

# The Jarvis Record

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WILLIAM D. HULLY, Editor and Manager

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922

## EDITORIAL

### Co-Operation.

Co-operation is one of the most potent influences in the world and by its use the apparently impossible is accomplished with apparent ease. No country ever made any material progress without it, and no community ever amounted to anything if co-operation did not play a very prominent part. The solidity of British Empire, and her place in the van of the nations of the world today is direct application of this great principle. In the late World's War note the unanimous manner in which the different portions of the Empire came to the rescue of the mother land. From north, south, east and west their legions flocked to the call to arms. Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and India vied with each other in trying to see which could be first to have her armies overseas at the disposal of the British general. Canada with a population of slightly over eight and a half million, enrolled an army of nearly six hundred thousand men. Then coming a little later when the French General Foch was appointed the head of the allied armies, you see the result in the speedy termination of the war. Canada to-day is lacking of being what it might have been because the various provinces have not met on one common ground to consider what would be the best policy to develop to make our country great and powerful. To-day the population of Canada is considerably less than 9,000,000 people, and the increase during the past ten years has fallen far short of what it should have been, owing to petty jealousies existing between the different provinces. There is a great deal of friction between the English speaking provinces of Ontario and French Quebec and in spite of the many years that have lapsed since the capture of Quebec by Wolfe and the death of the brave Montcalm, there is a vast gulf between the English and French speaking provinces of Canada. Then again what policies suit the Maritime provinces are distasteful to the Prairie provinces and British Columbia has her own ideas also. No country will ever become great and powerful if there is a constant dissension and feeling of dissatisfaction existing therein. A better example of the consolidation of a group of states can scarcely be found than in that of our neighbor to the south of us. Since the close of the civil war there the population of that country has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, and has now a population of approximately one hundred and twenty-five millions. But here in Canada national progress has been at a snail's pace, although we have a country that is vaster and far richer in national resources than the United States. What is applicable to the country at large is also equally true of the smaller towns. Jarvis, it is true, is not a very large place, and the co-operative spirit is very evident, and our citizens all appear to be willing to lend a helping hand. We believe that we are on the start of a new era for our town and adjacent districts. The new provincial highways, which are now in the course of construction, and for which tenders for the completion of the same have been asked, will do much to make our town more available to the travelling public. Motor traffic through this district will be increased many times, and all this will have a bearing on the general growth that is sure to come to us. There is one particular way that we believe that a decided improvement could be made in Jarvis. We believe that all the business places (our own included) can be made more attractive than they are at present. Well dressed and brilliantly lighted windows would do very much to make our business streets more alluring to the buying public, and in some cases a fresh coat of paint would do much to im-

prove the exterior of many of our business buildings, while brighter and readable signs would indicate to the passer by "Who's Who" in Jarvis. We have only the mutual good of our town in view by writing as above and have no intent to unnecessarily criticise the present aspect of our town. Let us one and all unite together and co-operate in such a manner that before many months have elapsed that we will be able to show our visitors that we have improved at least one hundred percent in appearance and civic efficiency.

### A Sane Sabbath.

In a great majority of churches in our country one of the services held on Sunday last was devoted to the cause advocated by the Lord's Day Alliance. In Jarvis Rev. D. W. Snider, of Toronto, preached in the morning in the Knox Presbyterian Church, and at the Wesley Methodist Church in the evening. The proper observation of the Sabbath is a vital question and one that means much to the advancement of the world. But what is the proper way to observe the Lord's Day and do we pay the same respect to the carrying out of the Divine injunction to "remember the Sabbath Day and keep it holy" that we should. Personally we believe in what might be termed a moderate Sabbath, one having neither the old-time Puritan form or the present-day manner of keeping the Sabbath, especially as practiced in the United States at the present time. Many of the people of this age are of the pleasure loving class, and have allowed themselves to drift away from the manner in which their forefathers kept this day. With fine and luxurious motor cars, many persons prefer to spend the pleasant Sundays of the year in touring the countryside adjacent to the place of their residence, often starting in the early morn and not returning until late Sunday night. We have also many peculiar laws on our statute books, telling us what we should do and also what we must not do on the Sabbath. For instance, the rich people who are members of exclusive golf clubs may, during the season be seen on Sunday mornings, with their bag of clubs, on the suburban lines which radiate from our great commercial centres, and on arriving at grounds proceed with their matches. But let some of the children of people of less prosperous circumstances proceed to a public park and start up a baseball game; when lo and behold next day they are summoned before a judge charged with desecrating the Sabbath, and are probably fined five dollars and costs, which fines have to be paid by their parents. In the meantime the wealthy golf enthusiasts are not interfered with. In this case it is one law for the rich, and another for the poor. Then again we have the aristocrat club members of the city clubs who meet Sunday after Sunday and indulge in gambling pastimes, who are beyond the pale of the law, while the less fortunate ones who may indulge in "shooting" a game in some shed or out-house, who are unconsciously arrested and locked up until the court convenes on Monday. They too are heavily fined. This constitutes another example of glaring inconsistency of the Sunday observance laws on our statute books. While we do not agree with the belief of the old Puritan mode of keeping the Sabbath, when it was a sin to even whistle on the Lord's Day, we are just as far out of harmony with the "so-called" Liberty League of Canada, who would prostitute our Sabbath to a greater depth than have our American neighbors. The thing that we desire to see is what we term "A Sane Sabbath." We read in the Book of Books that the "Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath," but a great many would change this injunction around the other way, and make it read that man was made for the Sabbath. There are many things that we can do with perfect propriety on the Lord's Day, but we should never neglect the church or Divine Service for worldly or personal pleasure. Every person, no matter what his or her position in life may be needs one day in seven to recuperate the mental and physical facilities for the other six. We do not know of any particular law or laws that could be evolved that would make the Sabbath universally observed, but we do believe that if children were taught by their parents to respect the Sabbath in the manner indicated in the Bible, that in another generation we would

