

THE WEEKLY SUN

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NO ROYAL ROAD

The other day a Pennsylvania express train bound for New York stopped not long after it left Philadelphia. Some of the passengers, becoming restive at the delay, climbed out to see what it was about, and they found the engine crew trying to make repairs on the engine and not making much headway because the job puzzled them.

From the crowd of passengers stepped out a prosperous looking citizen. "Give me a hammer," he said, "and I will fix that for you."

Without bothering to put on overalls, he went to work and in a short time had the engine back in running condition. The passengers returned to their coaches and the engine crew to its cab, and the train went on to New York.

"Who was that fellow?" asked a passenger.

"That was Sam Vanclean," replied another.

The volunteer engine mender was the President of the Baldwin Locomotive works at Philadelphia. He worked in the shops, where he learned his trade, and step by step he came up from the ranks to the command of the greatest locomotive-making plant in the world.

Men who rise as this man rose, are not the ones that try to get by with as little work as they can exchange for wages. They do not necessarily rely on union rules to protect them in their earnings. Though they have an astute eye on their earnings, it is not because they dream of making everybody rich without work, but they climb from where they are to the top of the ladder. That climb they plan to make by their own efforts. Here and there favoritism lifts a soft job, but jobs so gained do not as a rule last long. In every successful industrial organization the big jobs are filled by men who have earned them and who, in turn, have worked their way up to them from the bottom.

A GREAT CANADIAN

Sir William Osler, whose death was recorded this week, was one of the great men which Canada has given to the world. He was born in the province of Ontario and grew to be the most distinguished of four distinguished sons of a famous mother.

At the commemoration day exercises of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, in 1905, Dr. Osler delivered an address during the course of which he spoke of "the comparative uselessness of men above forty years of age." The words spoken without thought, of the interpretation and emphasis that might be laid upon them, passed around the world in every conceivable garbled form. He was widely quoted as having said in effect that men past that age were of no value in the process of humanity and that men who reached the age of sixty should be chloroformed.

For a considerable time after the misrepresentations were sent broadcast, Dr. Osler, then professor of medicine at John Hopkins University, remained silent. Then he issued a statement in which he declared:

"I did not say men at sixty should be chloroformed. That was the point in the novel to which I referred and upon which the plot hinged."

The novel in question was: "The Fixed Period," written by Anthony Trollope in 1882.

In reply to criticism by press and public, Dr. Osler said: "The criticisms have not shaken my convictions that the telling work of the world has been done and is done by men under forty years of age. The exceptions which have been given only illustrate the rule."

"It would be to the general good if men at sixty were retired from active work. We should miss the energies of some old young men, but, on the whole, it would be of greater service to the sexagenaria themselves."

Sir William Osler, however, did not follow the rule he advocated. He remained in active work until the close of his life, the allotted three score years and ten.

The late Sir William Osler received his degree in medicine from McGill University in 1872. Within a very few years he became an accepted authority on medical science. His strong point was skill in diagnosis and his profound knowledge of all the parts and functions of the human body.

No small part of Dr. Osler's claim to greatness was due to his directing influence upon the lives of others. His precepts were broad and sound. Thousands of young men from many parts of the world heard his lectures or read his writings. Above all he urged work, satisfaction.

so that the temptations of early or later years might be avoided. To the young he said: "There are other altars than that of Venus, on which to light your fires, O young man—work, incessant, hard, earnest work."

In the year 1905, at the age of fifty-six, Dr. Osler, then serving in John Hopkins University as professor of medicine, was called to Oxford University. There as regius professor of medicine, he occupied the highest post in the bestowal of British institutions of learning. For his great services in medicine he was knighted and created a baronet by King George at his coronation in 1911. During the war he rendered great services to the empire as organizer and counsellor. He died in harness while helping the concerted movement to bring British medical education to the highest degree of thoroughness.

