

**FILE 384**

**HEA - HEK**

October 6th, 1925.

Dr. H. Harcourt Heal,  
Raymond, Alberta.

Dear Dr. Heal:-

I have your letter of October 1st and have passed it on to Dr. Thornton, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, for reply. He will give you all possible information.

Your mention of your service with the 13th Battalion brings back many memories. This summer I had the good fortune to be able to spend five or six days on the battlefields, making a very thorough tour. I found things much changed but still the traces of war are to be found everywhere and those who tell you that going through France and Belgium now you would conclude that there had never been a war there do not know where to look.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Dear Doctor

The enclosed pamphlet is an enlargement of an article which appears in the August number of the Canadian Medical Journal. We urge you to give it your serious consideration.

Quebec must not fall behind in dealing with these urgent matters; much work remains to be done to raise the standard of the health of our people. We consider this a primary obligation of the Municipal and Provincial Governments to whom we must offer our professional guidance and advice in solving these two urgent problems:- Health Security for the People and Economic Security for ourselves.

We welcome criticisms of these proposals. Please favor us with a reply.

Very sincerely yours,

Norman Bethune, M.D.

Secretary

The Montreal Group for the Security  
of the People's Health.  
1154 Beaver Hall Square,  
Montreal, P.Q.

NB/MW

P.S.

The enclosed letter and an abridged form of this pamphlet has been placed in the hands of Premier Godbout, The Honourable Mr. Duplessis, each of the fifty Liberal and L'Union Nationale and other candidates on the Island of Montreal, and to the Mayor and members of the Board of Aldermen of the city and the Montreal Unemployment Commission.

August 10th. 1936

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL POLITICAL CANDIDATES  
SEEKING ELECTION IN MONTREAL.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed are the proposals made by the Montreal Group for the Security of the People's Health to the various political parties in the coming election. We earnestly urge you to give them your deepest consideration for inclusion as a health plank on your platform. These proposals have been drawn up after considerable study by a large group of Montreal doctors, dentists, nurses, statisticians and Social Service Workers. Would you be good enough to send us a written reply in regard to these proposals.

We ask you to bring up the question of state responsibility for the maintenance of the People's Health in all your public meetings and addresses to the electorate, so that the medical, dental and nursing professions may know your stand in this tremendously important matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Norman Bethune.

Secretary,

Montreal Group for the Security  
of the People's Health.  
1154 Beaver Hall Square,  
Montreal, P.Q.

NB/MW

August 10th. 1936

Page 1

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE PEOPLE OF MONTREAL AND THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Proposals submitted for discussion and amendment to officers of all Medical, Dental and Nursing Societies and Associations in the Province of Quebec; to members of the professions; to Hospitals; to Social and Charitable Agencies; Public Health and Government Officials; Montreal Unemployment Commission and Representatives of the Church.

by

The Montreal Group for the Security of the  
People's Health.

1154 Beaver Hall Square,  
Montreal.

The Montreal Group for the Security of the People's Health is a non-political organization of Physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses, social service workers and statisticians formed in the winter of 1935-1936 to study the relationship of present day medicine to the people and to the state, in all the civilized countries of the world, with particular attention to the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec.

The reasons for the urgent necessity of such a study were drawn up by the group in its fundamental platform.

1. There is an underlying feeling that medicine, as now practiced in this country, does not serve adequately either the patient or the physician.
2. Our civilization in recent years has undergone and is undergoing profound socio-economic changes which have altered both individual and group relationships. Although medical science has made tremendous progress, yet the application of these advances have not been fully utilized either to the benefit of the people or the profession.
3. The cause of this incomplete utilization lies in the uneven distribution of the products of scientific knowledge and research, with a lack of purchasing power of the people.

The doctor is a producer. The doctor is a commodity producer; the commodity he produces is the application of his knowledge of health and the means and measures he takes to combat disease. He, like the rest of society into which he is closely interwoven, is suffering today because he can find but few consumers able to pay for his product. In short, "production relationships", in terms of political economics, between producer and consumer are maladjusted and distorted. Medicine as a part of modern society presents the same contradictions in miniature as effects the whole. These contradictions may be characterized as poverty of purchasing power in the midst of plenty.

