean disaster if, under present conditions, the government of Canada should fall into the hands of men whose political creed is of the kind set forth in the paragraph above quoted from MacLean's.

SENATOR MURPHY ANTICIPATES MR. SINCLAIR

Sir:—With reference to the letter of Mr. Sinclair in your issue of the 4th instant, for the information of that gentleman and the interested public I may say that together with the president and Secretary of the G. W. V. A. I called on Gen. Mewburn when at Ottawa about four weeks ago and made representations to him along the lines laid down in the letter in question. Gen. Mewburn was very sympathetic and assured us that any one who had enlisted in the west and desired a furlough for a side trip to see his friends and relatives in this province would be granted sufficient furlough on request and his fare would be allowed him for that purpose.

I am Sir:

P. C. MURPHY

Tignish, Jan. 4, 1919

OFFICIAL AID TO RETURNED MEN

The men from overseas are to be discharged from the army on the day they arrive at the dispensing station of their home district. The last official act of the department of militia, before the men dispersed to their homes, released by their discharge certificates from any further military service, will be to hand each man a substantial cheque. Deferred pay is due to the single men, post discharge pay to all men with one year's service or more and civilian clothing allowances to every man. The cheques issued to the men, by the paymaster at the dispersal station, are hardly likely in any instance to be less than one hundred dollars; in many instances they may exceed one thousand dollars.

Every man will naturally want to spend a few days looking round, enjoying the novelty of being in civilian clothes again, with feelings of relief on being restored to civil home life in Canada. The careful man will let very little elapse, however, before setting out to find employment for himself. He will have been told about the department of civil re-establishment, a federal government department created especially to be of service to him during the time when he is getting back to steady employment in private enterprise or civil industry. A provincial government organization called the Returned Soldiers' Commission, will also possibly have a representative in every city and town it has been decided between the federal and provincial authorities that the returned men should first call for a talk over general plans, and to get in touch with the federal employment service and other helpful opportunities, through the provincial Returned Soldiers' Commission.

The duties of the provincial commission's representatives would seem to be merely to introduce the repatriated citizen—he should no longer be called a "returned soldier"—to the civil re-establishment office. Provided the provincial official does not humbug the applicant for information with forms to be filled in, and too many official questions to be answered, but does with tact, and informally the part of welcoming him on behalf of the porvince, the Returned Soldiers' Commission can be of real help. But there should be no fifth wheels to the coach. The representatives of the provincial commission should be, whenever possible, in the same office building as the civil re-establishment representatives and the employment service bureau.

The returned man must be protected from too much officialdom, too much cross-questioning and form-filling. He should not have to go to a provincial commission office in one part of the city, merely to be passed on after being put through a list of questions, filling in applications and the like, to go through the same performances at a civil re-establishment and employment office in another part of the city. The returned man is liable to be feeling fed up with formalities, and far from being in the mood for more, even before he sets out to interview the provincial agents of the Returned Soldiersss' Commission and the federal representatives of the civil re-establishment department in the local employment office.

The representatives of the department of civil re-establishment in the employment office, or labor bureau, has an important function to perform. There will be employment office probably in every city of 10,000 of more population and in smaller towns if the need warrants it. The employment offices are to be state-controlled, organized by the province, but the federal government will exercise the right to supervise the administration of the employment offices by virtue of contributing half the cost of their establishment and upkeep from the federal treasury.

The employment offices are being organized to serve unemployed workpeople of every class, in the community; but, as very one will approve, first attention will be given to the applicant who has served during the war with the Canadian expeditionary force. It is for this special purpose that an office in every labor bureau will be maintained by the department of civil re-establishment, wherever possible. The agent in charge of the civil re-establishment office will be himself a returned man.

When a man with an honorable discharge from active service comes to the employment office to find out what opportunities there are in the locality, or elsewhere, for suitable work, he will be conducted to the representative of the department of civil re-establishment, whose duty it is to see that first preference in every instance is given to the applications of returned men, other things being equal, with the earliest choice of jobs to the earliest applicants. This special preference to returned men can be assured only by maintaining a civil re-establishment representative in the same office building as the office staff of the local employment bureau. Without this close co-operation, the labor bureau officials would possibly be sending men, discharged munition workers and others, to apply for work at a certain place of employment at the same time as a returned man applicant had been sent from the civil re-establishment office.

Federal government aid to returned men, to help them to get steady employment, and to find worthy places for themselves again in the social life of the community, is not by any means exhausted by the necessary service of them through the state-organized employment offices. The department of civil re-establishment, under Sir James Lougheed, is responsible for the care of invalided and disabled men. A vocational training branch is maintained, with schools throughout the several provinces, to help disabled men who had no skilled trade before the war, to learn a trade or profession now, so that their disability, acquired while in the service of Canada, need be no handicap to them when they have to earn their living again in civil life. The industrial retraining branch is engaged in similar work for returned men who have been prevented by disability from engaging in their former occupations. Many are being retrained to get back with satisfaction to themselves th skill and craftship they had before enlisting. The medical services branch, and the branch where men who have lost limbs are fitted with orthopedic and surgical appliances, also form part of the department of civil re-establishment. Special consideration must be given to the constructive work of the various branches for the care of disabled men, also to the policy and administration of the board of pension commissioners.