TRANSPORTATION COSTS

The twenty-five per cent. increase in freight and passenger rates sanctioned by the Railway Commission and authorized by Order-in-Council, August 12th, 1918, expired automatically December 31st, 1919. An order has been issued by the Railway Commission continuing it indefinitely.

In news dispatches this announcement was coupled with information that the advance in railway wages caused by the application to Canada of the McAdoo award caused an increased expenditure on the part of Canadian railways of about eighty-two million dollars yearly. It was further stated that the advanced rates the companies were permitted to charge, augmented their revenues by about forty million dollars. The problem of meeting this deficit is to come before the Railway Commission.

Presumably, the problem will be presented the Railway Commission in the form of an application for further increased freight and passenger rates.

Association of information of this sort in a news dispatch indicates that representatives of the railway companies seized the opportunity for presenting their case. No doubt they thought it wise to supply the news gatherer with information concerning the alleged failure of the increased rates to supply sufficient revenues. Otherwise the Canadian people might come to the conclusion that they had been generously dealt with. The news item appears to be a clever piece of propaganda.

Canadians generally will be slow to accept the inference that the railways need another increase in rates. The increase in freight rates was the beginning of a series of increases in the cost of living that has been rightly denounced from one end of Canada to another. Freight and passenger rates affect the cost of living tremendously. A determined effort is being made to lower the costs. How can this be done if there are increases permitted in all lines of staple commodities as would undoubtedly be the case if transportation costs are advanced. The Canadian people may very well ask the railway companies to give some attention first to other methods of increasing earnings and then to lowering operating and other costs. An increase in transportation rates is not to be seriously thought of at this time.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

In some quarters there is a fear that an attempt is being made to introduce military training for Canadian youths. In other quarters where there is no genuine fear of such measures, opponents of the introduction of physical drill into the schools, are attempting to create such a bogey so as to impede the efforts made by others to introduce the elements of physical training into the schools.

There is one lesson the war has taught us and that is that in spite of our boasted efficiency and stamina, as a nation, we come very far below the standard of physical excellence of which we are easily capable. Boys and girls attain manhood and womanhood stunted in body and brain because of lack of attention to the most trivial things. Tendencies, easily corrected in youth may cause imperfections impossible of eradication in after life.

Child welfare stations, home and school nurses are being engaged for the purpose of pointing out these easily corrected defects and a well thought out program of physical training introduced into the schools is a secondary step to physical well-being that is as necessary as it is logical.

The Brandon School Board is advertising abroad for an instructor. Haphazard inquiries made by some of the members having failed to bring to their attention a sufficient number of candidates in this city from which to make a selection, they have caused advertisements to be inserted in papers in Eastern centres. The really qualified men who may be in this district of whom the Board members of that particular committee have not heard, are thus at a disadvantage. This form of search abroad before the home field has been thoroughly gone over is poor business and a fruitful cause of dissatisfaction.

RESPONSIBILITIES MUST BE FACED

The Farmers' Sun published at Toronto is the official organ of the United Farmers' of Ontario, and claims to be published in the interests of the farmer and his neighbor. A recent issue contains an attack on what it claims is an effort to introduce universal military training. It says: "No matter what form the movement may take—military drill in the schools, the training of the youth of the country in rifle shooting, or an annual period in camp of all the young men of the country, that movement is fraught with evil and only evil. . . . There is no power outside of this continent capable of doing Canada serious harm. . . . What then are we to prepare for? To take part in another European war for which the seeds have already been sown? If the nations of Europe cannot, after the awful experiences that have occurred since 1914, agree to live in peace with each other, then let European nations themselves pay the penalty. In fighting one war to end war Canada has done her share and more than her share in that sort of experiment to ensure world peace."

This introduction of militarism is indeed to be feared, but there are other things even more to be feared. The Farmers' Sun bases its argument against any form of military training on a false assumption. It infers that the guilt for the last war rests on others besides the Germans. It entirely overlooks the fact that if a big bully of a nation attacks another nation that either the one attacked has to yield all the bully demands—or fight the bully. If one nation prepares for war its neighbors must likewise prepare or be ready to accept lying down anything the aggressive one demands.

