

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance \$4.50 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and United States

SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1923

THE GUARDIAN may be obtained from the following agents in Charlottetown: Maritime Stationers, Grafton St. Carter & Co., Queen Street. A. Brown, Stamp Vendor, Railway Bookstall. Stephen Duffy, Richmond Street. J. McKie, Grafton Street. P. T. Murphy, Prince Street Grocery J. P. Duffy, Queen Street. W. C. Wright, Kent Street West. R. Thomas White, 125 Elm Avenue. Wm. Dalziel Spring Park Road. John Kennedy, Longworth Avenue.

KING'S MISREPRESENTATION

In another column Sir Thomas White gives a flat contradiction to statements made by Premier King in the course of a speech the other day at Quebec. Charity, perhaps, will attribute the Premier's statement to ignorance of the facts but a discerning public will see in his statement a repetition of former statements which have proved equally unreliable and misleading. Sir Thomas White's presentation of the facts, a presentation made while the facts were before the people, during his budget speech in June 1919, and which he now fearfully repeats, leaves Premier King in a most unenviable position on one or another of the horns of a very uncomfortable dilemma, either ignorance of the facts or a deliberate attempt to deceive the people.

We commend Sir Thomas' statement to our readers; it bears on its face the evidence of truth and honesty, and will clearly show the Canadian people how much reliance is to be placed upon the irresponsible vapourings of the man who is unfortunately at the head of the Canadian Government today.

EFFICIENCY

The aim of all education and all training is efficiency. Where either the education or the training fails to produce this it becomes a useless and valueless ornament. The gold-framed parchment showing the degree attained to in college, the certificate showing attendance at a special school or the years spent in learning a trade, are mere mockeries if the possessor cannot show by his work that he is efficient. Though he speak with the tongue of men and of angels and not have efficiency, he is no use to himself or the world.

In these hurrying days of our days which know nothing of apprenticeship, nothing of the weary grind of learning a trade, nothing of the digging and delving for a real education, we have acquired the unfortunate habit of taking short cuts to our respective goals. We have forgotten the adage of a past generation that "there are neither short cuts nor royal roads to learning." As a consequence we have few young tradesmen, few men whose education is sufficient practical to adapt itself to the actual necessities of their calling. The goal placed before the child is money; he is taught, in practice at least, that the man who does not make money is a failure and that success in life is measured by the amount of money accumulated. Our standard of success has fallen low. Some of the world's greatest successes, according to this standard, are its greatest failures and the failures are the results of inefficiency. We must revise our standard, get it back to the original when service and efficiency were the measure of success. The man or the woman is a success who is thoroughly equipped for their work and who aims at service rather than at reward.

GERMAN CURRENCY

The jumble of issues emerging out of the French occupation of the Ruhr, says a contemporary, is about as humorous as a Chinese puzzle, and any laborious attempt to unwind the intricacies as sensible as an endeavour to solve one of these products of Celestial ingenuity. There are, however, two factors in the situation slightly

more reliable' slightly less nebulous, than the rest. Germany is making the grand financial experiment, not of restraining the mark, after the fashion of Mrs. Partington, but of constructing a brand-new basis for her national finance. The other reality is that both France and Germany are disclosing—very shyly, as might be expected—a desire to sit down together and seek an agreement. Since this tendency to reconciliation is more "popular" in its appeal than Germany's efforts at financial recuperation it is fitting that the last should be considered first. Probably none of the statesmen intimately involved in the arguments and schisms which led to the invasion of the Ruhr nine months ago suspected that this development would be the result of these many weeks of violence in thought and deed, but unprecedented courses are apt to lead to surprising ends.

When Herr Stresemann succeeded Herr Cuno as Chancellor of Germany, he found himself confronted by a hopeless outlook both at home and abroad. For him and his no friendship could be discerned in any European capital. His ship was "alone on a wide" "sea," and, to make matters worse, the sea was rough and the vessel was wallowing. Almost at once, therefore, he began to take precautionary and remedial measures. By subtle propaganda, in insinuation, by appeal to the lesson of circumfluent facts by canny speeches—in short, by every possible safe method, he has been since his accession to power preparing the Teutonic mind, and pride, to accept compromise in Germany's Ruhr attitude. With the mark dropping from half a million to a million, and then to a million and a half per penny, no system of budgeting or exchequer balances yet devised could keep the essential services of the country going, much less finance, over and above the expensive luxury of "passive resistance" in the busiest and richest province, now wholly idle, in the country. Having prepared the ground thus craftily, a day or two ago Herr Stresemann as much as made the first step towards bargaining with France; and in his weekly Sunday discourse, M. Poincaré, thankful enough for the opportunity, was even moderate in his reply to Berlin. "Let Germany decide" (he declared) once for all to make "serious efforts" to pay her debts, and France will consider most robust means of exacting reparations. M. Poincaré, as well as Herr Stresemann, is about the end of his tether, for where French opinion is engrossed by reparations—which is far from the universal case—it is not so keen on Ruhr diplomacy as it was.

