WILL NOT MEET RUSSIA AT ANY CONFERENCES

If Lenine Goes to Genoa America Won't—Soviet Gov't One of Bad Promises.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Today's meeting of the cabinet is expected to give final consideration to the question of the Genoa Conference. The conference is scheduled to open six weeks hence. If America is to participate, time for preparation is short. The secret of our impending decision is hermetically kept. But the best informed opinion in Washington is that acceptance is conditional mainly on two points:

First—Exclusion of Soviet Russia from Genoa.

Second—Achievement of definite results by the Washington Conference.

A variety of other factors enters into the United States Government's consideration of the Genoa invitation, but these are the chief ones. Opinion in Washington has crystallized along the line that the United States cannot consistently sit in conference with Soviet Russia at Genoa or anywhere else. However hedged or restricted, the presence at the conference table of Lenine's delegation would constitute, it is felt here, recognition of the Red Government of Moscow. It might be called de facto or de jure recognition, in American estimation, it would be. It could not be granted by the United States without stultification of the position laid down by the Wilson Administration and tenaciously maintained by the Harding Administration.

In no other domain of foreign policy, with the exception of League mandates, has the attitude of Secretary Hughes so identically coincided with the attitude of Secretary Colby. Both put Soviet Russia outside the pale, so far as the United States is concerned. American statesmen see little virtue in imposing conditions upon Soviet Russia for readmission into the society of nations. They say there would be a yawning gulf between Soviet agreement to conditions and Soviet fulfilment of them. The Red record for kept pledges is, in American estimation, utterly damaged.

No Allure in Trade.

Nor is there allurement to our authorities in the prospect of "trade" with Soviet Russia. Commercial intercourse with a Russia ruled by Lenine Soviets is to be regarded by American economic leaders as the last word in impracticability. There is no hat upon it, but there is something more eloquent than a hat when the Department of State is consulted on the subject. The answer is that any American who wants to bargain or barter with Red Russia must do so entirely at his own risk.

When Mr. Lloyd George and the others at Cannes who voted to summon the Genoa Conference decided there could be no effective reconstruction of European economics without inviting Soviet Russia, Lenine "sold" the idea he has long and persistently peddled through Europe and through the United States. That idea is that the Red regime now is so invidiously established that there is no longer rhyme or reason in trying to put the world's house in economic order without it. That may be Moscow's opinion. It is not the opinion held in official Washington.

Lloyd George After Leadership.

American statesmen have other ideas about the Cannes-Genoa business. They see in it one of the shrewdest, further-reaching pieces of Lloyd George world diplomacy that the master of Downing Street has ever essayed. They discern in the Conference project an attempt to recover for the British statesman the world leadership which the Washington Conference gave back to the United States.

Great Britain took the lead after the armistice and kept it till last summer. Then President Harding, with his call to the Powers to discuss an American mail armament and Pacific questions, got the ball for the United States. France would rather have America keep the ball than have it repass to Great Britain. Hence M. Poincare's significant reservations with regard to the Genoa Conference, which seem to chime him with American policy about Soviet Russia.

Forty-five nations are invited to Genoa. As host, Italy will be in nominal charge of proceedings. As actual originator of the Conference, Great Britain probably would "organize" it. Her prominence in any event, unquestionably would be conspicuous, and possibly dominating. It would not be easy for America to take the lead at Genoa.

There is still another phase of British zeal in connection with the economic conference that diplomatists in Washington are studying. Great Britain's historic policy since Pitt the Great has been based on fear of Russia and the necessity of keeping her, by hook or crook, weak. Thus, it is suggested, Mr. Lloyd George's purpose in promoting a policy designed to effect the recognition of Soviet Russia may be to foment counter-revolution or without Russia to destroy the Red regime. Hence, too, the arrangement proceeds, the British-German scheme to exploit Russian industry.

Evidence of British Policy.