There is one big lesson taught by the late war that the Farmers' Sun entirely overlooks in its contention that Canada need have no fear of attack because of a war in Europe, and that is, that one swaggering bully waging war in Europe involves the whole world in the struggle. We can like the ostrich bury our heads in the sand, but this will not save us from war if the other fellow is bent on fighting. Where are the red-blooded men of Canada? Numbered among them are very many indeed of the United Farmers. Are they prepared to stand idly by, provided Germanized Russia attempts what Germany failed to do—to enslave the world? Certainly not!

There are loyal Canadians who desire the introduction of the military spirit into Canada. This, country, however, should be a unit in demanding that a small but efficient permanent staff be engaged on the study of the science of warfare and that the rising generations of Canadians be not instructed in military tactics, but so live as to grow up in sound bodies, as near physical perfection as a race may be, so that in case of danger being thrust upon us they may be speedily fitted to face a foe. An ostrich-like policy is an invitation to robber nations to do their worst, while this form of preparedness is insurance against attack.

The spirit, loyalty and independence of Canadian farmers is not happily expressed by the Farmers' Sun. It breathes a very different spirit to what the farmers' sons did in France and would do again if necessary.

SHIPPING OUT THE BOLSHEVIKI

United States methods of dealing with undesirable citizens of foreign birth are likely to prove highly successful. Raids are made on Red centres and the whole catch gathered in. Examination and identification later result in the liberation of some and the holding of others in custody. When sufficient have been gathered in on whom they have the goods, another "Soviet Ark," or series of arks, will sail away taking the disturbers of the peace, the plotters to overthrow the United States Government, back to the lands from whence they came.

The methods are likely to be highly successful as far as the foreign-born non-citizens are concerned but what is to be done with the Bergers and other undesirables claiming all the privileges, but refusing the obligations of citizenship? Apparently the American plan is first to deal with the foreigners within the gates and then tackle the other problem.

It is a sensible enough plan too and one that must be causing consternation among the foreign born Reds. They are prone enough to make trouble for the United States, but the last thing in the world they want is to be sent back to the gutters from whence the majority of them sprang. Russia is the Bolsheviki paradise, surely a good place to send the Bolsheviki.

TORONTO LETTER CARRIERS MAY GO ON STRIKE

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Local letter carriers still are dissatisfied and considering striking to obtain wage demands. Overtime paid on holidays is now their chief complaint.

FARMERS BUSY PREPARING FOR POLITICAL ACTION

Representatives of Various Farmers Provincial Organizations in Conference

IMPORTANT MEETING

Being Held in Winnipeg Preparatory to Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—In preparation for the big annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' which will open at Brandon on Tuesday evening, and dealing with matters relative to political organizations of farmers, today and Tuesday will be busy days for the executive heads of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the various farmers' political organizations in Canada.

A meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held today which brought into conference representatives from the three Western Provinces, Ontario, and New Brunswick. Matters discussed and disposed of have not been given out for publication.

Tuesday a conference of the various executive committees of the political organizations will be held here. These executives will be representative of farmers' organizations in all provinces where political organization has been carried out.

LETTISH TROOPS BREAK BOLSHEVIKI FRONT ON DVINA

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—Dispatches from Riga today declare that Lettish troops have broken the Bolsheviki front along the Dvina. Numerous prisoners have been taken, together with much booty, it is asserted.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO CAUSES DEATHS AND LOSS

Mexico City, Jan. 5.—The states were shaken by the earthquake, which on Saturday night destroyed at least two villages and caused many deaths in the state of Vera Cruz. The states were Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Morelos, Jalisco, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo and Queretaro. They stretch from the isthmus of Tehuantepec in a Northwesterly direction, a distance of nearly 500 miles, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. The reports indicate that the centre of the seismic convulsion was in the neighborhood of Mount Orizaba, a volcano situated about seventy miles West of Vera Cruz, on the line between the states of Vera Cruz and Puebla. It was in this neighborhood that the most serious damage was done. Teocelo, a village thirty-five miles Northwest of the volcano, has been virtually destroyed and a similar fate befell Couztlan, a small village in that neighborhood. Wires have been torn down by the violence of the tremor, and only fragmentary reports reached this city, but it is said there were many casualties in both towns.