4. There is a growing realization that the adequate prevention and cure of disease has gone beyond the capacity of individual practitioners or charitable institutions, and that it demands the recognition by the state of the following principle - the maintenance of the health of the population is one of the fundamental functions and duties of the state and should be undertaken by the state under the same necessities as it has taken over public education, the police, the army and fire protection.

5. What's wrong with our practice of Medicine at present?

A. Patient's View.

1. The vast majority of the population (based on sociological division of three groups) cannot pay for adequate medical aid.
2. Even such medical aid as supplied by charity is inadequate, unless in cases of extreme illness requiring hospitalization.
3. There is an appalling lack of provision for preventive and hygienic measures in the community.

B. Doctor's View.

1. Individualistic general practice of medicine cannot supply the full benefits of modern science owing to the high degree of specialization demanded by advancing knowledge.
2. Preventive medicine in the real sense of the term is not practiced being non-remunerative.
3. Since the vast majority of people cannot even pay for inefficient service which the doctor is willing to render, the demands made on the physician's

charity are beyond those of any other social group. This produces an accentuation of the economic crisis of medicine which leads to a lowering of altruistic principles and high morale of the profession; the doctor is enslaved by drudgers work, his relative poverty prevents post-graduate work and vacation, his economic security is precarious, and the incidence of early death is well known.

(d) The state has already recognized in part its obligations to its citizens by taking over certain medical functions, e.g. the care of contagious diseases, inspection of school children, food inspection, pre-natal care, etc. Should it not extend these activities to cover the entire field of prevention and cure of disease for all classes of society.

In view of the coming Provincial Elections in this Province, it would appear to be a most opportune time to put forward some definite plan or plans to the political parties seeking election, expressing the collective demands of the allied medical, dental and nursing professions.

The recently instituted Unemployment Medical Relief Commission in Montreal is a step in the right direction. At the same time, other plans should be presented by the organized professions (the English and French doctors, dentists and nurses) to embrace the entire province.

The following suggestions are made:-

1. It is the grave duty of the combined professions to point out to our politicians the present deplorable, yet remediable, condition of the health of our citizens. Our knowledge of health and disease places this moral responsibility firmly on our shoulders.
2. From each political party, demands should be made that, as a prominent plank on their respective platforms, State responsibility for the health of its citizens - whether employed or otherwise - is a primary principle. A man should not lose his rights as a citizen because he loses his job. The Honourable Norman Rogers in the House of Commons, March 30th, 1936 said "The Welfare of its citizens is the prime duty of the State".
3. That on no account an attempt be made after the election, on the false ground of economy, to abolish the present medical relief for the unemployed in Montreal.
4. That, if alterations in the present set-up of the Commission be contemplated in the future, they should tend towards increasing the amount set aside for the Commission's functioning. This is 25¢ a month per person on relief. An increase to 50¢ per month (as the Ontario Government has found advisable in certain districts) should be demanded.
5. That, in view of the possibility of a reduction in the monthly accounts of doctors under the Commission, such reductions should be strenuously opposed unless a proportionate reduction be made in the accounts of the other recipients, i.e. the druggists. Here the principle that the doctor (precisely as the druggist) is selling a commodity, should be rigidly maintained. This should be the end of the exploitation of the medical profession. It has been carrying the burden of the unemployed and low income groups for years.
6. If the proposed proportionate distribution of funds to doctors (80%) and to druggists (20%), dentists nil, nurses nil, on the basis of 25¢ a month allocated for each unemployed, be found to be, in practice, out of all proportion to this, that the municipalities should set up three or more city drug dispensaries to take the excessive profits out of filling prescriptions, and furnish drugs to its unemployed citizens at cost price.

That such an event of uneven distribution is not beyond possibility, the experience of the Municipality of Lachine, in 1935, may be quoted:-

To drug stores	-	\$9,224	equals	60%
To doctors	-	4,918	"	32%
To dentists	-	1,263	"	8%
TOTAL		\$15,405	"	100%

Under the present Montreal Commission, the distribution proposed would have been as follows:

To drug stores	-	\$3,081	equals	20%
To doctors	-	12,324	"	80%
To dentists	-	Nil	"	Nil
TOTAL	-	\$15,405	"	100%

7. That in the event of a marked reduction of doctors' monthly accounts for service to the unemployed being made (for example, 25% to 50% of their total) on the plea of the Commission's inability to pay, that the following plan be substituted. The factual basis of the following plan is founded on the figures of the Montreal Relief Commission for March:-