In Washington at the present moment there is reported evidence of the traditional British policy of maintaining a weakened Russia. The attitude of complete detachment toward Japanese occupation of Eastern Siberia, which British statesmen privately comment upon as the greatest of gifts and prize of war, is interpreted in official circles here as a move to keep Russia from the Pacific by Japan, while the British hold as completely as a Russian barred from Constantinople and the Dardanelles under the Czars.

It Mr. Lloyd George had no other motive than fairmindedness to the policy of his political fathers for 200 years and more, there would, therefore, be explanation of his pro-Soviet leanings, but there are reasons that go with his domestic political exigencies as well. Russia primarily is a state provocative propaganda. There is an enormous irritation on both among British capital and labor for "trade relations" with Russia.

So in inaugurating Lenine as a companion at Genoa for statesmen like Hughes, Balfour, Viviani, De Schanzer, Mr. Lloyd George is not only vindicating a historic British political principle but now towing that all-powerful element in British politics heavy, respected and feared as "the man in the street."

It is known at these conferences are being planned, and carefully weighed, at Washington. Much will be revealed towards the progress of the Genoa case if it turns out that diplomatic liaisons at Versailles, this is not the hour when it is proposed to unleash them.

Guatemala And Mexico's Dogs of War Are Growling

Reuters Learn That War Has Broken Out Between the Two Countries.

London Jan. 27.—A Reuter despatch from Paris says news has been received there that war has broken out between Mexico and Guatemala.

Reports have been current for some time of strained relations between Mexico and Guatemala. Antagonism has been expressed in various Mexican quarters against the new Guatemala regime, established recently, when the Herrera Government was overthrown and a provisional government headed by General Jose Maria Orellana, was established. In an interview on January 14, however, President Obregon asserted that the Mexican Government had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Guatemala, as had been reported.

Mexico City, Jan. 27.—Reports emanating in Paris that war between Mexico and Guatemala has broken out are wholly without foundation, so far as newspaper circles in Mexico City are informed.

New York, Jan. 27.—The Mexican Consul-General, Senor Valdiba, stated tonight he had received no advice from his government relative to a state of war having been declared between that country and Guatemala, as reported in a London cable despatch.

The Consul-General said that the present Guatemala Government had not been recognized officially by Mexico. The Mexican Chamber of Deputies recently had protested, he added, against the overthrow of the Herrera Government, but said no further action had been taken by the Obregon administration.

King George Conveys Condolences To Widow of Viscount Bryce

Regarded Late Viscount as Trusted Friend and Wise Counsellor.

London, Jan. 27.—A telegram from King George to Lady Bryce, widow of the late Viscount Bryce, expressing condolences on behalf of himself and the Queen was made public today. It reads:

"I regarded Viscount Bryce as an old friend and trusted counsellor to whom I could always turn, confident in the strength and wisdom of his advice; and my loss is one which will be shared, not only by our own country and America, where he was so beloved and respected, but among all English-speaking peoples."

United Farmers of British Columbia Discuss Politics

Advised by Executives Not to Enter Politics as An Organization.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 27.—(Canadian Press)—The United Farmers of British Columbia launched into a discussion of the political question this morning. Second Vice-President W. F. Ladman, Vernon, B. C., acting chairman, read the recommendation of the board of directors, "that the convention do not enter into politics as an organization."

The sponsors of the resolution expressed the opinion that it would be a mistake for the farmers, as an organization, to go into the political field as at present. They would not, however, bar any local from taking up the question.

SLEIGHING PARTY

The Barracs Class were hosts at an enjoyable sleighing party to the Princes and Sunshine Knights of Honor classes, of Central Baptist Church last evening. Following the drive, the merry company, which numbered over a hundred, assembled in the church school room and enjoyed a fine supper, followed by a pleasing concert, Dr. and Mrs. I. W. N. Baxter, chaperoned. The pastor, Mr. Bone, and J. L. Collins, president of the class were also in attendance.