Mexico City, Jan. 5.—Scores of persons have been killed in a violent earthquake which occurred in many parts of Mexico Saturday night. The centre of the disturbance is believed to have been near the volcano of Orizaba. Incomplete press reports indicate that the state of Vera Cruz suffered more than any other section, although seismic disturbances were felt throughout the entire republic. Advice from Cordoba says that 20 dead have already been accounted for in the village of San Juan Coscomatepec, where many houses were destroyed. There are unconfirmed reports of a similar catastrophe in the village of Huatusco.

At Jalapa, farther North, 50 victims of the earthquake have been counted, including numerous dead. Lack of communication with the other small towns and villages in the theatre of the disturbance makes even approximate estimates of the casualties impossible.

The earthquake caused great alarm in the large cities. Marine disturbances have occurred off Vera Cruz, and there were some casualties there, although the number is not known, with terrible destruction of property.

Felt by Seismograph. Washington, Jan. 5.—The very pronounced earthquake lasting almost an hour and believed to have been centred somewhere in Mexico, was recorded by the Georgetown University Seismological Observatory during Saturday night. The disturbance began at 11:28 o'clock and continued until 12:21 o'clock. It was centered within 1,900 miles of Washington.

Felt at Dalhousie. Halifax, N.S., Jan. 5.—The seismograph in the physics laboratory of Dalhousie University, registered an earthquake on Saturday night lasting from 25 to 30 minutes.

TRADE CREDITS NOW SUBJECT OF NEGOTIATIONS

Ottawa, Jan. 5.—Approximately sixty million dollars in trade credits are now subject to negotiation between the Dominion and France, Belgium, Greece and Roumania. One hundred million dollars in credits were originally provided by the Dominion Government—\$25,000,000 to each of the four countries mentioned. They were granted for the year 1919 and in the ordinary course of things the unused portions would expire on December 31st. Of the credit of \$25,000,000 provided in each case, Roumania has used the major part, Greece about \$4,000,000, France about \$6,000,000 and Belgium about \$2,000,000. In all, nearly \$40,000,000 has been used.

Up to the present, however, the Dominion Government has not been notified that any of the four desire a renewal.

BRANDON SOLDIER SHOT HIMSELF WHILE IN 'PEG

George H. Johnson Rushed To General Hospital—Said To Be Dying

BELONGED TO 79TH BATT.

Mother Resides At Carman, Man.— Brandon Address In Pay Book

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—George H. Johnson, returned soldier, 22 years old, shot himself this morning at the Red Triangle Inn. The bullet penetrated his left lung. He was rushed to the General Hospital, where he is stated to be dying.

Johnson was a former member of the 79th Battalion, and according to the address in his pay book came from Brandon. His mother resides at Carman, Man.

ROBSON REPORT ON STRIKE NOT TO BE GIVEN OUT

Winnipeg, Jan. 5.—It is announced that the report of the Robson Commission, which investigated the general strike in Winnipeg has been handed in to the Provincial Government. Particulars of the report, however, were not forthcoming. It was also announced that the report would not be given out until the conclusion of the trials of the strike leaders.

MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY

Saloniki, Jan. 5.—Attacks on Christian populations in Turkey, especially in Thrace, continue, while the Turks discuss their possible fate at the Peace Conference in Paris, according to dispatches received here by way of Constantinople.

At Thessalonika the Greeks are reported to have formed a sort of militia for the purpose of repulsing bandits.

The murder of a Christian is said to have occurred at Ermenek. Eight cases of pillage are reported at Palamou, one at Voucorouza and two at Teflikokeuy.

Peasants have resisted an attack of a band of Turks at Callio.

