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CAMPBELLTON, N.B., JULY 9, 1925.

GETTING TOGETHER.

The conference to be held next

month in Moncton, N. B., at which

representatives from the three Mar-

itime Provinces will endeavor to

come to a common agreement on a

line of policy which, while mutually

beneficial to themselves, will serve

the best interests of the Dominion as

a whole, is regarded as somewhat un-

necessary and practically foredoomed

to failure in some quarters. The

conference is to be non-political in

character and aims to discover that

middle course of conciliation and

compromise which, in controversial

matters, is most likely to bring about

harmony and progress. Chief of

these controversial subjects is, un-

doubtedly, the tariff. It is hoped

that other conferences similar to

that at Moncton will be held in other

parts of the country, the various

findings to be submitted to the con-

sideration of a general conference

which will take place at some central

point—Winnipeg is suggested—after

all the provincial reports have

come in, with the idea of formulat-

ing a national economic policy ac-

ceptable to the entire country. "We

had supposed that the present tariff

schedule aimed at this very thing,"

declares a leading government or-

gan. "It is attacked by high pro-

tectionists and by western free trad-

ers because it is based on the prin-

ciple of compromise. What are

the improvements that will strength-

en national unity?" Surely, the pres-

ent economic position is not such

that even the staunchest friend of

the administration will claim per-

fection for it, however; it is obvious-

ly capable of vast improvement and

suggestions are in order.

When people feel themselves ac-

crued, it is natural for them to get

together and talk over their troubles.

The Maritime Provinces make no

secret of the fact that they are dis-

satisfied, and it is to their credit that

they are determined to deal with

their problems on broad national

lines. If, later on, east and west

and center meet together in friendly

discussion, with the set purpose of

reaching a satisfactory solution of

nothing but good could result. What

the west thinks of the Moncton con-

ference and of the broader scheme

which, it is hoped, will evolve from

it, may be gathered from the re-

marks of the Calgary Herald, which

commends the Maritimes

for the thorough way they

are going about their tasks, "with

broader than purely local vision." In

same spirit, it is urged, Canada as a

whole should undertake an unpreju-

diced examination of the national

problems. "Each section of the

Dominion cannot have all that it

would like to have. One has to give

as well as take in a Dominion so

large and with interests so distinct,"

proceeds the western newspaper. "If

the national interest is to be served

and not the purely provincial inter-

est, or selfish industrial interest, all

these problems will have to be ex-

amined with something of the spirit

of compromise that was displayed at

the time of Confederation, when, as

Sir John A. Macdonald said, "an ar-

dent desire was displayed to approach

the subject honestly, and to attempt

to work out some solution which

might relieve Canada from the evils

under which she then labored."

Hamilton Spectator.

WERE GREAT MEN CHRONIC

INVALIDS?

A new basis for study and explain-

ing the actions of the world's great

men is used by Dr. C. MacLaurin,

Australian surgeon and author, in

his book, "More Mortals." Mr. Mac-

Laurin, whose untimely death follow-

ed the publication of his book, main-

tained that the physical ailments of

many of these "great men" helped

to mould their characters and served

to explain some of their eccentricities

of conduct.

The characters whom the author

chose for discussion include Dr. John-

son and King Henry VIII, Martin

Luther and Ivan the Terrible, Mary

Tudor and Queen Elizabeth, Henry

Fielding, Frederick the Great, Arthur

Schopenhauer, Baruch Spinoza and

several others.

Some of these, in Dr. MacLaurin's

opinion, were suffering from strange

and rare maladies. Others were the

victims of diseases common to this

day and easy to identify: Baruch

Spinoza, "most wonderful of all phil-

osophers" and one of the best of men,

was afflicted with tuberculosis, due to

his sedentary manner of life; another

great philosopher, Nietzsche, was

troubled by "insanity," a terrible

nervous complaint which affects

mostly the elect of earth; that leader

of religious thought, Martin Luther,

was suffering from "Menier's disease

of the labyrinth," a disease of the in-

ner ear that caused him to hear

dreary noises in the head and by in-

stilling him with the fear of the devil

perhaps served to alter the course of

history. And, among many of the

other historical personages and partic-

ularly among the kings, the decora-

tions were due to that most insidious

of diseases, syphilis, whose physical

ravages were accompanied by a men-

tal decay and a moral degeneration

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