BRITISH FAIL TO BACK PLANS OF SEC'TY HUGHES

Attempt to Redress China's Wrongs Thwarted—French and Jap Interests Triumph.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Responsible spokesmen of both America and China believe the open door in China at length has been thrown ajar. By adoption of the primary provisions of the Hughes resolutions concession freebootery in China, with its graft, corruption and intrigue, is held to have been brought to a timely end. Rejection of the retroactive clause of the Hughes scheme is deplored. Its disappearance probably means the Washington conference will attempt neither review nor revision of Japan's twenty-one demands. Failure of British diplomacy to support the retroactive provision doomed it. With Japan asking for its emancipation and Great Britain proposing its entire cancellation, the fate of any purely American right for its adoption was sealed. France, like Japan, and Great Britain, has "vested interests" in China that it would rather not have "investigated and reported upon" by any Board of Reference. The United States would have had to make its fight for retroaction alone except for the help of Italy. It would have been love's labor lost.

Give Up Old Game of Grab.

Secretary Hughes and China's friends in Washington are strongly of the opinion immensely more has been gained than forfeited in laying down rules for the future good behavior by the Powers in China. With the country in the throes of reconstruction and rebellion opportunities for international loot at Peking and Canton, to say nothing of the eighteen or twenty provincial capitals, were never so tempting as they are today. The Hughes amplification of the Hay policy has made the pursuit of those opportunities a vain pastime. The old game of grabbing while the grabbing was good is to stop. China herself is pledged to abandon the policy of trafficking in whatever foreign government or corporation greases palms the most profusely.

Only optimists in Washington profess faith that an era of Chinese economic Utopia has been ushered in. Few pretend to think that Peking forthwith will become a "spotless town." But International Burgary, it is felt, will cease to be the fashion because less easily practised. Nations or nationals of other climes who come to China concession hunting henceforward will have to do business with the international "Board of Reference," instead of "lend" mandarins, tuchuns, taotais or waichiao-pu (Foreign Office) functionaries.

Board of Reference Still Has Hold.

There is no inclination in American official quarters unduly to insist upon the "internationalization" aspect of the Board of Reference. As China herself is to be represented on the board, nothing is to be done by it without her knowledge and apparently without her consent. The detailed scheme for the constitution of the board remains still to be worked out. It is manifest, nevertheless, that the enactment of such a project carries with it the unescapable implication that China for the present, at least, is unable to order her destinies. The conference looks upon her as too broken a reed to fight off unsupported the concession wolves that at long have been springing at China's throat.

China Victim of Her Own Incapacity.

The Chinese delegation is declared as not enthusiastically enamored of the Board of Reference idea and what it implies. But decision is taken in the highest American quarters to bring China she is the victim of her own incapacity. It is pointed out in vigorous terms that since China has demonstrated impotency to help herself she must tolerate the help of others. Our determination to keep her on her feet is not altruistic. The United States wants China to stand erect because we see in a prostrate or hobbling China disadvantage and even disaster to visit American interests in that country. The United States will be the first advocate of withdrawal or even that limited form of "internationalization" represented by the Board of Reference when China shows she deserves to be sovereign in fact as well as in theory. Certain friends of China at Washington say the "Board of Reference" in reality is detestable to the Chinese. There is a serious desire to establish a central government worthy of the name, not so much for domestic welfare as for the conduct of normal foreign relations. It is realized by the modern-minded men of China that there can be no real hope of stabilizing chaotic conditions until such regime is founded on a solid basis. Anything contributory to that end, therefore, it is stated, will be genuinely welcomed at Peking.

American Virtue Unrewarded in China.

American interests in China in recent years—since the so-called "Battle of Concessions," which began in 1898 with Germany's extortion of the lease of Kiaochow, in Shantung, in compensation for the murder of missionaries, have suffered incessantly because of our refusal to play the concession game on European-Asiatic lines. There have been American capitalists and adventurers ready to play it, but they never commanded the support of their government, as the capitalists and adventurers of other countries often did.

