

Lenten Guideposts

Personal Messages of Inspiration and Faith
Edited by Norman Vincent Peale

LEAVING BY THE SPIRIT

By Arthur H. Merritt
The influence of a godly Mother largely shaped the career of one of America's greatest professional men. Dr. Arthur H. Merritt became a widely read scholar as well as one of our country's most distinguished members and leaders of the dental profession. Author, lecturer and churchman, he is past president of both the American College of Dentists and the American Dental Association.

I had the good fortune to have been brought up in a godly home. My mother, who was a widow at 31, with six children, of whom I was the eldest at 10, would gather that small brood about her each morning after breakfast, and in language more eloquent than any which I possess, would commit them to the care of One whom she knew better than her neighbor in the next farm house. All that I am or ever hope to be, I owe to my mother and to the God whom she worshipped.

The church and Sunday school played almost no part in my life during early childhood. We lived three miles from the little church in the village with no way to get there except we walked or drove the farm horse. It was my mother rather than the church that influenced me in those early days.

Let my mother moved to a nearby city. There with my mother, two brothers and three sisters, I attended a Methodist church.

A Transforming Experience

During the winter when special services were being held, I gave myself wholly and unreservedly to God whom I had learned to know at my mother's knee. It was to me a transforming experience. I came to know something of what St. Paul meant when he said: "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

It changed the whole current of my life. I began at once setting aside ten per cent of my small earnings as belonging to my Maker, and out of those from everything that might handicap me in my new-formed purpose to "live by the faith of the Son of God," I was in dead earnest.

Soon after this I left home with no more definite purpose than that of bettering my position in life. How I was to do this I did not know. I had never before been away from home. I was lonely. I had no money, no influence, no friends to whom I might turn for advice. Somehow I felt I would be guided. Again and again I was tempted to turn back. Why I did not, I could not then have told. I know now.

I soon obtained a job as traveling salesman at which I continued for a year and a half, my income being wholly dependent upon my sales. I made it a rule to attend church wherever I happened to be. The church, next to my mother, has been the most potent influence in my life. Since then I have been a member of seven different churches due to changes in location, including four different denominations.

A New World

Gradually as my small savings increased, the opportunity presented which made it possible for me to take the study of a profession. This again changed the current of my life and opened to me a new world. It meant life in a great city—to me a new experience. All doubt as to what my course in life was to be disappeared. The goal was now clear and I pursued it with enthusiasm, never doubting that success would crown my efforts.

Immediately after getting settled in my new environment, I joined a church and took an active part in its activities.

It was in this first city church that I met a man—about twice my own age—who made an indelible impression upon me. He lacked much that the world esteems great but this he made up by a life completely "hid with Christ in God." He was the most Christ-like person I ever knew. For two years I roomed

ANSWER CHALLENGE

Montague Meteors answer to Bison Bombers challenge for game to be played in Montague Rink, March 25th, at 9:30.

with him and came to know him intimately. His affections were set on things above. To him Christ was more real than his next door neighbor.

To have known him I count as one of the richest blessings of my life. It was an experience I shall never forget. Though he passed to his reward many years ago, his photograph still occupies an honored place in my home. He was "my most unforgettable character."

Once when I was rooming with him he suggested that I select some verse from the Bible that I might always hold before me as a guide to daily living. The verse I chose was: "Be that saith he abideth in me, ought himself also so to walk, even as He walked." Throughout all the intervening years, these words have been "a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." They have been my "guidepost."

Never A Doubt
Many years have passed since then. Success and honors have come to me making possible a life of service such as I had never dreamed of—service to my profession, my church, and to my fellowmen. No time has there been any doubt in my mind of the guiding care of that "divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we may."

The thought that I am a "laborer together with God," is always with me. I am in very truth, "his workmanship, created in Jesus Christ unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them." For I know that it is only as we walk in them can the kingdoms of this earth become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ.

Often during the day—in the home, on the street, in the office—I remind myself that I belong, not to the things round about me, but to the God of my mother, that is not I that achieves, but the Spirit that worketh in me.

In this way I am able to "practise the presence of God"—to live in constant companionship with Him. To find Him I do not need to go outside myself. I have only to remember that I am in His presence and to recall my spirit to the consciousness that wherever I am, there is God also; that no matter what the difficulties may be, "I cannot drift beyond His love and care."

Books Help
On a table by my bedside are several books. Before closing my eyes in sleep, I spend a few minutes in reading and re-reading these favorites. It may be the Bible, Emerson's "The Over-Soul," or Browning's "The Guardian Angel,"—anything that meets my need at the time. In this way, I shut out the noise and confusion of the day's activities and take refuge in the things of the Spirit.