Now, a financial step was taken during the week-end which (in Frankfurt at least, the banking centre of the county) means the end of passive resistance in the Ruhr. Not only has a Finance Dictator been created with power of pot and gallows over all capitalists, currency jugglers, and financiers, but the Government is about to set up a new gold issue bank, with the money unit of a "thaler," or dollar, secured on foreign gold securities and later on agricultural mortgages and the like. It is expected gradually to supplant the inane mark, as in Russia the Soviet unit, the chevronet' with its 25 per cent gold guarantee, is said to be outlasting the worthless rouble. Needless to say, there are emphatic differences of opinion as to the utility of it.

But that this end may in the future be reached, the railway must, it is evident, be managed upon commercial principles. Men must not be kept employed who are not needed. Officials must not be kept in office for the sake of appearances. Even if the railway towns do for some time suffer loss of population the process of economic co-ordination must go on.

Looking at the matter from every point of view the reasonable course to pursue seems to be to maintain and operate the C. N. R. as nearly as possible as a private company would operate it. The shareholders in a private company place the business of the company under the management of experts in the business to be carried on, leave them free to exercise their skill and judgment, and hold them responsible for the results. If the results are good they pocket their dividends and praise the managers—perhaps add to their salaries; if the results are bad, they obtain other managers or sell out.

The C. N. R. is the people's railway. It is operated by the people's railway company. Sir Henry Thornton has been placed in charge with a Board of Directors as his advisers. He is expected to make the people's railway pay. While he may properly be approached with suggestions from influential Boards of Trade, municipal corporations, etc., representing community interests in various parts of the country he and his immediate advisers ought to be free, as the managers of other railways are free to operate the C.N.R., according to the judgment of railway experts. There is a Railway Commission to regulate the rates charged by all

Notes By The Way

In the process of co-ordinating the various branches of the C.N.R., so that this great property of the people of Canada may pay its way, a number of railway towns in various parts of the country are being "hardly hit." Men are being discharged and prominent officials are being retired or sent away to positions in which they can be of more service and "save money." Naturally the towns and sections of the country which suffer loss of prestige and loss of good citizens complain. Some of them are in open protest against the movement.

If the changes complained of were merely to promote the interests of one town at the expense of another town, that one "hit" would have the sympathy of the whole country. But the changes are being made in order that those who have the management of the C.N.R. may do that which is of vital interest and importance to the people of the whole Dominion, viz: stop the railway deficits and make the railway pay. In ordinary circumstances this would be a reasonable and businesslike effort in the direction of efficiency and economy. As to the C.N.R. it is absolutely necessary; for if the railway deficits are not stopped, the debt of this Dominion will continue to accumulate, the credit of Canada will be jeopardized and the independence of the people will be lost under a burden of debt that must, in any event, be borne by tax-payers.

It is, however reassuring to learn that the influence of the politicians over the railway management having been to some extent neutralized, and a measure of efficiency and economy applied to the operation of the C. N. R., a brighter prospect is now possible. The operating expenses of the railway have been met once more by the ordinary receipts. When the process of co-ordination shall have been completed, it is possible that a still better showing will be made. The interest of the railway debt may eventually be met by the earnings of the railway and the taxpayers of Canada be relieved to that extent. This was the vision of Sir Robert Borden and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Most of the members of the royal family will return to London earlier than is the usual custom, for there will be many entertainments during Princess Maud's wedding week.

The King will be kept busy throughout October and November with the affairs of the imperial conference. Early in October he welcomes the overseas delegates at a big banquet at Buckingham Palace.

The members of the Girl's Choir of St. Dunstan's Cathedral entertained most pleasantly at a dinner at Beach Grove Inn on Thursday evening in honor of Misses Norah Jenkins and Frances McLellan who are leaving shortly for New York to take up the profession of nursing. A most enjoyable musical program was rendered after which both young ladies were presented with suitable gifts.

