

## UNIONISTS' CASE STILL UNFINISHED AS 1ST DAY ENDS

Leading Laymen of Three Churches in Favor of Measure Are Heard.

### LEGAL OPINION GIVEN

Ottawa, April 30.—The first day of the battle over church union in the private bills committee of the House of Commons ended without the case for the unionists being completed. Three laymen, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational Churches, were heard, and the opening statements on the legal side of the question were given. There are still three speakers for the unionists to be heard before the opponents of the measure get their turn. Present indications suggest that it will be well into next week before the committee gets down to considering the bill itself.

The outstanding feature of the day was the declaration of Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, first spokesman for the unionists, that he was in favor of the bill. He said that the Presbyterian Church, though he would not admit their right to be called the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Speaking for Methodist laymen, Elmer Davis of Kingston admitted the right of parliament to legislate on church union, but claimed that in doing so it should have regard to the wishes of a majority of those concerned.

T. B. MacAulay of Montreal, a Congregational layman, urged the committee to be "as fair to a religious minority as they would be to a business amalgamation."

Lawyer Outlines Bill.

G. W. Mason, K.C., Toronto, one of the lawyers who drafted the bill, stated that it went beyond any previous Canadian legislation in protecting the rights of dissenting religious minorities in union.

The witnesses were subjected to sustained questioning during the day, particularly by opponents of the measure, and many questions turned

At 80 Years of Age Was Troubled With Shortness of Breath Palpitation of the Heart and Fainting Spells

Mrs. M. O'Connor, Whitestone, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled, most of my life, with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and fainting spells. I was advised by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, which I did, and at once found relief, and I have never had a really bad spell since."

"I am 80 years of age and always keep them in the house, and when I feel any symptoms of my old trouble coming on all I have to do is to take a few doses. With the use of your Pills I expect to see many years yet. I always recommend them to any one who is suffering from heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.—Adv.

## TROUBLED WITH ECZEMA YEARS

In Pimples Between Knee and Ankle. Itched Badly. Cuticura Healed.

"I was troubled with eczema for three or four years. It broke out in pimples between my knee and ankle and itched badly, especially at night. The irritation caused me to scratch and the scratching caused eruptions. I went for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and it helped me. I purchased more, and after using one cake of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Alice Clark, Marshfield, Vt., July 16, 1923.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes. Touch pimples and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum.

Sample Book Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: Cuticura, Ointment 65c and 50c, Talcum 10c. Price, Soap 5c. Ointment 65c and 50c, Talcum 10c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

## How Appendicitis Very Often Starts

Chronic stomach or bowel trouble often causes an inflammation which spreads to the appendix, causing appendicitis. Ordinary bowel inflammation can often be relieved with simple glycerine, buckthorn, etc., as mixed in Adierka. Most medicines act only on lower bowel but Adierka acts on BOTH upper and lower bowel and removes all poisons. Helps any case gas on stomach in TEN minutes. The Standard Drug, Limited—Adv.

## DR. J.D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

NO NEED TO SPEND RESTLESS, sleepless nights in irritation quickly relieved and rest assured. USING THE REMEDY THAT HAS HELPED THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS

## Nurses Will Not Get 8-Hour Day

Canadian Press Despatch.

Hamilton, April 30.—An eight-hour day for nurses at the General and Mount Hamilton Hospitals is not likely to be established, but efforts will be made to lessen the present hours. It was decided this afternoon at a meeting of the board of hospital governors.

T. H. Pratt, chairman of the board, said that hospitals are not like mercantile or industrial institutions, where the staff can lay down tools when the whistle blows. Hospitals are for the comfort and must come first.

On the point whether the unionists would agree to be bound by any bill passed by the committee. On this the witnesses declined to commit themselves, as they said they had no authority to speak.

Throughout the day committee room was packed with spectators, many of whom had come from outside the city expressly to hear the discussion. The committee endeavored to get the use of the House of Commons for the purpose of accommodating the crowds seeking entrance, but the room was not available.

The hearing on the church union bill was resumed this afternoon with the committee room once more crowded. In the afternoon the bill was again read and the House of Commons was in session, but the church union committee proved the greater attraction.

Falconer Is Recalled.

Sir Robert Falconer was recalled and again questioned briefly. T. W. B. (Progressive) Nelson, drew attention to William Duff's question during the morning, whether the Unionists were prepared to accept any bill passed by the committee, and in turn asked whether Mr. Duff and his friends were ready to do so.