SIR SAM HUGHES' FAULT FINDING

Lindsay, Ont., Jan. 5.—Sir Sam Hughes addressed the Great War Veterans here Sunday afternoon. He found fault with the Dominion Government for not having investigated the pension matter more fully. Many a soldier had returned to Canada, unaccounted for, but suffering to such an extent that he was unfit to resume his former occupation, Sir Sam said, yet this feature had been neglected by the Government and the Pensions Board. The Pension Board needed a shaking up, he said. The criticism of the Government by Sir Sam was that it had failed to develop the natural resources of the country and open up opportunities for the soldiers. He referred to the great undeveloped resources of the Peace River district and New Ontario and said it was "time we turned faces to the North and our back to the South."

Sir Sam urged the formation of aerial squads to survey different parts of the Peace River district. He said they could do this work in one year, whereas it would take many years to do the surveying by any other method. Great development of the North was predicted by Sir Sam, who said hundreds of cities would spring up, greater than Edmonton, Saskatoon or Regina, with great opportunities for the soldiers.

SINN FEINERS RAID BARRACKS CARRINGTON HILL

London, Jan. 5.—Three hundred Sinn-Feiners attacked the police barracks at Carrington Hill at ten o'clock Saturday night, according to a dispatch to the Central News from Cork. The attacking forces fired volleys for three hours and then blew up the end of the building with bombs. Its occupants were made prisoners, while the raiders looted the barracks.

The barracks was occupied by a sergeant and five constables, who returned the raiders' fire. Finding eventually that they were unable to gain an entrance, the raiders threw bombs, entered the barracks made in the building and seized and handcuffed the policemen. They searched the buildings, removing the arms, ammunition, accoutrements and money. They then held a council as to the disposal of the police, and decided to leave them bound, but threatened that if an attempt was made to repair the building, they would return and complete its destruction.

The raiders decamped after cutting the telephone communications, but police assistance finally arrived from Cork. It was found that none of the policemen were hurt. The sergeant's wife and family were also in the barracks uninjured.

Dispatch from Cork

An Exchange Telegram from Cork says:

"A further sensational outrage is reported from the Cork district. The police barracks was blown up, the police sergeant and his family having a miraculous escape, the explosives have been found placed in an adjoining stable."

"Some time prior to the attack on the barracks, large numbers of bicyclists and motorists were seen converging upon the village of Carrington Hill, eight miles from Cork. They had no lights, and when challenged by the police patrols escaped into the neighboring fields. The patrols, apprehensive, returned to their quarters and found that the wire communications with the surrounding towns had been cut. They managed, however, to get news to Middleton that something startling was afoot, and armed police were dispatched to the rescue."

Confirmed by Press

London, Jan. 5.—The Press association confirms the main outlines of the Cork story, but says that one hundred men were engaged. Minor attacks on the police barracks also continued Saturday night at Inchegallagh and South Kilmorey. The wires were cut in both instances, but nobody was injured.

Taxi Held Up

Belfast, Jan. 5.—Twelve masked men held up a taxicab Sunday afternoon at Glenroad, a suburb of Belfast, and compelled the occupants by threats with revolvers to drive them to Hannahstown, three miles away. They were then allowed to return to Belfast.

Sinn Fein Vigilance Work

London, Monday, Jan. 5.—The Sinn Feiners in some districts of Western Ireland have formed vigilance committees to maintain order and suppress violence, according to the Daily Mail's Dublin correspondent, and are policing certain areas with energy and success.

"The committees," says the correspondent, "are particularly intolerant of such crimes as shooting through windows, burning ricks, and maiming cattle, and the night patrols organized by peasant farmers when they seize offenders inflict severe punishment on them."

U. S CONGRESS RESUMES SITTINGS

Washington, Jan. 5.—Congress met promptly at noon today after two weeks recess over the holidays, with the Treaty of Versailles still the foremost of the great array of subjects with which the national law makers were expected to deal before adjournment, probably just before the Presidential election, next November.

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