Dr. Paul Reinsch, American minister to China from 1913 to 1919, recalled to day the handicaps which nationals of the United States suffered in China. On one occasion the Chinese Government granted American capitalists a railway concession in the French minister at Peking bombed us with a letter written to nine years before by the Chinese foreign office, in which France set up the doctrine of so-called "non-alienation" of territory adjacent to French possessions. The letter had no sanction whatever in international law, but the French contrived to make it some sufficiency at the War Office. To be frustrate the American scheme.

Fredericton Retail Merchants' Assn. Elect New Officers

Provincial Secretary Present at Meeting Taking Part in the Discussions.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Jan. 27—The annual meeting of the Fredericton Branch of the Retail Merchants' Association was held this evening, in the City Hall, with the president, A. Murray, in the chair. Secretary C. W. Hall read his report showing the progress made by the Association during the past year, and treasurer Charles Hanning reported a balance on the right side of the ledger.

After all the reports had been received, the election for the coming year was held and resulted as follows:

William R. Fraser—President.

William H. Jennings—1st Vice President.

James Mayer—2nd Vice-President.

R. W. Lindsay—Secretary.

J. H. Fleming—Treasurer.

Advisory Board—J. J. Weddall, Robert McCann, C. H. Burtt, A. Murray, E. E. Cameron, D. E. Crowe and C. W. Hall.

Routine matters for the ensuing year were then discussed, and talks given by A. Murray, C. W. Hall, D. E. Crowe, C. H. Burtt and others. It was decided to hold meetings on the first Friday of every month.

The provincial secretary, Miss Frances Alward, was present at the meeting and took part in the discussion, advising the members what had been done for them by the association during the past year. She also outlined the insurance proposition which has been offered to all members of the association in the Dominion.

Sunny Brae Rink Opened Last Night

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 27—The new Sunny Brae rink opened tonight with about 1,100 skaters in attendance. The ice surface, which is the largest in Eastern Canada, measures 180 by 90 feet and the rink seats 2,600 with standing room for 2,000. It is built of concrete and steel and does not contain a single post.

The management have been negotiating for the 19... Maritime amateur hockey championship game between Sussex and Antigonish and arrangements are about completed to hold the game next Thursday, February 2nd.

"Bill" Hohenzollern Still Emperor And King of Prussia

Berlin, Jan. 27—William Hohenzollern still is German Emperor and King of Prussia, on the occasion of his sixty-third birthday, which occurred today, according to the Monarchist press. These newspapers recall with sadness the pomp and parades of this day in former years.

The Kreuz Zeitung, which reproduces the Iron Cross with the motto "Forward With God For King and the Fatherland," says William was forced to renounce his throne by traitors and false advisers and adds: "To us Royalists, the oath of loyalty we swore him remains true, and we renew it until death."

The newspaper thinks the Republican Government every day brings nearer the necessity for a monarchy.

"We cannot forget so quickly our Kaiser and King," says the Tageblatt Randschau. "If wishes were deeds we all would have a right to be thankful to him."

The Deutsche Zeitung says there ought to be some consolation that the "martyr of Doorn" knows that the blow which fell upon him was aimed by an enemy league at the whole German people. "God help and protect our Kaiser!" this newspaper adds. The Vorwaerts, one of the few Liberal organs which alludes to the occasion in any manner, prints mocking verse ascribing the former Emperor's military mustache and his love for medals.

ATHLETICS AID SUCCESS

William Lion West, before becoming a screen actor, was known to fame in athletics. He specialized in football and track, though field, boxing, baseball and swimming are other sports in which he excels.

Mr. West was on the eleven representing the Southern universities (Atlanta, Georgia, is his home) which held the "All-American" football team scoreless in a practice game some years ago. He starred in many a grid-iron contest in the South before going to the University of California.

He played football every year, and among other achievements in all-round athletics, gave the mighty Duke Kahanamoku a hard tussle in a swimming match, coming off with second honors in a large number of contestants. He was the only man in the dramatic profession who participated for the Olympic Games of 1921, getting third place for the hammer throw.