President Falconer said he could not speak for Mr. Duff, but he had heard the church union question, and the fact that their attitude was a matter of principle and that the size of the majority did not matter.

Elmer Davis of Kingston, a Methodist layman, was then called and he asked the question from the layman's point of view. He stated that the union question was taken up in the Methodist Church general conference in 1902, because it was suggested by two fraternal delegates from the Presbyterian Church. He declared it was an entire misapprehension to state that the Methodists were trying to force union. There had been a minority in that church opposed to union, but that minority did not now exist.

He urged that parliament should act pro forma in giving effect to the decision of these three churches. The withdrawal of the church union bill from the House, he said, did not mean any lessening of the enthusiasm of the unionists. Enthusiasm was still as great as ever. Moreover, the emergence in Ontario of the questions of religious freedom and of the right of churches to control their own destiny had brought about the present assertion by Methodists of their support of the union bill. Other churches in Ontario were making their own decision. The advocates of the union would support parliament in according to such a request.

Gordon Wilson of Wentworth questioned Mr. Davis regarding the unanimity of the Methodist Church in favor of union.

Mr. Davis replied that in 1922 the Methodist general conference had voted unanimously for it.

Figures Are Submitted.

Mr. Wilson wanted figures, and Mr. Davis gave the vote in 1910: 150-841 for, and 24,357 against.

"That is not unanimous," commented Mr. Wilson. He asked further whether Mr. Davis knew whether W. F. Nickle, attorney-general of Ontario, was an Anglican.

Chairman McGivern ruled that this question was not relevant. "I know he is a Presbyterian," stated Mr. Wilson, who declared that literature had been circulated among the members stating that he was an Anglican.

T. B. MacAulay of Montreal spoke for Congregational laymen. He said that 96 per cent of the Congregational Churches favored union, while two per cent, which were Swedish, had elected to go into a Swedish body. Those who dissent in regard to their individual bodies by vote of their individual members, he said. So the question of minority did not arise.

Mr. MacAulay said he could not help looking on this matter as a proposition for the amalgamation of two business corporations. It should be regarded by parliament from the point of view of public policy. He asked that parliament "be as fair to a religious amalgamation as to a business amalgamation."

G. W. Mason, K.C., the first lawyer to be heard by the committee, was next called. He stated that he and McGregor Young had drafted the bill to create the United Church.

Mr. Mason called attention to the situation created by the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1916. By order of that assembly the decision to unite had been communicated to the Methodist and Congregational churches. That constituted the agreement to unite. In addition to this there had been a limitation of territory as far back as 1810, while there were in existence 1,245 union churches, circuits, and 3,000 union congregations. Of these congregations were affiliated to Methodist, some to Presbyterian or Congregational Churches; others were affiliated to churches of other than one denomination.

Finds Only One Precedent.

He stated that in drafting the bill the only instructions given were a copy of the basis of union and the three churches. It was for the committee to examine the bill and the basis of union to see if there was any departure in the bill from the basis.

provision for non-concurring congregations. They had found only one precedent, that of the act relating to the Presbyterian union of 1875. He said it had since been pointed out that under this section it might be possible that an anti-unionist minority might not be able to get a vote. With a view to curing this defect the sponsors of the bill were prepared to accept an amendment to provide that a vote must be taken if asked for by a certain number of members.

In the Methodist union, he said, though there was a majority against union in some congregations, no provision was made at all for dissenting congregations. Moreover, the provision made in the present bill for equal representation for the dissenters on the committee which would divide the church property, went beyond any provision made in the legislation at the time of the Presbyterian union.

Changes Made In Bill.

Questions began with a series from William Duff, as to whether Hon. W. Rowell had had a hand in drafting the church union bill. Mr. Mason replied that the bill had been drafted by Mr. McGregor Young and himself. It had been sent to Mr. Rowell, chairman of the sub-committee on law and legislation.

"Have any changes been made in the draft bill?" asked Mr. Duff.

"Yes," was the answer. "The bill had been made by the sub-committee and by the general union committee of the three churches."

In view of the large interest Presbyterianians have in this bill," pursued the member for Lunenburg. "I would like to know whether there was a Presbyterian among those who drafted the bill."

"Mr. McGregor Young is an Anglican," answered the witness, "and I am a Methodist."