Happenings of the Week

TO OUR ROYAL GUEST.

Canada, from coast to coast, Thrills with pride to be the host Of the Prince she loves the most—Hail the Prince of Wales.

Noble son of noble sire, May you have your heart's desire And the surcease you require—Hail the Prince of Wales.

Heir-apparent to the throne' But no dictum of your own But true worthiness have shown—Hail the Prince of Wales.

Though, indeed, this royal trust On your shoulders has been thrust, Yet if choice were ours, we must Hail the Prince of Wales!

Heaven endowed you with a smile, Hearts of nations to beguile; May it stay with you the while—Hail the Prince of Wales!

And when in some future time You are monarch of our clime, Grant you grace and power sublime, Hail the Prince of Wales!

Though poetic utterance fails, Though a mental qualm assails, Love with homage prevails—Hail the Prince of Wales!

Two royal weddings will feature London's Autumn season—the "little season," as it is called, being sandwiched between the older and conventional Summer season and the equally well established Winter season of rain and fog during which most of the social lights visit the Riviera and other sun spots of Southern Europe.

The royal brides will be Princess Maud, niece of King George, who marries Lord Carnegie on Nov. 12, and Lady Louise Mountbatten, who becomes the wife of the Crown Prince of Sweden on Nov. 3 in the Chapel Royal at St. James' Palace. The King of Sweden will attend and with the Crown Prince will be entertained by King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace several days before the ceremony.

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To the great disappointment of the younger people this afternoon closes the Saturday teas at Victoria Park Tennis courts for the season. The courts this summer have been widely patronized and many happy gatherings passed all too quickly. The hostesses today will be the

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE SINGING WITHIN I haven't the voice of a song; I've only a singing within; But sweet as the heather that clusters together The quivering thoughts begin: They tingle, They tingle, And had I a woodland flute What musical thinking, arising and sinking, Like springs o'er a willow root, Would purr here, And whirl here, In prettiest, wittiest song, Till season by season the sweetest of reason Delightfully rippling along, All-glowing, All-knowing, And free as a summer's day Atwitter with words—e'en fitter than birds— Would carol my soul away!

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

Pulpwood Embargo Facts

Sir,—I can quite realize that my "bombardment" of the newspapers with letters advocating an embargo on unmanufactured wood may be irritating to those who may have some selfish interest at stake although it is meeting with the qualified approval of those whose only interest is the public welfare.

Some opponents of the embargo have endeavoured to create prejudice by personal attacks on me and my motives in so earnestly advocating an embargo. They lose sight of the fact that it is not a personal question at all but one of national concern, and if my arguments are sound and logical it matters not to the public what my business interests are now or may have been in the past. However, who would try to draw the proverbial red herring across the trail, I will make a few plain statements of fact, all of which can very easily be proven, with regard to this seeming anomaly of a man who, retired from active business, is willing to devote his time and means to a matter of public interest solely from an altruistic motive.

In the first place, I am merely a plain ordinary man whose chief qualification is a capacity for hard work and an ardent love for my country. My situation is that I have acquired a sufficiency of this world's goods, I divided one-half of my property among the members of my family several years ago, and the remaining half I have now dedicated to the work of forest conservation. For the information of those who have insinuated that there are other interests behind my movement, I may say that I am conducting a purely personal campaign which was conceived in my own brain and financed out of my own pocket, and that with the single exception of a casual meeting with one man I have never even met nor do I know by sight any of the pulp or paper manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada.

Some of the hirings of the American opponents of the embargo have suggested that lands which I or my family own in the United States would be benefited by an embargo and that my pulp mill in Nova Scotia would also derive benefit. For their confusion I will state that I do not own an acre of land or any interest in any land in the United States, direct or indirect, and that the entire holdings of all my relatives combined in land in that country not already stripped of pulpwood amounts to less than thirty-five thousand acres. Since the pulp mill in Nova Scotia which they are interested does not, either own or control an acre of land other than through the above small holdings, it will readily be seen that they will be in exactly the same boat as all other pulp and paper manufacturers in the U. S. when the embargo is applied. With regard to my ownership in the 400,500

Misses Nell and Maud Stewart, Theima Owen and Phyllis Winchester.

Miss Myrtle Ross left on Tuesday for Montreal, where her marriage to Mr. John W. McLeod, B.Sc., of New Glasgow, N.S., takes place early in October. Happiest good wishes follow this popular young nurse.