Heads of families (men or women ) unemployed	-	65,785
Dependents of the above	-	102,122
Unemployable	-	2,269
TOTAL ON RELIEF	-	170,176

At 25¢ per month, the yearly income of the Commission for medical relief for distribution to doctors and druggists is 170,176 x .25 x 12 equals \$510,528.00. Of this amount, the doctors' share will be 80% equals \$408,420.00. Of the 1200 doctors in Montreal, 800 have registered on the Commission's list. This would permit an average of \$500.00 odd per year for each registered doctor. If the 170,176 persons on relief would be evenly divided, each of the registered doctors would have 212 patients. The proposed plan, in the event of the probability of the breakdown of the present scheme, is as follows:-

8. A City Medical Planning Board be formed by representatives of the English and French doctors, dentists and nurses. Any registered doctor in good standing in his medical society (this would be necessary for proper disciplinary control) may register with the Board and practice under this scheme. He might be allowed to accept a maximum of 500 patients on his list. The patients should have the right of choice of doctor and also right of change at certain fixed intervals. For these doctors accepting relief patients, abolish entirely the antiquated system of fee-for-service and substitute a per capita payment for an all-in service. It would cost no more than the present system (\$3.00 a year for each patient). It would do an end with padding accounts, dishonest calls, dishonest prescriptions. It would reduce the overhead of the commission. An Appeal Board should be set up to deal with patients and doctors complaints.

#### Additional Medical Relief.

Not only must the present medical relief be maintained, but it must be expanded and increased to include surgical dental treatment, home nursing and proportionate payments to the hospitals for the use of the outdoor departments.

10. The outdoor departments of our Hospitals would be utilized as consultant departments. A staff fund to be distributed equitably among doctors, internes, and nurses should be allocated to each Hospital treating the unemployed, both in indoor and outdoor department. Doctors treating relief patients urgently require the service of the outdoors for special investigation and advice and the hospitals should be paid for this service. An additional \$3.00 per capita per year would cover this essential service.

11. The present hospitalization plan under the Q.P.C.A. to continue, but amended to eliminate the property-owning clause.

12. Thus, an additional 25¢ per month bringing medical expenditure per capita for those on relief to 50¢ per month, instead of the present 25¢ would cost approximately \$1,021,056.00 a year, or \$6.00 per capita on relief a year (based

on the March 1936 figures of 170,000). The suggestion is made that the additional 25¢ per month be paid by the Provincial Government.

13. Resistance should be made to the appointment of "Relief Doctors" on salary. The English experience of this system is unsatisfactory.
14. A City Nursing Planning Board should be set up to unify the activities of the County Health Unit Nurses, Welfare Nurses, School Nurses and Victorian Order of Nurses, and work in close conjunction with the City Medical Planning Board. There is much wasteful re-duplication of administration and there should be a marked extension of all the above mentioned groups, each autonomous in their individual field but under central control. The Home Nursing Service for the Unemployed should be paid for out of the additional 25¢ per month.
15. That the Central City and Provincial Medical Planning Boards set up a Medical Commission to study the effect of the depression and continued unemployment with the low subsistence food allowance under relief. Malnutrition, predisposition to deficiency diseases, tuberculosis, etc. should be studied. This group of nearly 200,000 people should be thoroughly investigated from the physical, psychiatric, racial, sociological, occupational points of view. The present situation presents a unique opportunity to collect a mass of invaluable data and must be seized. Routine inspection of school children in 1935 found that over 50% were suffering from various defects. Half of the defective had dental caries (due to lack of minerals and Vitamins) and 8626 (14%) were suffering from malnutrition. The effects of undernourishment may not show themselves for years as Dr. G.C.M. McGonigle, medical officer of Health for Stockton-on-Tees, England, in his recent book "Poverty and Public Health" has shown. It is true those on relief are not starving to death - they are merely starving.
16. To educate the wives and daughters of men on relief in the purchase and preparation of a more evenly balanced diet than they are at present obtaining, it is suggested that the Relief Commission set up a number of model kitchens in each ward, (vacant stores can be utilized) where expert dietitians will give practical demonstrations of the preparation of balanced meals, even on the present low relief allowance for food. The church and press should be urged to give these demonstrations wide publicity. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Commission should be enlisted to furnish gas stoves, and other commercial firms, utensils etc. The cooked food so prepared could be sold at cost price to those on relief, so that eventually a communal centre with communal kitchens (especially for the single) would be set up with co-operative pooled resources. This might be extended to include "Infant Parking" for exhausted mothers, free movies and occupational therapy shops such as a co-operative shoe-repair, carpentry, dress-making. The result of unemployment is gradual deterioration of physical and mental morale. We must actively combat this deterioration.
17. A physical examination of every unemployed man or woman, put to work with the proposed Bouchard Plan, should be demanded. Continued under-nourishment under the present relief food allowance combined with inadequate clothing (a single man now has \$1.80 a week to feed himself and 15¢ a week for clothing) will most certainly predispose many such men and women to serious illness if forced to work under unfavorable climatic conditions.
18. That, following the resolution passed by the Ontario Medical Association at their last meeting, favoring experimental programmes under the auspices of the local medical societies, the following plans be tried in carefully selected localities in the Province of Quebec. These four plans are typical of the large number now under discussion all over the world and could be used as controls to each other in a proper scientific manner.
19. FIRST PLAN - MUNICIPAL MEDICINE.

