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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1923. GERMAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES.

The recent offer of the industrial magnates of Germany to help the Government in regulating reparations is eloquent of cynical egotism, and betrays the fact that a new estate has risen in that distracted country that not only defies the Government, but aims at taking the place of the vanished monarchy. Small wonder then that, with the exception of the industrial press, the newspapers condemn the industrialists' offer of help as an impudent challenge to the authority of the Government, and an attempt to hypothecate the country in their own interests. The socialists, especially, flatly refuse to have anything to do with the proposition, which must inevitably lead to placing the middle classes at the mercy of the Union of Industrialists.

Germany, it is now said, is at the parting of the ways. Either the workers are going to gain the upper hand or the industrialists. There is no room for the moderate views of the middle classes. According to the industrialists, if state concerns and undertakings in Germany were put by them on the same financial footing, and run in the same manner as private concerns, a large sum could be devoted to reparations purposes annually. The main question to be considered is what are Germany's assets? They are railways, postal service, state mines, ex-mining factories, estates and forests. But both the railways and the postal service have been, and still are, working at a huge loss since the war. And there is no chance of their being able to recover the ground lost since 1914, unless they are fully reorganized. Presuming this should be done, the railways and postal services might produce a small surplus, but this would take years. As for the state mines, they are all practically in Silesia and the Ruhr. There is thus at present little hope from this quarter. The most valuable and promising assets are clearly the state forests and it is computed that they could produce \$250,000,000 annually for reparations purposes. For these forests the industrial magnates only offer the Government \$50,000,000 annually, and this does not appear reasonable. In other words, the industrialists would practically rid themselves of their debt obligations without having returned any equivalent counter values to the creditors. The only result of the industrialists' offer has been to stiffen the necks of the socialists who, after all, hold the political balance in Germany.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

The name of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is certainly one of the most distinguished in the educational world of two hemispheres, so that when he gives utterance to a considered opinion on world topics it is well to give attention to the logical deductions he so lucidly presents. He has just raised some aspects of that many-sided and substantial thing—the friendship of the United States with Great Britain. It need scarcely be said, points out the Montreal Gazette, that the new phase of strength and growth in the good relations of the two peoples is very much welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic, and the thought becomes ever more and more compelling, how essential it is that something more durable than sentiment should materialize to formulate that lasting good will that both Great Britain and the United States should strive to the utmost towards maintaining. The thesis of Dr. Nicholas Butler was that the changes of a generation had brought about a striking similarity between British and United States problems of politics and economics and in the attitude of the two nations towards these problems. Even twenty years ago, he declared, there was practically no likeness between current political discussions in the two countries. Now, however, it had come to be recognized that there was hardly any important national problem left in the world which had not its international relation and aspect. It was evident to-day how every public question was linked with economic interests and relationships and that underlying everything was "the great fundamental problem of production and exchange," the central matter for every great national civilization of the modern type. That is profoundly true. For years before the war the students

of social questions in each country were increasingly conscious of the need to consider the experiences of the other in exploring the thousand and one problems of industrialized urban life. Students of economics and administrative methods find that they are facing in both countries much the same fundamental issues. Charles H. Herrill puts his opinion in a novel form where he says that Americans are geared higher nowadays than their European forbears ever were, and in this connection the people of the United States realize that the men and women of Great Britain possess qualities of their own, from the operation of which in national affairs something may be learned. Production and exchange are the world's needs to-day as they never were before. Dr. Butler's viewpoint on the necessity for the preserving and strengthening of Anglo-American good relationships is a remarkable contribution to the understanding of American history in Great Britain. The learned professor has spoken a timely word in season for that modern and practical development of co-operation of which the possibilities are so abundantly shown. The advice he has offered is welcomed as a further demonstration of the great and solid tendency of events to bring these two great English-speaking peoples into face-to-face contact with the same kind of problems—to share each other's mistakes and successes; and to build in their several ways upon the same kind of foundation, the same kind of enduring superstructure. Dr. Butler's pronouncement is rich in political suggestiveness, and the people of the two countries will share in the pride which it awakens. His ideas, consummated would be regarded quite properly as one of the great achievements of the gens Aeterna—and a monument to human progress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Boston Globe: "In four years Great Britain has reduced her foreign debt by more than \$1,000,000,000, in spite of the addition of more than \$1,500,000,000 of indebtedness to her by other foreign countries which owe her almost \$5,000,000,000 more than the total debt which she owes abroad, principally to the United States. Due credit should be given to the managers of British finance—and to the British taxpayer."

ONE-HALF HAVE BAD EYES.

Preliminary investigation on the part of the Eyesight Conservation Council of America gives the staggering estimate that there are 25,000,000 Americans gainfully employed who suffer from defective vision. Inasmuch as there are all told only some forty to fifty million gainfully employed in the whole country, the Council's purpose is to undertake a nation-wide survey to determine the relation of faulty vision to industry seems amply justified.