Mr. Duff then asked whether the bill bore the name of the committee. The exact bill submitted to the Presbyterian General Assembly at Port Arthur.

He replied Mr. Mason, because the general assembly had suggested certain changes and these had been made by a committee of 40 representing all three uniting churches."

He then asked whether the committee adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

FALCONER GRUELLED.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, April 30.—So great was the crowd in the corridors that when the room in which the private bills committee was sitting this morning, the efforts being made to get accommodation from George Black, Conservative member for the Yukon, and then went on to discuss the union question, the gathering, though not entirely confined to one side, passing a resolution calling for the passing of the bill by the private bills committee.

In the private bills committee, the morning was taken up by a statement by Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, in favor of the church union bill. Sir Robert argued that the question for the committee to decide was whether the churches had acted according to their constitutions in entering upon the agreement to unite.

Subjected to Gruelling.

He admitted that a Presbyterian minority would stay out of the united church, and expressed the view that the minority might organize a Presbyterian church. He stated that the conclusion of his statement, Dr. Falconer was subjected to gruelling examination by members of the committee. The committee at 1:30 adjourned, to meet at 3:30 this afternoon.

During his address Dr. Falconer said that the Presbyterian assembly in Toronto in 1921, a vote on church union gave only 20.5 per cent against union. At the 1922 assembly, he said, the vote was 23.2 per cent against union, and he went on with drafting the legislation.

On a vote of the Presbyteries in Canada, 52 out of 56 voting were in favor of union. He stated that the Presbyterian assembly in 1923, a vote on church union gave only 20.5 per cent against union, and he went on with drafting the legislation.

Mr. Wilson asked why the Presbyterian leaders did not live up to promises to their people.

Mr. Wilson said "Because they found a small group who were determined to keep the church sterile."

William Duff (Lunenburg) challenged the authority of Dr. Alfred Gandler to sign a petition on behalf of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in favor of church union. Sir Robert said the assembly gave Dr. Gandler that right. Mr. Duff said the assembly had no right to do with the matter in that way. He then went on to ask a number of questions regarding the status of the churches who refused to go into the union. Sir Robert said they had six months in which to decide whether or not they would form a church of their own.

Will Stand By Leaders.

"You will find," said Sir Robert, "that the Presbyterian church will stand by its leaders."

Sir Robert emphasized that the Presbyterian church was not the only body concerned. Two other churches had also a great deal at stake. Both Methodist and Congregational churches had urged action, and the general assembly had then gone forward to apply for legislation.

Sir Robert then referred to a written statement by the supreme court of Canada to restrain church union. That writ, he said, declared the action of the prevailing party in the Winnipeg assembly was unconstitutional and that those who favored union had seceded from the Presbyterian church.

Sir Robert said that he wished to prove that the modern church did not accept much of the matter contained in the confession of faith of 1647. Church union, he said, would seal the doom of the predestination theory. The power of a man to work

A Grateful Letter

From a Lady Made Well By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I wish from my heart I could persuade every person who is run down in health to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial." Thus writes Mrs. Louise Mitchell, Oak Point, Man., who further says: "About a year ago I was a weak woman, suffering from a run down system and impoverished blood. Any kind of exertion would cause my legs to tremble and my heart to throb violently. I could not sweep a room or walk fifty feet without being exhausted. Then began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking only six boxes I am as well and strong as ever. I can walk, and run, without stopping every few seconds, and my breath is as previously. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be my stand-by in the future if ever my blood needs building up again, and I shall always find pleasure in recommending them to anyone needing a tonic."



EARL OF DUDLEY, who was married at the British consulate in Paris to Gertrude Millar, famous musical comedy star.

out his own salvation could not be denied by any reasonable man. Babies could not be supposed to be "selected to death when they were born. These were the fundamental doctrines quoted or implied in the appeal for the union of faith. Presbyterianism was the Presbyterian ministry he was told that, provided he believed in the important basic ideas in the confession of faith, it was not necessary to accept it word for word.

Lauds Catholic Church.

The attitude of the Presbyterian church to the church of Rome was another thing which had changed with the years. It was one of the things that those who had signed that document must recognize when they cling to a literal reading of the confession of faith. Presbyterianism now believed the church of Rome to be one of the great religious organizations of the world.

The basis of union, asserted Dr. Falconer, was Presbyterianism. There was no change except in name, who were to be the judges of this? The general assembly and the presbyteries, he thought.