This would be an amplification and extension of the present full-time health unit system of the Public Health Service of the Province. A full-time team of doctors, dentists, nurses, including all specialties such as surgery,

gynecology, obstetrics, paediatrics, etc., should be selected (not politically appointed) by a Provincial Medical Planning Board (to be set up by the Medical, dental and nursing societies) and placed in a given municipality, provided with a small modern hospital (a new one to be built or an older one to be modernized). They would take over and control the health, prevention and cure of disease for the entire population, irrespective of economic or social grouping. All such members of this combined medico-surgical, dental, nursing group should be placed on salary. Such a team of active, keen and highly trained men and women could be easily recruited from among the younger and more energetic members of these professions. A high sense of social responsibility would be essential for appointment. The total cost of such a plan to be borne by municipal taxes and assisted by provincial grant. The Life Officers Association should be approached to offer their services (as they offered them in British Columbia) to work out the cost of such a scheme and place the whole on a firm actuarial basis. This is also necessary for the second plan.

20. SECOND PLAN - COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE.

Select a municipality which presents a fairly homogeneous economic pattern of income-level groups, and where relief recipients are at an irreducible minimum. No exclusion must be made, but all wage-earners and those gainfully employed must be included, irrespective of income. Only in such a way can true mutualization of insurance be possible. The actuarial figures will determine the premiums to be paid.

21. THIRD PLAN.

Voluntary Hospitalization of Health Insurance in a selected urban municipality of from five to ten thousand people.

22. FOURTH PLAN

Care of the unemployed on a fee-for-service basis covering the entire province based on the Essex (Ontario) County Model, with consideration of province-wide plans to include the low-income groups.

23. The necessity of a province-wide plan is made evident by the Speech of the Honourable Norman Rogers, On the National Employment Commission (official report of the House of Commons Debates) in March, 1936.

The relief situation in Quebec:-		<u>% of Dominion Total</u>
Employable	-104,220	31.37%
Dependents	146,410	29.4%
Unemployable	23,510	48.71%
Farmers' Families	72,350	22.15%
TOTAL	346,490	equals 12% of population.

Percentage in relation to Dominion-wide relief (1,233,390)

$$\frac{346,490 \times 100}{1,233,390} = 28\% \text{ of Canada's unemployed.}$$

The % of unemployed on relief in Quebec is the highest in Canada and comprises 48.71% of the total unemployable in Canada. Such an appalling figure demands immediate investigation.

24. CONCLUSION. That in view of the emergency of the situation and the necessity for planning for permanent poverty, a Congress of French, English doctors, dentists, nurses, social service workers, Public Health officials, representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, the Unemployed, The Federated Charities, The Relief Commission and the Church should be called, sponsored by the French and English medical, dental and nursing societies to formulate plans for action. Only through the demands made by such a United Professional Front will the politicians be made to realize the potential force which the 10,000 members of the allied professions in Quebec represent.

Unless we, as the combined profession, formulate and implement some plan or plans to give adequate medical service to the unemployed and the low-income groups, we may have to accept what may be forced on us. An additional plan should be prepared for consideration of Public Medicine on the same basis as Public Education, Fire Protection, the Army, and the Police Forces. Medicine must be controlled by medicine. Action should be immediate, united and decisive.