As I close my eyes in sleep, I repeat to myself something from the Bible—the 91st Psalm, parts of the Sermon on the Mount, the 13th of First Corinthians, or possibly some favorite poem. My last waking thought is of my oneness with the Spirit, and my first as I open my eyes on a new day.

Written in indelible letters on the tablet of my mind are these lines from Henry Drummond: "To become like Christ, is the only thing in the world worth caring for, the thing before which every ambition of man is folly and all lower achievement vain."

This is what living by the Spirit means to me.

TOMORROW — A miracle of prayer in World War I, a village totally destroyed by shellfire but a small group of soldiers unharmed because of the faith of their loved ones thousands of miles away. This dramatic story is told by Herbert H. Harris, prominent perfume manufacturer.

(From the magazine "Guideposts" and the book of the same name Copyright 1950 by Guideposts Associates Inc., Pawling, New York.)

"ESKIMO"

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier Jones: "We have her history. Why make such charges? I say they are disreputable."

Mr. Mathieson: "We want to get the information."

Premier Jones: "Why don't you make a motion to get it, then?"

Mr. Mathieson: "We have been asking for information about this company for some time, and we are getting none. I don't know anything about the previous history of this ship at all. I was merely indicating what may have happened and ask that the word 'disreputable' with regard to my statement be withdrawn."

Premier Jones: "I say those charges were disreputable, and I repeat it."

Mr. Mathieson: "I made no charges."

Premier Jones: "You made insinuations."

Mr. Mathieson: "I don't consider it was an insinuation, but if you wish to consider it in that light, I withdraw it; but I submit that neither the leader of the Government, nor anyone else, has a right to say that a member of this House is making disreputable statements."

Premier Jones: "Then if you withdraw your insinuation there was nothing disreputable."

Mr. Mathieson: "Do I understand that the Premier has withdrawn his statement?"

Premier Jones: "Yes."

"Not Officials"

Referring again to Mr. Reddall's report, Mr. Mathieson cited complaints about the attitude of Crown agents employed by the Government in Newfoundland and about the desirability of appointing a supercargo or purser for the ship. This would mean hiring another official, he said.

Premier Jones: "The men who are hired by the Industrial Corporation are not officials in any sense at all."

Mr. Mathieson: "Technically I agree with the Premier, but does not the Government know anything about this? Who are the directors? five Deputy Ministers. Who is the chairman of the Board? the Deputy Attorney General. I think it is recognized that the Government knows everything that is going on here, and if they don't they should. The Premier's answer amounts to a legal fiction. I would call them Crown company officials, as distinguished from Crown officials. But the money comes out of the Provincial treasury just the same."

Continuing, he quoted from a statement made by the Premier last year, emphasizing the importance of the port of Cornerbrook, Newfoundland, and envisioning a big twice-weekly trade between that port and Charlottetown, with return cargoes of lime and other materials in exchange for Prince Edward Island products.

Premier Jones: "Where did you get that report?"

Mr. Mathieson: "From The Guardian."

Premier Jones: "That is not official."

Mr. Mathieson: "It is the only Hansard we have got."

He went on to contrast the Premier's statement of last year's report that although the "Eskimo" had served Cornerbrook in the past, it was not considered desirable to continue this arrangement in future.

Farmers' Suggestions

"What kind of trade did our farmers suggest with Newfoundland?" Mr. Mathieson asked. He went on to quote from the brief presented by the Federation of Agriculture, to the effect that Newfoundland had been used as a dumping ground for poor quality livestock and livestock products from this Province, — asking the Government for some system of grading the livestock being shipped there, and suggesting, as an ultimate solution, an arrangement whereby farmers, through their private dealers and co-operatives, could have their livestock slaughtered, cooled and shipped to these markets in refrigerated boats. Such boats, they suggest, should be directed to the larger markets and be adequately equipped to carry butter, cheese, eggs and all farm products.

Premier Jones: "Does my hon. friend suggest that that is part of the duties of this Government, to provide cold storage facilities for shippers to Newfoundland?"

Mr. Mathieson: "If the Government really want to assist in that sort of trade, I suggest the proper method of doing so would be by a subsidized ship run by people who know how to run it."

He went on to quote from Mr. Reddall's report to the effect that further cold storage space on the "Eskimo" beyond the present 1,000 cubic feet available was not considered necessary.

Premier Jones: "What is the point? That is all you need on that trip."

Mr. Mathieson: "It is not good enough for the normal trade."

Premier Jones: "It is good for our normal trade. Why take up the whole space with refrigeration?"

Mr. Mathieson: "Very well. He also complains of small cargoes on the first five voyages. My information is that this would be a period of dead trade anywhere. Mark you, this is not a new trade; it is a very old one. We are not dealing with aborigines at all! The people of Newfoundland have been in the trading business ever since the 16th century, and they ought to know a little about shipping."