Daily Selections For Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

THE GREAT JUDGMENT MORNING

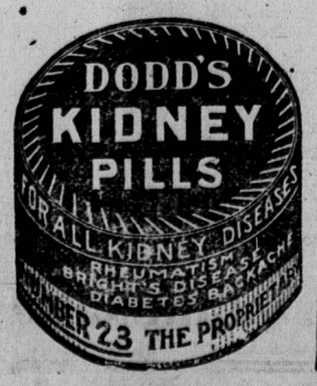
I dreamed that the great Judgment morning
Had dawned and the trumpet had flown.
I dreamed that the nations had gathered
To Judgment before the White throne.
From the Throne came a bright shining angel
And stood on the land and the sea
And swore with his hand raised to Heaven
That time was no longer to be.

And, oh what a weeping and wailing
When the lost ones were told of their fate,
They cried for the rocks and the mountains
They prayed but their prayers were too late.

The rich man was there but his money
Had melted and vanished away
A pauper he stood in the Judgment
His debts were too heavy to pay.
The great man was there but his greatness
When Death came was left far behind.
The angel that opened the records
Not a trace of his greatness could find.

The widow was there and the orphans
God heard and remembered their cries,
No sorrow in Heaven forever.
God wiped all the tears from their eyes.
The gambler was there and the drunkard.
And the man who had sold them the drink
With the people who gave him the license
Together in hell they did sink.

The moral man came to the judgment
But his self righteous rags would not do
The men who had crucified Jesus
Had passed off as mortal men too
The soul that had put off salvation
"Not tonight; I'll be saved bye and bye."
No time now to think of religion.
At last they had found time to die.



Important to Farmers and Others.
Information Wanted

The Department of Agriculture is undertaking to ascertain the number and extent of farm lands being offered for sale throughout the Province, also small holdings suitable for artisans and mechanics, in order that a more definite system of information may be available for intending purchasers, including returned soldiers.

Any land holder who is desirous of selling is asked to fill in the following scheaule or one of a similar nature and forward it to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown at an early date.

Name.....
Address.....
Total acreage of farm.....acres
No. of acres cultivated.....
No. of acres under wood or timber.....
Kinds and quantity of wood or timber available.....
No. of acres under marsh or bog.....
Buildings on premises.....
State of repair of buildings, fences, etc.....
School District where land is located.....
Lowest sale price.....

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Your Problems Solved

BY REV. T.S.LINSCOTT,D.D

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Dr. Linscott, in this column will help you solve your heart problems religious, natural, social, financial, and every other anxious care that preplexes you. If a personal answer is required, enclose a five cent stamp No names will be published; if you perfer, sign your initials only, or use a pseudonym.

WHO ARE PREACHERS? "A S. S. Teacher" asks, "Is it the duty of every Christian to preach Christ, whether or not he has been appointed by the church to do so?" I certainly think it is the bounden duty of all who can speak to testify by their words, as well as by their acts, that Christ has saved their souls, and if they have the gift of speech to give the same testimony in public they should on every suitable opportunity give public testimony and persuade others to accept of the Saviour who has done so much for them.

THE FULNESS OF GOD'S LOVE: "Is it possible to enjoy the fulness of God's love, and never say a word about it, asks "A New Convert." All sentient creation is anxious to reproduce itself and, in like manner, all Christians are eager to have other people become Christians; when they do not express any such eagerness it is doubtful if they are Christians. If you keep your Christian experience you lose it, but if you give it away you save it, and it increases in proportion as you impart it to others. If "A New Convert" would grow in grace he must tell his experience.

HERE'S A POSER FOR A WINTER NIGHT

The following riddle was propounded by the Bishop of Salisbury and solved by at least one man, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Will some Guardian reader tackle it and send the solution, when found, to this office?

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE

I sit alone on a rock
While I'm raising the wind,
But the storm once abate
I am tender and kind.

I have kings at my feet,
Who await my nod
To lie down in the dust
On the ground I've trod.

I'm often seen by the world,
Tho' known to few;
The Gentiles detest me,
I'm pork to the Jews.

I never have passed
But one night in the dark,
And that was with Noah,
Alone in the Ark.

My weight is three pounds,
My length is a mile,
And when you have guessed me
You will say, with a smile,
That my first and my last
Is the boast of our Isle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The French line steamship France, which sailed today, carried a battalion of Poles, numbering, 1554 men recruited in America for the Polish army. Among the cabin passengers on the ship were J. H. Gorgan and T. Ashley Sparks, Director General here fo rthe British Ministry of shipping.

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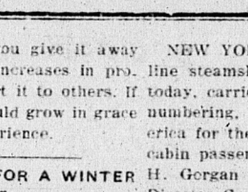

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