Although the Europeans (impressed by the inescapable emphasis of the horn rims) continue to caricature the U. S. as a bespectacled nation, it is probable that their eyesight is actually no worse than that in any other industrial country. But if it is true that less than half of their working population has sound vision, it is obvious that we are just awakening to a serious maladjustment of the human animal and his recently developed industrial environment.

We do not know how badly we are straining our bodily machinery until we stop to find out; but it seems reasonable to suppose that the eye, which was evolved to perform work of quite another sort, could scarcely function well under the developments of artificial light, the movies, the great increase in reading, the appearance of delicate mechanical operations which must be performed in badly-lit shops. We have apparently been overworking 'this tremendously precious tool; and we shall have to expend new care in its preservation and use.

DR. MEIKLEJOHN.

New York Sun: "Amherst is a little college according to registration. It enrolls but 528 students. Its reputation and quality, however, are distinctive—sufficiently so to make the resignation of its president an event of national importance educationally."

"The resignation would not be significant if, as some trustees and alumni of the college have said, it came solely as a result of Dr. Meiklejohn's personality. The duties of a college head require high and numerous gifts of character and temper; he must have all the good points of a bishop and of a railroad president."

"Dr. Meiklejohn and his opponents fell into disagreement over the nature of a university. And the belief that educational ideals were involved had made of national importance an episode which, if personal merely, would scarcely have been noticed. To Dr. Meiklejohn and his supporters the question was one of academic freedom—in an unusual sense of the phrase. University students, according to their opinion, should be active thinkers, and to be thinkers they must be taught to consider all facts and test all facts. This is not a novel theory of a university, but perhaps no university has ever practiced it fully. The attempt to practice it made Amherst distinctive among colleges and aroused the fears of men who thought students should be

taught what to think as well as how to think. Around these fears the sentiment against Dr. Meiklejohn among alumni and trustees certainly grew. Around the scornful and vehement belief that a man could not be taught how and what to think at the same time the student and faculty support of the Meiklejohn theories similarly developed.

"Amherst has decided against its president. Definitely it will not of itself for the experiment Dr. Meiklejohn had launched. The student has mourned the event—Amherst is 'dead,' some of them have said. Obviously this is not the case. It is Amherst's function to educate her students as she sees fit, and she may live in other forms than in that Dr. Meiklejohn wished to make for her. On the other hand, if the kind of freedom Amherst's retiring president advocated is vital to the continuing American university it will not die."

"The college the students mourn will live elsewhere in so far as it proves its fitness and utility in American life. And however deplorable the episode just ended may be in certain of its aspects, it has opened the way for the value of such a university to be proved or disproved. It may even have compelled such a test. On account of Dr. Meiklejohn's resignation the thought and feeling of thousands as to the purpose and use of universities have been stimulated."

Professor Meiklejohn is credited with having said that America is striving to be a democracy, and doesn't know how. That statement must have been framed in an optimistic moment. Had pessimism reigned he might have commented that America is striving to be a bureaucracy and doesn't know how.

Passengers on ships which sail into New York these days are expected to drink up all the spritz frum aboard before they reach the three-mile limit. Must be a great aid to John Barleycorn.

Germany is threatened with a shortage of fish. If fish is a brain food, the mental condition of Germany before, during and after the war indicates that a perpetual fish famine existed in that country.

The proof of how the passage of time has begun to obliterate the marks of war is offered in description of the thousands who gathered in London to witness the trooping of the colors.

Toronto Telegram: "Looks as if Old Man Ontario was going to take Ernie Drury away on a personally conducted vacation tour, beginning June 25."

President Lowell of Harvard says the failure nowadays is often just a stepping stone to success. Success comes of seeing it that way.

One thing that can be said about this summer is that there is nothing of the substitute about it.

Sir Thomas Lipton will challenge again. "Age cannot wither nor custom stale," etc.

Leafy June seems to have taken a few leaves out of July's book.

PERSONAL

Mrs. D. W. Ross has returned from New York, where she spent a month's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Essey, King street, have returned from St. John, where they spent the week-end.



Save Kiddies' Feet and Daddy's Pocket Book

YES, boys will climb—maybe it is an instinct handed down by tree-dwelling ancestry—but they do it—always have done it, and always will. A tree, a fence, an old building or a trestle—up they go. And how they wear out shoes. Ordinary shoes seem to last almost no time. Put Fleet Foot shoes on those youngsters. Fleet Foot are light, flexible, comfortable, tough wearing and economical. They are not Fleet Foot unless the name Fleet Foot is on the shoe.

FLEET FOOT

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In Parliament Yesterday

FOURTEEN BILLS RECEIVED THIRD READING, AFTER SEVERAL AMENDMENTS HAD BEEN VOTED DOWN.—THE BILL EMPOWERING GOVERNMENT TO PROHIBIT EXPORT OF PULPWOOD AND BILL AMENDING SPECIAL WAR REVENUE ACT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SALES TAX PASSED.