Mr. West is building for himself an enviable reputation as an actor in heavy dramatic roles, his latest portrayal being that of Nadir in "The Lars of Egypt." On Federal-Pathe feature adapted from Norma Lorimer's novel, "There Was a King in Egypt." "The Lars of Egypt" is enacted by an all-star cast headed by Claire Adams, Robert Merkin, Joseph J. Dowling, Maude Wayne and Carl Gantvoort. Howard Hickman directed.

Headaches from Slight Colds Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets cure Colds Headache caused from Colds. A tonic laxative and even per strong. The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. (The name BROMO.) 806. Made in Canada.

Schooner Limps Into Lockport

The Benjamin Smith Had Hard Time to Keep Afloat After Being in Collision.

Lockport, N. S., Jan. 27—After sustaining serious damages during the northwest hurricane last Sunday night and being run into and nearly sunk by the schooner Benjamin Smith, Captain Gibbs, of Gloucester, Mass., on Thursday night, the Lockport fishing schooner Douglas Conrad, Captain Ralph Mackenzie, limped into port today, a mass of ice from stem to stern. In the condition the Gloucester schooner punched a hole in the Conrad's stern and swept away her mainboom and riding sail, and to keep her afloat on the passage here her crew had to jettison 50,000 pounds of fish, and keep the pumps going steadily.

Philathea Class Was Entertained

Y. M. A. of Germain Street Baptist Church Were Hosts —Dr. McIntosh Delivered An Interesting Lecture.

The Y. M. A. of the Germain street Baptist church entertained the Philathea class at a supper, given in the church rooms last evening at six o'clock. About eighty people sat down to a sumptuous repast and after satisfying a hearty supper, those present were treated to a musical programme given by the Y. M. A. orchestra under the direction of Dr. P. L. Bonnell.

At the conclusion of this part of the entertainment, an interesting address was given by Dr. William McIntosh, curator of the Natural History Society, who took as his subject, "The St. John River." With the aid of a number of coloured slides, Dr. McIntosh, who is always an interesting lecturer, took his audience on a canoe trip down the river from Edmundston to St. John, dwelling on the many beauty spots and features of interest along its course. The address was greatly enjoyed by all present and, at the conclusion of his remarks, the speaker was tendered a hearty vote of thanks on behalf of the meeting.

H. E. McLean had charge of the supper arrangements and was assisted by the members of the Association, eight members of which dressed as waiters looked after the serving of the refreshments.

PERSONALS

E. H. and Frank J. Casey left Thursday evening for Washington, where they will spend two weeks, after which they will take a trip to some of the Southern States.

Hon. W. P. Jones, K. C., of Woodstock, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Edwin Estabrooks, of Sackville, and Miss May Anston, of Amherst, are spending the week, guests of S. S. Stockford.

Moncton Times, Thursday: Rev. R. B. Fraser, Rexton, was in Moncton on Tuesday, leaving here this morning for St. John. He will return to Moncton on Friday morning and leave immediately for Rexton. J. C. O'Donnell, superintendent Eastern Division C. N. R., Moncton, is undergoing special diet treatment for stomach trouble at his home, after a visit at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. He will be confined to his home for some period.

Sackville Tribune: Mrs. Daniel Lund, who has been very ill at the home of her son, Seth Lund, is reported to be improving.

Chatham Gazette: Miss Dorothy Loggie has gone to Toronto, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Brydone Fraser. Miss Mary Jarvis is visiting friends in St. John. Charles Sergeant, of the Bank of Montreal staff, has been transferred to St. John, and will probably leave the latter part of the week.

SMALL BOY INJURED.

Maurice Burnett, an eight-year-old lad, of 112 Lancaster avenue, West St. John, suffered a fractured left leg while jumping in a snow bank near his home yesterday afternoon. The snow was not as deep as the young fellow believed, and instead of taking the shock of the fall allowed him to penetrate through to the hard ground. He was taken to the General Public Hospital, and was reported to be resting comfortably.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Common Council will hold a special meeting this afternoon to further discuss the estimates for 1922. It is expected Commissioner Thornton will be able to attend this meeting.