Mr. Browne's Complaint

Mr. Mathieson proceeded to quote Mr. W. J. Browne, M.P. for St. John's West (Newfoundland) in the House of Commons on March 8. Mr. Browne wanted to see a sound agricultural economy established in Newfoundland and he complained that "during the past season we have had many ships come down there to sell their produce. They peddled their produce from cove to cove and harbour to harbour around the Island."

Premier Jones: "I object again. In no case at all has the 'Eskimo' peddled produce. Everything the 'Eskimo' carried was on consignment from merchants. The only peddling was done by other ships selling over the ship's side. We didn't go to St. John's to interfere with the trade about which Mr. Browne complains."

Mr. Mathieson maintained that the "Eskimo" operations had had a bad effect on the trade, as the result of unskilled persons going into a business which required experienced management and in which money can be lost very quickly. "It should be run only by experts," he said. "Let those men run it who know how, at a subsidy if necessary."

Premier Jones: "Who would do the subsidizing, the Province or the Dominion?"

Mr. Mathieson: "Perhaps your Crown Company could!"

Continuing, Mr. Mathieson quoted from the Industrial Corporation Act to show that the Minister of Industry and Natural Resources (Hon. Mr. Cullen) exercised control and through his deputies could hold a meeting of the directors at any time. Therefore if the Premier did not know what was going on, he could easily obtain the information from his colleagues.

He noted that Mr. Reddall stated there was no cargo for the return run with the possible exception of limestone; yet he had already written limestone off because he did not remember continuing the run to Cornerbrook, where this material is obtained.

Newfoundland Beer

Mr. Mathieson wondered if it would not be possible to bring Newfoundland beer here for the Government stores. It wouldn't require to be sold through agents, either.

Premier Jones: "Did you ever have any?"

Mr. Mathieson: "I never tried it, but goodness knows we have tried enough varieties of beer here, some of which, according to the customers, was not very much good."

Premier Jones: "We could bring in margarine from Newfoundland. They have asked us to do that. Would you advise it?"

Mr. Mathieson: "I wouldn't suggest that, no. But I note in the Reddall report that coal could be brought in from Sydney, if our local merchants could be persuaded to use this service instead of the Canadian National Railway. I wonder why he didn't pick up the telephone and find out. My information is that it wouldn't be practicable."

"In the first place there is only one dealer here who has a wharf to handle it. That method also breaks up the coal and it couldn't be handled economically. It is hard on a ship, and it is an expensive job to wash the ship out after carrying such a cargo. That is why colliers are used for this trade. But this is the suggestion of the general shipping manager of this Corporation — a man who apparently does not know the methods of doing business in this country."

"Another suggestion he makes, to reduce the cost of operation, is to adopt the policy of the Dominion Government and operate the vessel uninsured. Imagine comparing this operation with the tremendous number of ships and buildings owned by the Dominion! Naturally, with a great spread of individual units, under the law of averages it does not pay to insure, but the example does not apply to us at all."

"It would be very hazardous to run one boat without insurance, and it might well turn out that the company would be ruined by a single collision. I presume that the chairman of the board saw this report and that it represents the

Other Proposals

Mr. Mathieson noted that another suggestion was to increase the rates beyond the present level. This was recommended as "a last resort," due to the fact that considerable opposition would be encountered from Newfoundland shippers, many of whom operate small schooners. "That is the point," said Mr. Mathieson. "We would be interfering with the trade of our sister Province."

A further suggestion in the Reddall report was to take the risk of loss or damaged cargoes rather than insure them. "If there are claims, the only way to meet the loss is by insurance," Mr. Mathieson maintained. "That is another silly proposal."

Furthermore it was suggested to alter the present routing of the vessel, so as to include Halifax on the inward trip and so secure cargoes of salt fish from the outports, for trans-shipment in Halifax and furtherance to West Indian markets.

"There again you are interfering with the normal business of shippers in Newfoundland," Mr. Mathieson said. "The trouble with the fisheries now is that the West Indies is shut off because of the currency problem. How are you going to solve that by taking trade away from the schooner owners and taking fish to a market where it can't be sold?"

"My contention is that this particular venture into Socialism has not been successful. It has been well-meaning, I concede; but we all know what happens to often well-meant intentions. It is well-meant but it fails. Apparently, from this report, it has actually resulted in the loss of our sister Province."

"Trade may have been re-routed to some extent, but trade has not been increased and cannot be increased by this method, particularly when operated by this very poorly informed and managed directorate. We have five completely inexperienced directors under a chairman who knows nothing whatever about the business, and we have a stranger to this country and Province who obviously does not know anything about it either. His own report shows that very clearly. Consequently the result of this socialistic venture is that trade has been disorganized and the whole situation has been badly bungled."