25. DOCTOR, DENTIST, NURSE AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER!

Join your local society, urge unification of French, English doctors, dentists, nurses and social service workers. Fight racial and professional isolation. We must unite in a common cause - health security for our people, and economic security for ourselves.

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June 10th, 1926.

Mrs. J.M.C.Muir,  
Regent, Municipal Chapter I.O.D.E.  
Mount Royal Hotel,  
Montreal.

Dear Mrs. Muir:-

I should like to ask whether the I.O.D.E. would consider giving a Scholarship to Miss Elsie May Heathcote. Miss Heathcote is a graduate of our School of Physical Education and has been for some time instructing in Physical Education at Macdonald College. She made her way through our school entirely unassisted, earning the money necessary for her education and is now anxious to complete her qualifications by obtaining a degree (B.Sc.).

So far as the University is concerned we are giving her case special consideration and expect that it will be possible to allow her to graduate after two years work. In order to do so, however, it will be necessary for her to give most of her time to her studies, so that it would be a great help if her financial resources could be implemented. The cost of fees and books will amount to about \$150.00 per annum for the two years, and in view of the very praiseworthy way in which Miss Heathcote has so far educated herself I hope you will feel this to be a case for favourable consideration.

Yours faithfully,

Wilfrid Bovey.

September 24th

1935

Dear Mr. Hebert,

Thank you for your letter of the 23rd September.

I am asking the Registrar to send you the announcement of the Faculty of Law. Many of our French-Canadian graduates, particularly from that Faculty, have afterwards become very eminent men, and we are always glad to welcome French-Canadian students at McGill.

Yours very truly,

Louis Hebert, Esq.,  
86 Blainville Street,  
St. Therese, P.Q.

*Law Ann ✓  
Law Ann sent Sept 25/35  
J.R.*

St. Therese, 23 rd September 1935

Mr. E. A. Morgan  
McGill University  
Montreal

Dear Sir,

Let me first present you my humble congratulations for your nomination, I should say, at the summit of the McGill University. It's surely a great honour not only for the University, but also for the whole nation. We, Canadians, are proud of those who are an honour to us and we do not miss the opportunity to testify our gratitude, when it occurs.

You'll surely be astonished by the receipt of this letter, dear Sir, chiefly, when it comes from a French-Canadian, but, I'm anticipating your sympathy for my boldness.

I'm now attending a french college affiliated to the Montreal University, and this is my last year. Though it's quite early before September next, I intend to study for the law at your University, and I would <sup>be</sup> much obliged if you had the kindness to send me a prospectus.

Trusting that I may have the honour of hearing from you in reply, I thank you by anticipation.

I remain, dear Sir,

your obedient servant

Louis Hebert Jr.

86 Blainville Street.  
St. Therese. P. Q.

PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

30th November 1936

Dear Canon Heaney,

Many thanks for your kind invitation to have tea at your house but unfortunately it was not possible as I was just about to leave and I had no free time. I am very grateful to you for sending to me a copy of the interesting letter, which I much appreciated being allowed to see.

I shall hope to see your son soon and tell him that we met.

Yours sincerely,

Reverend Canon Heaney, D.D.,  
St. Luke's Church,  
Stradbroke Ave.,  
Fort Rouge, Winnipeg.

# St. Luke's Church

Stradbroke Ave., Fort Rouge  
Winnipeg



RECTOR

REV. CANON BERTAL HEENEY, D.D.



CHURCH PHONE  
42 557



SECRETARY

MISS D. HODGSON

RECTOR'S WARDEN  
LT. COL. J. D. GEMMILL

PEOPLE'S WARDEN  
JOS. B. PARKER  
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

November 27, 1936.

Dr. A. E. Morgan,  
Royal Alexandra Hotel.  
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear Dr. Morgan:

I should like to say how excellent was your address on 'Freedom' yesterday to the Canadian Club. The subject has been a guiding principle of mine through life, as a man and as a Clergyman. Freedom is of the very essence of the Gospel as I see it and preach it, and to find the endorsement of this attitude of mind at this juncture is a very great satisfaction. The fight for freedom within the Church has been most intense in the past, as you know, and was never more required than at the present time. Your independent approach to the subject without quoting either Gospel or philosophy will do much to encourage and strengthen those of us who have sacrificed a great deal that our own lives might catch the mind of the Son of Freedom and to some small extent preach it to others.