Died

CROMWELL—In this city, on January 27, 1922, Lazetta Cromwell, youngest daughter of the late Charles E. and Fannie Cromwell, leaving two brothers to mourn.

Funeral on Sunday from her brother's residence 304 Carmarthen street. Service at two o'clock.

Genuine

BAYER

ASPIRIN

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assure the public against imitations, the tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Exceptional Bargains in Reliable Used Typewriters

To clear out our stock of used typewriters, we have marked each one down to a figure that represents a bargain such as is seldom offered.

These are not ordinary second hand machines. Each one has been taken as a "trade-in" on a new Underwood, and instead of marking them at their real values, we have priced them so as to merely get our money out of them. For business firms, or business men, doctors, lawyers, ministers, or individuals who want to have the advantage of typewritten letters in their correspondence, these machines will prove entirely satisfactory, and in each case will certainly enable the purchaser to save considerable money.

The prices quoted are for cash, and each machine will be delivered anywhere in New Brunswick upon receipt of the sale price.

A SMITH PREMIER—$20.
This machine, of course, is an old style invisible, but it has the double key board, which to many people, who want a machine for personal work, is a big advantage, as it eliminates the trouble and confusion of shifting. The machine has a 14 inch carriage, which is an added advantage. It is in good condition, and will give a lot of good service.

A REMINGTON—$45.
This is a late model, with all the late attachments,—has new platen, and has been put in good working order, and is ready for every day use. Considering its condition, and the service it will give, it is worth a good deal more than we are asking for it. But, along with the others, out it goes at less than a third of its regular price, which is $150.

A WOODSTOCK—$55.
Latest model, only used two years, a visible writer, bichrome (two-color) attachment, back-spacer, standard keyboard, etc.—a "regular" typewriter, complete and sound, and good for years of service either for office or personal work. And at the price at which it is going it is a big bargain.

A ROYAL—$30.
This is a Model 5, visible, with a wide carriage—18 inches—and is especially suitable for making out wide statements—up to 16 inches. It has the standard key board, back spacer, and tabulator attachment. Like, all the others, it is in good condition, and at the price is a truly remarkable bargain, such as is seldom offered.

ANOTHER ROYAL—$40.
This machine is the Model 5—a visible writer, in good working order, with first class platen, sharp, clear type, and the usual attachments to be found on such a machine. The carriage is wider than the usual, being 14 inches, and will therefore serve for wider than ordinary letter forms.

AN OLIVER—$45.
For writing in French, this machine is just the thing, as it carries all the French accent characters. It is a new model, which has been used only eight months, and is therefore good for indefinite service. We could get more by holding it, but this is a clearance sale, and nothing is reserved.

AN L. C. SMITH—$75.
You can save an even $100 by buying this late model, which is in first class condition, and has all the latest attachments. The carriage is 14 inches wide, and the machine is brand new. Some office will get a big bargain by ordering this typewriter.

AN L. C. SMITH—$100.
At just half price. The machine has been used less than a year, and is in the best of working order. It has all the latest attachments, of course,—and a 20 inch carriage—and at the price, a business man who is looking for value, can not find a better bargain.

AN L. C. SMITH—$65.
This is a No. 2 model, in good running order, used two years, has all the latest attachments, and a new platen, and will prove a very satisfactory machine, for which one could easily afford to pay more than we ask.

AN L. C. SMITH—$60.
Latest (No. 2) model, back spacer, two color ribbon, variable line spacer, new platen—altogether, in tip-top condition, and worth $20 more than the price quoted, which is less than half the regular selling price.

A ROYAL—$60.
Here is a practically new typewriter, the latest model of its make, in first class condition, with every late attachment such as an up-to-date office requires, and at a saving that must appeal to any good business man.

A REMINGTON—$65.
This is a particularly good machine for making up reports of extra width, as it has an 18 inch carriage. It is a visible writer, in good condition, and the price means a big saving to its purchaser.