[Canadian Press by Leased Wire] Ottawa, June 27.—In the process of clearing up outstanding legislation, the House yesterday gave third reading to fourteen bills. Major opposition was met on a bill respecting bounties on copper bars, a measure for bounties on the manufacture of hemp, a bill empowering the Government to prohibit the export of pulpwood, and a bill amending the special reference to the sales tax. Amendments to the first were moved by members opposed to the bounty system. The amendments were rejected and the bill read a third time without alteration. C. G. Power, Liberal, Quebec South, moved for a six months' hold on the third reading of the bill prohibiting export of pulpwood. The amendment was lost.

On the third reading of the C. N. R. "Branch Lines" bill, Hon. Arthur Meighen moved to amend it to require both money and guarantees to be voted annually. Amendment lost. A bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act was given third reading. The Revenue Bill was given third reading after a debate which lasted till nearly one o'clock this morning. In the course of the debate the Conservative leader criticized the supplementary estimates tabled during the day.

In the Senate the Bank Act was given a third reading. An amendment to the effect that the charters be renewed for one year only and another to prevent the Weyburn Security Bank from conducting hall insurance agency were defeated. The Chinese immigration act was given third reading.

The Pulpwood Export. Ottawa, June 26.—By a vote of 96 to 57, the House to-day defeated an amendment to give the six months' hold to the Government empowering the Government to prohibit the export of pulpwood, and subsequently the bill received its third reading. The amendment, moved by Major Power, Quebec South, came from the Liberal ranks but it received only seven Liberal votes, including that of the mover.

R. E. McMaster, Brome, opposed the bill as being "not consistent with the principles which we would have supposed animated a party calling itself Liberal."

The Prime Minister has said that

Senator Regrets British Attitude On Investments

[John MacCormac's Special Cable to The Montreal Gazette and The Daily Gleaner. Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act.]

London, June 27.—Resentment at the campaign which he found was being carried on in London against Canada as a field for British investment, was expressed by Senator Smeaton White, of Montreal, in an interview in the Financial Times to-day. The senator explained that he had just returned from visiting Germany, Holland, Czech-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium and France, in company with E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Sir George McLaren Brown, C. P. R. European representative, and F. E. Meredith, K. C., and said he had been impressed with the reconstruction program being made by every country they had visited except Germany. Ports like Antwerp and Hamburg, however, were affected by the Ruhr situation, and would suffer until it was corrected. Canada's need was for men and money.

"I was grieved and disappointed," the Senator went on, "at the attitude of certain financial interests in London to investment in Canadian securities, owing to the Government's acquisition of the Grand-Trunk Railway. I would point out that my newspaper, The Montreal Gazette, consistently opposed, in its early stages, acquisition of the railroad, believing a policy of government ownership would be neither proper nor satisfactory, and former directors of the Grand Trunk Pacific should certainly have no quarrel with The Gazette in its support of their position at that time.

"When the vote in Parliament consummating the contract between the Government and the shareholders was being taken, although I had been a strong party man, supporting the Conservatives, I and five other colleagues in the Senate held such strong views against Government acquisition of the road, that we found it necessary to vote against the Government and our party on the proposition. It can hardly be said, therefore, that my views were biased against the shareholders of the company, but I consider that the campaign which is evidently being carried on by certain interests here, resulting in an unfriendly feeling toward Canadian securities, is entirely unwarranted and unjustified. Various stages in the negotiations between the directors and the Government were public property, and the Canadian Government has not endeavored in any way to shirk the obligations assumed under those negotiations.

"Of course there is always a large amount of American capital available for investment in Canada, and as the natural resources and possibilities of the country are enormous it would be a matter of great regret both to Canadian and to British investors, if this American capital were allowed to develop these resources to its own advantage. Naturally, as always when there is a striking development in any particular direction, stock will be offered on London markets by men whose reputation and standing in Canada would warrant investment in their enterprises. It is hoped that the British investor, if he does get over his present attitude to Canadian securities, will secure good advice in the selection of securities in which to invest."

I have created a little altar of my own," continued Mr. McMaster. "That may be so, but I can inform him that the fres of this altar are at least not fed with fuel from the splinters of a broken platform."

The United States had no duty against the export of pulpwood or anything else from the country. If Canada restricted or prohibited exports she would simply be inviting reprisals. What would be the situation, asked Mr. McMaster, if the United States chose to prohibit the export of hardwood which was used by Canadian manufacturers of furniture, or of cotton, which was the raw material for Canadian cotton mills. That would be the situation if the United States Government put an embargo on the export of anthracite coal?

The whole of central Canada was warned by anthracite coal from the United States, and the people living in this section would view with great alarm anything which would result in a stoppage of the supply.

W. C. Good (Progressive, Brant) thought that was something sinister in the measure. The necessary precautions to preserve forests seemed to have been used as an excuse to carry out a policy benefiting a few pulpmen in Canada by enabling them to purchase pulpwood more favorably in competition with purchasers of the United States.

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