have reached our conception of "A Sane Sabbath." You cannot force public opinion by law to follow any laid down plan for Sabbath observance, but by starting with the youth of our land, and impregnating them with the right ideal, results would be accomplished in even a single generation that at present seem impossible. "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart therefrom."

### The Bullock Case.

The case of Matthew Bullock bids fair to become one of the most famous of international cases of recent history. Some months ago Bullock, a negro of North Carolina, managed to evade the immigration authorities and getting as far as Hamilton, where he procured a situation in a large manufacturing firm, and was engaged there for a period of time extending over nine months. During all this time it is said that he was faithful in all his duties, and proved to be a model workman, and gave every evidence of becoming a citizen of Canada. Then it was that for some offence which he supposedly committed in his native state the United States Government made a demand on the Dominion immigration authorities for his return to North Carolina for trial, but the charge was not considered to be a question for extradition and he was released from custody. After his discharge it is said that he returned to the American side and then re-entered Canada in proper manner, a movement which gives him a greater call on the British justice of which we are so prone to boast about. Then again the Governor of North Carolina, through the Washington Authorities, made another attempt to have Bullock returned to his native state, on the charge of attempted murder. The case was brought before Judge Snider, who at one time was a resident of Jarvis, and he being a firm believer that there should be one law only, and that whether a man be black or white, he should be granted full protection by the court authorities, refused to accept the sworn affidavits sent by the North Carolina authorities. Judge Snider insisted that witnesses should appear personally in his court to give evidence against the accused. This ruling by the judge has caused a clash and Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, has refused to allow any witnesses to be sent to Hamilton to give their sworn evidence in a Canadian Court. To the average reader it would appear that the authorities of North Carolina have simply "trumped up" the latest charge against Bullock, and so have no witnesses to send forward. A man may be red, black or white, but no matter what his color may be, he is entitled to all the protection the British laws can give him. We should not protect any one unnecessarily, but acting on the theory that a person accused of wrong doing is innocent until proven guilty, we hope that the charges against Matthew Bullock will be thoroughly and carefully analyzed. We feel sure that in the hands of Judge Snider the defendant will be given every protection that he is entitled to. One thing that is certain that if they succeed in getting the defendant back to North Carolina, that his life will not be worth the proverbial "tinker's dam," and he would most likely meet the fate of his brother who was lynched by a typical southern mob, and his aged father, Rev. Mr. Bullock, would be called upon to mourn the loss of another son. But we have every confidence that Bullock will have every protection granted him. In replying to the demands of the American demands Judge Snider used the following words:—"While it is my duty and my desire to order the giving up of this prisoner, if a case of attempted murder is made out against him, I also owe a duty to the prisoner—and that is to see that a case against him is established. Cross examination of state witnesses is absolutely necessary."

Since the above has been set up in type the announcement has been made that the Washington officials have upheld Judge Snider in his contention that a direct evidence must be given in the latter's court at Hamilton, and the probability is that the North Carolina authorities will not press the case further. If proves to be true it will go to prove the general belief that the latest charges against Matthew Bullock were simply "trumped up" ones, which could not be substantiated.

## EDITORIAL COMMENTS

The Ontario Mothers' Pensions Board need \$1,400,000 for 1922. It renders a great service to the orphans and widows of the Province.

The people of California have been nearly buried in snow and have suffered severely from cold. If they could only realize what delightful, balmy weather we have in Jarvis this winter there would be a large influx to our town in a short time.

By the last census of Canada the total population is announced at 8,789,489, which only shows an increase of approximately a million and a half in ten years. At this rate of growth Canada will have become a big and powerful nation about the year 2000 A. D. If our increase in population could only keep pace with our national debt increase, we would in ten years time lead the world from a population standpoint.

In 1918 the world's net debt was \$200,000,000,000 and at end of 1921 \$400,000,000,000, an increase of one hundred per cent. in three years. If this rate of increase continues "what will result?" Statesmen are needed in every land who will conduct government business as private enterprises are. The expenditures must be kept down lower than the income for if this is not done, it is only a question of a few years before all the countries of the world will be bankrupt.

