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IN THE PUBLIC VIEW

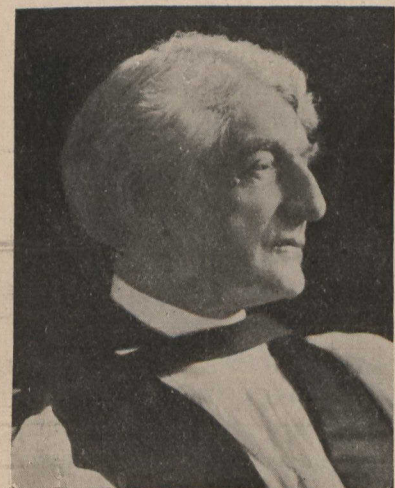


Mr. O. D. Skelton,
Successor to Prof. Shortt, at Queen's.

ONE of the most successful young men in the educational field to-day is Prof. Skelton, who succeeds Prof. Shortt in the chair of political economy at Queen's University. Only ten or twelve years ago Prof. Skelton was a high school pupil in Cornwall, Ontario. Eight years ago he graduated from Queen's with degree of M.A. Then he began to contradict the dictum about "the rolling stone that gathers no moss" by going to Oxford for post-graduate work. From there to Philadelphia, where he spent three years in newspaper and magazine work; two of these as assistant editor of the Booklovers' Magazine (now Appleton's Magazine). In 1905 Prof. Skelton felt the call of

the college muse and went over to Chicago University where he took a post-graduate course in political science. In 1906 he was made fellow in political science at Queen's, and in 1907 lecturer. In 1908 he is professor. And this looks like as rapid and thorough a sequence in educational progress as was ever achieved by any Canadian student. It is the business instinct applied to education. Prof. Skelton would have made his mark in the mercantile world just as surely as he has done in the educational, if his remarkable progress in the world of books is any criterion. He is perhaps the youngest professor in any Canadian university. It will be matter for speculation how long he will remain in the comparative sequestration of college life. These energetic, practical-minded professors are getting much in demand in public life.

THE late Bishop Carmichael was a rare soul and a distinguished cleric; an Irishman of great learning and oratorical ability; one of the celebrated trio of which the other two fellow-Irishmen—both bishops—were the late Bishop Sullivan and Bishop Dumoulin, now of Niagara. Bishop Carmichael was ordained by the Bishop of Huron in 1859, so that he missed but one year of half a century in the service of the Anglican Church in Canada. After nine years of rectorship at Clinton, Mr. Carmichael was transferred to Montreal, where he remained ten years as curate of St. George's. Afterwards to Hamilton, where he was rector of the Church of the Ascension; back to Montreal to succeed his old friend, Bishop Sullivan, as rector of St. George's. Lecturing, preaching, teaching, receiving degrees and always growing with the strength of a grandly useful and purposeful life, this large-hearted, fine-souled Irishman was preferred from post to post till he was many times nominated for a bishopric and at last became Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal, where he died a few days ago full of the dignity and the power of life.



The late Bishop Carmichael.

THERE was a somewhat remarkable spectacle at Berlin, Ontario, last week. Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labour, stood before the electors of North Waterloo assembled by thousands; under the shadow of his grey-haired chieftain he announced in a glowing address that he had left the civil service and five thousand

dollars a year in order to do more for the cause of labour and incidentally to take part in a clean election. There was much scope for the local poet. The young deputy was able to rouse his German admirers and constituents from the hustings to the hill on which he was born. In fancy many of them followed him to that other hill—in Ottawa—as a cabinet minister. The young candidate was full of evident sincerity and courage—and his ability none has doubted since Sir William Mulock discovered him. That was nearly twelve years ago. Mr. King, being well known to the Postmaster-General, was chosen by him to inquire into alleged "sweatshop" conditions existing in the manufacture of post office uniforms. For his work in that connection Mr. King was made Deputy Minister of Labour, a portfolio created then as supplement to that of Postmaster-General. It was Mr. King who established the *Labour Gazette*; he also who was the real author of the Lemieux Industrial Disputes Act; he who has helped to settle labour and race problems all over Canada—and according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier he will become the first sole Minister of Labour in the event of the return of the Government to power. However that may be, Mr. Mackenzie King stands out a shining example of a young man who has succeeded by brains and by energy and devotion to a single cause for which he had an early affection.



Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King.

THE aggregation of orators assisting Leader Borden in the present campaign contains three men who wield sledge-hammers on Grit skulls with very fine effect—Hon. Mr. Hanna, Provincial Secretary of Ontario; Premier Roblin of Manitoba; and Hon. Mr. Bowser, Attorney-General of British Columbia. Of these it is hard to say which is *facile princeps*; but in the great anvil chorus of these three, Mr. Bowser is by no means least. He is not a gentleman—though a perfect gentleman. Down in Aylmer the other day he was described as "a square, honest-looking, alert, positive man, with an intellectual forehead which betokens the wealth of grey matter back of it."

MR. Andrew A. Allan, of the well known Allan Steamship Line, begs to differ from some of the findings of the Civil Service Commission appointed by Government to inquire into the need for civil service reform. He says that no shipping firm whatsoever has received special benefit from the improvements on the St. Lawrence and eulogises the improvements made. Mr. Thomas Robb, secretary of the Shipping Federation, says equally strong things about the condition of the great water-way.



Hon. W. J. Bowser,
Attorney-General of British Columbia.