"No," came from the region of the opposition counsel.

"Then you take the position," shot back Sir Robert, "that the church is bound by statutes that can only be changed by the state?"

Again there was expressions of dissent from the same quarter as before.

"That is not the position taken in Scotland," went on Sir Robert. He then cited an enabling bill passed by the imperial parliament to enable the church of Scotland to unite with other churches, which were unnamed.

The only conditions imposed were that the uniting churches should be trinitarian and of the reformation. Moreover, of this "the church shall be the sole judge" under the imperial act.

C. G. Power, Liberal, Quebec, asked if there was any objection to members of the Roman Catholic Church sitting on the committee.

"Certainly not," replied Dr. Falconer.

Gordon Wilson, Wentworth, reminded Sir Robert that he had once said he would not favor union unless practically a majority of Presbyterians favored it.

Sir Robert replied he had changed an opinion once made in a moment of optimism about the unanimity of Presbyterians.

Mr. Wilson asked why the Presbyterian leaders did not live up to promises to their people.

Mr. Wilson said "Because they found a small group who were determined to keep the church sterile."

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FROM KITCHENER MAN TO BE BURIED IN WINDSOR

Special to The Advertiser.

Windsor, April 30.—Funeral services for Peter G. Thomas, former resident of Kitchener, who died at Grace Hospital here last night, will be held from his late residence, 43 Oak avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Thomas, who up to a year ago conducted a confectionery and restaurant business at Kitchener, is survived by his widow Ethel and infant son.

## TOMORROW'S RADIO

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Friday's Best Features.

WGN, CHICAGO—492.

WGN, NEW YORK—Boxing bout at Madison Square Garden.

WLAS, LOUISVILLE—Rotary Club Program.

WDAF, KANSAS CITY—WDAF Music and stock reports, etc.

WBAF, NEW YORK—Mozart String Quartet.

(Eastern Standard Time.)

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.

3:00-4:00 p.m.—Loretta McNight, soprano.

4:00-5:00 p.m.—Clarence E. Spady, of the Brooklyn Safety Council.

5:00-6:00 p.m.—Louis Wiley, New York Times, in a talk for boys.

6:00-7:00 p.m.—Thornton Fisher sport talk.

7:00-8:00 p.m.—Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, entertainers. Feilan Garzia, pianist.

8:00-9:00 p.m.—B. Fischer's Dance Orchestra.

9:00-10:00 p.m.—Wendall Hall, "Red-headed music maker," and his orchestra.

10:00-11:00 p.m.—Mozart String Quartet.

WJZ, NEW YORK—485.

1:30-2:00 p.m.—Debate on "Actors' Equity." Augustus Thomas vs. John Emerson.

2:00-3:00 p.m.—Fashion talk. Arts and Decorations. New York University lectures.

3:00-4:00 p.m.—Burgess bedtime stories.

4:00-5:00 p.m.—Weekly French lesson.

5:00-6:00 p.m.—The Pop Quiz Game.

6:00-7:00 p.m.—The Crescent Trio.

7:00-8:00 p.m.—Capt. Clarence Olson.

8:00-9:00 p.m.—The Glee Club.

9:00-10:00 p.m.—Talk. Gen. John Ross Deland.

10:00-11:00 p.m.—Eleanor Ziff, soprano.

11:00-12:00 p.m.—Paul Specht's Orchestra.

WJY, NEW YORK—405.

6:30-7:00 p.m.—Red and Gray Melody Boys.

7:00-8:00 p.m.—Jurrent Lewis talk.

8:00-9:00 p.m.—Income tax talk.

9:00-10:00 p.m.—Blow-by-blow description of the boxing bout between Pal Moran and Vincenti, direct from Madison Square Garden.

WGB, NEWARK—425.

1:30-2:00 p.m.—Ida W. Smith, soprano; Matilda Rosenthal, pianist. Readings by Ida Benfield.

2:00-3:00 p.m.—Agnes Leonard in songs for the children.

3:00-4:00 p.m.—"Man in the Moon" stories.

4:00-5:00 p.m.—William J. Clancy, tenor.

5:00-6:00 p.m.—Rand organ and trumpets.

6:00-7:00 p.m.—Adelpha Concert Orchestra.

7:00-8:00 p.m.—Fox Studio program.

8:00-9:00 p.m.—Temple Melody Quartet.

9:00-10:00 p.m.—Organ recital by Vort.