New Brunswick United Typewriter Co., Ltd.
56 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

SELF PRESERVAT FIRST

President E. W. Beatty Dis tute The Springs of Busi and Aphorisms from Hi

Under the above title and in co junction with the business course the Alexander Hamilton Institute New York, Mr. E. W. Beatty, Presiden of the Canadian Pacific Railway, ha contributed a little pamphlet known a Lecture No. 24. Based upon the auth or's ripe experience, it is an authori tative message from his special fiel of business activity and under variou heads, deals with man's struggle with nature; the personal element in busi ness; the pioneer spirit; can a govern ment undertaking be a business suc cess? etc.

In view of the author's prominent position throughout the business and railway world and his rapid and early attainment of the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway, his message is of more than unusual interest at this time of general depression. It will be read and studied by hundreds of students enrolled in the Hamilton In stitute and serve as an exhortation and example to them in their future strug gles in whatever field of endeavor they may have chosen.

Some extracts and aphorisms from the pamphlet are as follows:—

"Eliminate effort and you drain the spring of life. It is not attainment so much as the striving for it that lends best to our existence. Work is not a curse but a blessing as those know only too well, who are deprived of it through sickness or accident. For most of us the business of living is an all absorbing occupation."

In regard to "Man's Struggle with Nature," he says:—

"Self-preservation is not only the first law of nature; it is the first law of business. Every man struggles to maintain his own for himself and for his family, and all his acts are dictated by that effort. The forms of struggle are held in check by the civilization we enjoy, but the struggle is there. The second law is to hold our own, to better our position, to strengthen our grip on all that makes life worth living. Each one working steadfastly in his own interest not only adds to his own welfare but improves mankind."

Relative to the "Personal Element in Business:"—

"In the largest company or the most complex corporation the driving power of the individual is the key note of progress."

Regarding "Interference of the State as a Regulating Factor in the World of Business":—

"The Exercise of State interference can be just as excessive as business enterprise. It is, as it were, a corrective medicine. Now medicine may sometimes be good for a man. It does not, however, follow that in order to be well we should be fed on pills."

Replying to the query "Can a Government Undertaking be a Business Success?" he writes:—

"A private enterprise, even when operating a public utility, like a railroad, has the stimulus of profit to spur it to a fruitful activity, but if profits fail and losses occur through misfortune or mismanagement, it must bear its own burdens. It is generally believed by business men that that an undertaking run by government can stand the full test of profit making and proper conservation of the plant. Reports of profits from operations generally overlook depreciation, reserves, interest on capital and an allowance for the equivalent of the taxes paid by private undertakings. From a strict accounting view, most, if not all government business undertakings operate at a loss and would be wiped out were it not for the direct and indirect support of the public treasury. There may be circumstances in which such operation at a loss is justified by public interests, but it is hard for a business man to conceive of such a system be

Ask Support of Women's Council

G. Fred Fisher of Citizens' Assn. Appealed to Women to Assist in Campaign for Municipal Control of Hydro Current.

The campaign for the municipal support of the hydro current from Musquash was carried to the Local Council of Women yesterday when G. Fred Fisher, a member of the executive of the Citizens' Association appeared before that body and asked their support in the movement.

Mr. Fisher recited briefly the steps taken. The provincial government had adopted the policy of development of the water powers of the province and a start had been made at Musquash, and this current was about ready for distribution.

Neither the government, or the Power Commission appointed by them had told the citizens the conditions would be as they are now, that the city must take the current and pay for it while they were finding customers, and this meant quite a tax on the citizens if they decided to undertake municipal distribution.

Two obstacles had to be overcome if the city decided to distribute the current themselves, the first the initial expense for a system, and second, the fact that they must fight the New Brunswick Power Co., as so far as he could see there was no possibility of coming to any agreement with the Power Co.

In closing he asked the ladies to take an active part in the movement to have the city assume the distribution of the current and to give it their hearty support.

In answer to a question from Mrs. H. A. Young, Mr. Fisher admitted that so far as the cost of distribution system was concerned they were figuring on very inadequate information.

It was finally decided to send a copy of the petition to each of the federated societies and ask them to