The ability and simplicity of your address makes it a thing of great value at this juncture in Winnipeg, where all the adverse forces you referred to are at work.

It was a great joy to hear you mention the name of our dear boy, Arnold, and Mrs. Heeney and I hope that on your return, if you have a moment, you may take a cup of tea with us at the Rectory.

I regret very much that I was not able to be present at the dinner given by the graduates in your honor and wish to assure you that your visit to Winnipeg will do a great deal of good.

Believe me,

Yours most truly,

*W. B. Heeney*

WBH/DH

encl

November 23, 1936.

copy to Dr. King  
The Right Honorable W.L. Mackenzie King,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
Laurier House, Ottawa.

My very dear friend:

Your letter, which came this morning, is perfectly charming. I feel the heart beats of real affection throughout it. I like everything in it but this most of all. I am glad I was in your mind at Geneva and in Westminster Abbey. The friendship of Luke and St. Paul has always interested me; perhaps because my Parish here is called for St. Luke's. You honor me beyond words when such a friendship suggests my attachment to yourself. As you know, I have never felt it to be a mere worldly thing or entirely human and you have been good enough to reciprocate my feelings. Such a friendship, like virtue, is its own reward. I cherish your attitude toward me and look upon it as a heavenly reward for striving after the ideals of the Gospel. High Church honor has not come my way; your friendship and intimacy has more than compensated. I prize freedom above all the gifts of life. For the sake of it, I have sacrificed the hope of preferment, and am glad of it. To my way of thinking, Christianity is attachment to the Personality of Jesus. It began as a companionship between Christ and a few honest fellows who loved the by-paths of Galilee, its lake-shores and its hillsides. We have been given a setting about Kingsmere and the Danford, where friendship may grow - on walks together by streams and lakes and under the same stars which looked down on the less attractive fields of Palestine and a more wonderful company.

I am glad you found the farmhouse shaping itself to your liking and I hope very much to see it when the holiday comes again. Thank you for your most kind invitation to be with you at Laurier House or Kingsmere. Did I tell you that I am writing a little to satisfy something in myself and to keep my mind from becoming a thicket of petty things. Your mentioning the farmhouse gave me a thrill of desire to inhabit one of its lonely rooms, particularly one which looks over your raspberry patch and your orchard and off to the lights of the Capital. Perhaps, so situated I might find my pen ripping along in thoughts and feelings worthily expressed.

It is a wonderful blessing for our country to have in its Prime Minister one whose set purpose is the Kingdom of God. We are no higher than our ideals. This is the highest ideal I know of, the attainment of it is a long way off. It is something; it is indeed a great deal to strive for it and to keep it before the minds of the people. This you are doing to your own great credit and to our good.

I should like to think that the same motive actuated Germany, Russia and Italy, but unfortunately we may not do so. The danger they present is not in their armies but in their philosophies. We believe in God and in freedom as seen in the one whom we regard as the Son

of God: these nations in neither. Formerly the Church had a kind of international control; this has disappeared; and so has international honor. Selfishness has become the policy; the sword is drawn to enforce it; and the God of Christ is dead. He and His principles are neither worshipped nor desired. The danger is not for to-day nor for tomorrow but for the days to come, for the mind of youth is now being penetrated and saturated with a selfish and godless philosophy. Under the circumstances the League of Nations is indeed a great hope and a Christian ideal, but may easily become a mirage and a deception. Democracy and freedom are not only on trial but in imminent danger. The world encircling British Empire is its long line of defence and God forbid that we should not be ready to hold that bit of it which stretches across our great Dominion. This matter is obviously giving you great concern. To you more than to any living man it is entrusted, and I shall ever pray that you may have a right judgment in this and all things which concern your country's welfare. It is wise to hear the voice of the people. We must also educate them. Self-respect demands self-defence. Woodsworth is a demagogue. The speech of Herridge in Toronto is no credit to him. The country is deeply interested in your next step. You have come to Jordan but the river still overflows its banks and Jericho is Beyond. You have my prayers and love. Joshua saw another leader in the moment of crisis.

*was ready this  
after only 9 am. through  
through a private letter*