10:00-11:00 p.m.—Earl Gresh and his orchestra.

WFI, INDIANAPOLIS—395.

6:00 p.m.—Sunny Jim, the Kiddies' Pal.

6:30 p.m.—Meyer Davis Orchestra.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—509.

4:00 p.m.—Radio lesson in Mah Jong.

5:00 p.m.—Jordan Concert Orchestra.

7:00 p.m.—Uncle Wip's Bedtime Story.

WRC, WASHINGTON—469.

3:00-6:00 p.m.—Matinee program, including "Song recital by Arthur McMorlock, baritone; piano recital by Ethel Grant; fashion talk; The Magazine of the Week."

6:00-7:00 p.m.—Stories and songs for children by Peggy Albion and Mary Frances Glenn.

WCAP, WASHINGTON—469.

7:00 p.m.—Studio program.

8:00 p.m.—Sparks from the Political Wheel, by Paul H. Smith.

9:00 p.m.—Studio program continued.

10:00 p.m.—Dance music from Wardman Park Hotel.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—326.

2:30-5:00 p.m.—Baseball scores.

5:30 p.m.—Organ recital, Paul Flegler.

6:30 p.m.—The Queen of Hearts.

7:05 p.m.—Radio Boy Scout meeting.

8:00 p.m.—Special feature.

CAE, PITTSBURGH—462.

3:30 p.m.—Special children's program.

5:30 p.m.—Penn dinner concert.

6:30 p.m.—Uncle "Kaybee."

7:30 p.m.—Musical program by First Baptist Sunday School Orchestra, New Kensington, Pa.

WPAS, STATE COLLEGE, PA.—283.

8:00 p.m.—Musical program. Nature study talks. Talks by the Penn State High School.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.

7:30 p.m.—Health talk.

7:40 p.m.—Baseball results.

7:45 p.m.—Musical program by Ollie G. Yettr, pianist; Florence Palmer, soprano; Mrs. Schmidt, violinist; Walter Reagles, tenor.

10:30 p.m.—Late musical program by WGY Orchestra, featuring Theresa Berberich, contralto, and Ollie G. Yettr, pianist.

WRR, BUFFALO—319.

1:30 p.m.—Radio dealers' concert.

5:30 p.m.—Henrietta Hacker, soprano, and Katherine Berger, pianist, in joint recital.

8 p.m.—Three-act play, "Rebecca's Triumph," by the Central Dramatic Club.

10:15 p.m.—Supper music by the Vincent Lopez Hotel Orchestra.

WGI, MEDFORD—360.

7 p.m.—Amrad Big Brother Club.

7:30 p.m.—Selected verses.

7:40 p.m.—Musical program.

8:00 p.m.—Vocal and instrumental concert arranged by Miss Mabel Murray of Whitton.

9 p.m.—Popular song hits.

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD—327.

6 p.m.—Dinner music, WBZ Orchestra.

7 p.m.—Dramatized story, "The Pouch."

7:30 p.m.—Bedtime stories.

10 p.m.—Musical program from WBZ's studio in Boston.

11 p.m.—Chamber music by the WBZ Orchestra, assisted by Mrs. Gerkin, contralto, and Edward J. Violini.

WWJ, DETROIT—517.

3 p.m.—Detroit News Orchestra.

5 p.m.—Baseball scores.

7 p.m.—Detroit News Orchestra, assisted by Genie La Plante, soprano, and Archibald Cooper, baritone.

WCX, DETROIT—517.

4:15 p.m.—Musical program.

6 p.m.—Tuition dinner concert.

8:30 p.m.—Musical program under the auspices of the Caravan Club.

CKAC, MONTREAL—428.

1:45 p.m.—Mt. Royal Concert Orchestra.

4 p.m.—Weather, news, stocks.

4:30 p.m.—Mt. Royal Dance Orchestra.

5:30 p.m.—The Toronto Plectral Orchestra.

(Central Standard Time.)

WGN, CHICAGO—370.

7-8 p.m.—Piano solos by Raymond Moore, soprano solo by Pauline Willis, concert selections by the Oriole Orchestra.

9-11 p.m.—"H. M. S. Pinafore," light opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented by Gilbert and Sullivan, presented.

WJZ, NEW YORK—485.

1:30-2:00 p.m.—Debate on "Actors' Equity." Augustus Thomas vs. John Emerson.

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