In 1921 the net debt of Canada was increased to \$69,862,971. At present our total national indebtedness amounts to \$2,372,573,984. These are staggering figures indeed. We hope that the King Government will show its appreciation of being placed in command of our country's treasury, by devising ways and means of at least keeping the expenditures within the county's income. Figuring at five per cent. it will take the immense sum of nearly \$119,000,000 to pay the interest on Canada's debt in 1922.

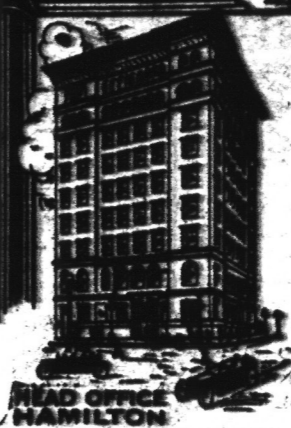
The Genoa Conference which will convene shortly, promises to be as important in the reconstruction of the world as the recent disarmament conference held in Washington. Lloyd George's plan for a ten year truce on land disarmament in Europe is meeting with remarkable response. The late war has taught the nations of the world the folly of armed conflicts over their differences, and we hope that in future all international disputes will be settled by properly appointed arbitrators.

It is said that an anti-dry bill will be introduced in the Ontario house sometime during the present session. The bill provides for the sale of five per cent. beer instead of the present two and one-cent, and that proof spirits are to contain ten per cent. alcohol. It does not seem at all likely that there enough members in the present house who could be prevailed upon to make a change in the present temperance laws, in the face of the tremendous dry majorities given in the last two votes taken on temperance legislation.

An American exchange had the following:—"We saved Europe from butchery and destruction; we are now even saving it from starvation, and in addition we are asked to save it from financial collapse. Unselfish boys, those Europeans. They must think we are international life-savers." More Yankee blowing. The United States did not get into the war until they were forced to and although they had a large army "over there" at the end, the war was practically won before they got on the job. When it comes to "gall" and "nerve" the Americans surely have it.

We have always been in favor of public ownership, but if the present Canadian Government does not do any better than its predecessor in regard to the government owned railways, the sooner they dispose of the roads to private companies the better it will be for Canada. Last year the deficit on the Government Railways amounted to over seventy million dollars. It is time to get down to hard tacks and take a leaf out of Sir Adam Beck's book of rules of how to run publicly-owned projects at a profit. Hydro-Electric investments in Ontario have never cost the taxpayers of this province a cent.

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**Change of Time Monday, January 30, 1922**

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP FOR REFERENCE.

PLACE	Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Holidays Sat & Sun Only
	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	
Lv. Hamilton	8.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	1.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	10.45 p.m.					
" Ryck. Cors.	9.00 "	11.00 "	2.00 "	5.00 "	6.00 "	11.00 "					
" Mt. Hope	9.15 "	11.15 "	2.15 "	5.15 "	6.15 "	11.15 "					
" Caledonia	9.40 "	11.40 "	2.40 "	5.40 "	6.40 "	11.40 "					
" Willow Grove	9.55 "	11.55 "	2.55 "	5.55 "	6.55 "	11.55 "					
" Hagersville	10.15 "	12.15 "	3.15 "	6.15 "	7.15 "	12.15 a.m.					
" Garnet	10.30 "	12.30 "	3.30 "	6.30 "	7.30 "	12.30 "					
Arr. Jarvis	10.45 "	12.45 "	3.45 "	6.45 "	7.45 "	12.45 "					
Lv. Nelles Cors.	10.30 "	12.30 "	3.30 "	6.30 "	7.30 "	12.30 "					
Arr. Selkirk	10.50 "	12.50 "	3.50 "	6.50 "	7.50 "	12.50 "					

NOTE—Trip Tickets may be secured for any point upon enquiry to drives. Buses will stop at any point along the highway upon signal to do so. All cars will stop at recognized depots on all trips.

PLACE	Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Daily Including Sunday		Holidays Sat & Sun Only
	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	
Lv. Selkirk	6.50 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	7.50 p.m.							
" Nelles Cors.	7.10 "	1.10 "	1.30 "	8.10 "							
" Jarvis	7.00 "	1.00 "	1.20 "	8.00 "							
" Garnet	7.10 "	1.10 "	1.30 "	8.10 "							
" Hagersville	7.25 "	1.25 "	1.45 "	8.25 "							
" Willow Grove	7.45 "	1.45 "	2.05 "	8.45 "							
" Caledonia	8.00 "	2.00 "	2.20 "	9.00 "							
" Mount Hope	8.20 "	2.20 "	2.40 "	9.20 "							
" Ryck. Cors.	8.45 "	2.45 "	2.65 "	9.45 "							
Arr. Hamilton	9.00 "	3.00 "	3.20 "	10.00 "							

**RECOGNIZED DEPOTS**

Ryckman's Corners—Key's Grocery

Mount Hope—Temperance House

Caledonia—Union Hotel

Willow Grove—Thos. Campbell's

Hagersville—Alward's Hotel

Hagersville—Commercial Hotel

Garnet—

Jarvis—Jas. Walker's

Nelles' Corners—Hotel

Selkirk—Selkirk Garage.