Regretful farewells were said to Dr. Cyrus J. McMillan and Mrs. McMillan who returned Wednesday to Montreal after a very enjoyable summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Towriss who made so many friends during their residence here are now to reside in Truro, where Mr. Towriss is manager of the Union Bank of Canada, the former manager, Mr. T. H. Hammel having been transferred to Toronto. Mrs. Towriss left on Thursday to join her husband in their new home.

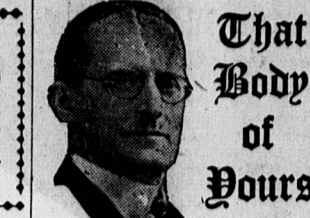
Mr. and Mrs. G. Burton Lord and young son have returned to their home in Fitchburg, taking with them as their welcome guest Mrs. (Col.) D. A. MacKinnon. A visit from Mrs. Lord is always an anticipated pleasure, and especially so for music lovers, as she so willingly contributes to the musical gatherings with her charming vocal selections.

Several weddings are on the list for the beautiful month of October among the young members who are well known and highly esteemed in the community.

The tea hostesses at the Golf Links this afternoon will be Mrs. J. O. Hyndman, Mrs. W. E. Hyndman, Mrs. S. R. Jenkins and Mrs. J. S. Jenkins.

Miss Irene Longworth left Thursday to resume her third year's studies at McGill University.

The numerous visitors to the Exhibition made life very gay for the past week. There were numerous informal gatherings for out-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE WEAKEST LINK

Those of you who have driven a motor car, have been ready to throw the whole business into the ditch, when some part of the car has worn out on you and put you to some inconvenience.

You say to yourself, "Isn't it aggravating, just after I've got a new brake lining put into my car, I'll have to get new pistons. If it isn't one thing it is another."

But just the same, before it gets old, any part of a car may let you down. Trying to drive the car with poor brake lining may render the car useless.

Remember what a little thing does to your motor car. Your body is worth many motor cars. Your chain of life is only as strong as the weakest link.

acres which I control in Nova Scotia, since this is all free land from which the wood is now exported to the United States, these opponents to the embargo will not have the temerity to say that there can be any selfish interest at stake in this connection. Insofar as a wood supply for my Nova Scotia mill is concerned, as this mill only consumes a matter of some 14,000 cords annually, it would leave me a large surplus of wood for export if I so desired. This mill is at present buying all its supply from the farmers, thereby saving from export at least that quantity of wood, although I have urged the farmers time and again, not only in Nova Scotia but in all Canada, to conserve their trees just as long as possible in order that the higher prices that are coming in the immediate future owing to the exhaustion of the wood supply, the fact that there are some eight other pulp mills in Nova Scotia which are largely dependent on farmers' wood for their existence. It is perfectly safe to say that at the rate land and wood are being bought up in Nova Scotia by American interests, within three years time the wood-using industries of that Province which have not a sufficient supply on their own lands will be out of business.

So much for the personal element. Now as to the suggestion that since a "royal commission" has been appointed to "investigate" the pulpwood situation everybody should fold his hands and sit quietly by to await the outcome of the deliberations of that august body—deliberations which, the chairman himself has explained, will occupy months if not years to conclude.

"If" there was anything for a royal commission to discover that was not already only too well discovered, "if" a commission had been appointed competent to deal with the matter; and "if" the forest situation was not so alarming, it would be quite in order to await the finding of that body, as suggested, notwithstanding the truism of Disraeli, particularly applicable in this case, that "royal commissions are appointed to discover things already known to the people." Any as to our forest losses from insect pests, fires, wind storms and our enormous increasing exports, aside from the necessities of our own rapidly increasing wood-using industries. Attempts have been made to minimize the fire losses by reference to the amount of wood subject to salvage, but it is a fact that only a very small portion of the pulpwood timber can be salvaged owing to the astounding quantity of borers that are now infesting our burned-over areas. I have just received a letter from a large timberland owner who had quite a large area destroyed by fire the present season, in which he says: "I have had the land carefully examined and find that the pine is already badly bored, and that it will only be throwing good money after bad to try to cut and 'save it.'" And what is true in his case is true in most.

We must not take the suggestion of the Premier of Quebec that the export of unmanufactured wood, I shall then be ready to devote every moment of my time and every dollar at my

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THE Bank of Nova Scotia

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