Opening Remarks

In his opening remarks in the debate Mr. Mathieson emphasized the seriousness of the provincial debt, and cited what had happened in Newfoundland eighteen years ago, when overspending brought on a crisis.

He concurred with other speakers in the opinion that "matching grants" from Ottawa were a heavy drain on provincial economy. This in itself was a strong argument for subsidy readjustment on the basis of fiscal need. Mr. Mathieson said he had nothing to add to the comprehensive statement given on this issue by the leader of the Opposition.

"While pleading fiscal need it is necessary to show that we are not wasting the revenues we have," Mr. Mathieson said. He cited the \$6,000 salary paid to the Deputy Attorney General as an example of extravagance, there being already three lawyers in the Cabinet, and three or four others around the Premier in official positions.

"Crime is not flourishing to any great extent," he added, "and there are three Crown Prosecutors and three Stipendiary Magistrates. What is wrong with the Department of Justice?"

Hon. Mr. Darby: "Not a thing!"

Mr. Mathieson went on to cite the Deputy Attorney General's travelling expenses from a tabled statement (the statement appeared in full in yesterday's Guardian.)

Premier Jones: "He is away now spending some money."

Hon. Mr. Darby asked if the hon. member did not think this Province should be represented at Federal-Provincial conferences and inquiries before the Transportation Commission.

Mr. Mathieson concurred, but maintained that the expenses were too high.

Premier Jones: "What is the usual salary for these lawyers at Ottawa? A hundred dollars a day — and a hundred and fifty dollars."

Mr. Mathieson said he objected to the Government's representative

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Being classed as a Deputy Attorney General
Premier Jones: "He is also Treasury counsel."

Mr. Mathieson replied that it was a farce to employ a counsel to the treasury, with a lawyer as Provincial Treasurer and another man with legal training as Assistant Provincial Secretary.

"We have been accused of being politically inept," he said, "but in the case of the Deputy Attorney General I think it is for his political aptitude that he has been engaged, — as a political advisor. That aptitude is said to be phenomenal. Does this man sit with the Executive Council?"

Premier Jones: "No."

Mr. Mathieson: "Well, you can't blame me for being suspicious, for at one time there was an Attorney General who sat in at Cabinet meetings although he was not a member of this House."

Education

Speaking on the matter of education Mr. Mathieson expressed the thought that the children attending city schools were better trained than those attending rural schools.

"Entire results don't show that," interjected Premier Jones. Although he realized that in some cases teachers were paid more than they were worth, Mr. Mathieson felt that it was necessary to upgrade salaries if more highly trained teachers are to be obtained.

Farming and fishing, he suggested, are in a precarious state. Present market conditions for butter, eggs, cheese and bacon have a vast effect on farm prices. These, in the future, may even be worse.

The problem of surplus food now appears imminent. It threatens the security of the farmers and the whole Province. There is unemployment in the Province, the city and throughout Canada, due to lost markets, Mr. Mathieson said.

He quoted from the statement of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture on his return from an agricultural conference to the effect that "the outlook was gloomy."

He cited the brief presented on March 14 by a farmers' delegation and thought they had adopted a moderate attitude. It was a courteous brief, aimed at doing something to help themselves and the Government. It was humiliating to hear the answer given the farmers by the leader of the Government.

The potato price support policy was an emergency measure and some farmers didn't like it. It may, however, be necessary in an emergency, Mr. Mathieson agreed.

In its introduction of "draggers" for fishermen he cautioned the Government to "go slow."

Turning to what he termed "the state system of government," Mr. Mathieson said that the Government was skating on thin constitutional ice for some time. He referred to the Premier's statement that the whole Government had resigned to effect the recent reorganization. He submitted that it was "definitely improper" that the former Minister of Agriculture had been dismissed without his first being advised of the matter.

Premier Jones: "You think you should inform them?"

Mr. Mathieson: "He should have been informed. It would only be fair to him. He is a gentleman, and no doubt he was deeply hurt."

Premier Jones: "They all were discharged. Ask Mr. Mathieson."

Mr. Mathieson said he would leave the elimination of a man from the Cabinet without waiting and the action of such a leader to the judgment of the people.

MIAMI, Fla., March 22—(AP)—Calumet Farm's mighty gelding, Armed, today won the hearts of 12,000 racing fans as he flashed a touch of his old form to win the \$3,000 Antilles purse at Gulfstream Park. As he moved from next to last place in the field of six, Armed brought the crowd to their feet cheering him on with a sincerity rarely exhibited at a race track. His time for the 1-1/16 miles was 1:43.

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