

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1921
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Canada And Its Timber

Our Canadian grandfathers, many of them, held tree an enemy, and spent their lives harrrying them with fire and axe. Some of their grandchildren hold that man an enemy who cuts down any tree in any place. The attitude is in both cases illogical. If a tree is worth more than anything else that will grow on a particular piece of land, then it should be protected till it is mature; and on the other hand there is no virtue in abstaining for ten years from cutting down a mature forest in the hope that the quantity of timber will be greater at the end than at the beginning of that time. It has been ascertained by foresters that in mature forests the gain from the growth of the younger trees is offset by the loss through the death and decay of the older trees. A mature forest ought to be cut down and marketed as soon as conditions are favorable, but if the land is not suited to grow agricultural crops provision should be made for bringing on a new crop of trees, and to protect that crop from fire and insects. To do this economically is the work of the forest engineer, that representative of the new profession to which so many young Canadians are turning.

Canadians whose country owes so much to wood, should pride themselves on knowing what the different timber terms mean. Sometimes persons speak of a certain article as made of deal. When they are asked what kind of tree deal is they are at a loss. As a matter of fact deal is not a kind of tree but a piece of wood. A board is one inch thick; a plank, two inches thick; and a deal three inches thick. The word is not used in the lumber trade in the United States, and in Canada it is chiefly used in connection with the shipment of timber to Great Britain. It is shipped in this form because it is a convenient size for certain British woodworking industries. Since deals are chiefly made of spruce, balsam fir, pine and sometimes hemlock, a secondary use of the word in England is to indicate some kind of "soft" wood, or wood from a cone-bearing tree. In Canada, however, the word is not used in this sense and "deal" always means a piece of wood of a certain thickness.

Airplanes were used in the latter part of last season in patrolling Dominion forests reserves in the West and the experiment will be continued and developed this season. This is the latest method of patrol, but patrols will be continued with the aid of horses, canoes, launches, and railway velocipedes, and on foot. Hundreds of miles of telephone lines have been erected on Dominion forests to give quick communication between look-out stations and forest headquarters. Lookout men stationed on mountain peaks or high towers scan the horizon throughout the danger season and send in warning at the first sign of smoke that fire-fighters may be sent at once to the spot. Where there are no telephone lines a system of flash-light signalling, using heliographs by day and lanterns by night, has been worked out. So far as the funds available permit the most modern methods and devices are employed to protect

Character Sketch

BY A PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

(Charlottetown Guardian)

That Prince Edward Island's interests are fully represented in the present Dominion Parliament, is indisputable, and it is gratifying to know that the government is in complete sympathy with the needs of the Garden province. During the past four years Mr. James McIsaac, M. P., has proved himself not only a worthy representative but one of the most energetic and enterprising members of the House of Commons and it is safe to say that the Island has never had a representative more trustworthy and dependable in every respect. Mr. McIsaac has won for himself an enviable record during his term in Parliament, and he has done so by the judicious exercise of talents which unfortunately do not characterize all the members of Parliament. The subject of this sketch is a forceful speaker, and a convincing debater, and it is generally admitted that for purity of diction and vigour of language his speeches rank with the best in the House. While his language is never pedantic—the modesty of his character, the sincerity of his manner, and the severe common sense of his opinions would belie the suggestion—it is nevertheless always free from any taint of trite colloquialism or hackneyed quotation, and is seldom without a literary flavour. To the most prosaic subject he can impart the charm of rhetoric, and this with a natural facility and grace that at once command admiration and rebut the charges of affectation, and like Gladstone, even forbidding facts and figures he can present in a verbal dress that robs them of half their ordinary dullness. In this respect Mr. McIsaac is emphatically the old school of orators and rhetoricians, of whom almost the only other surviving example is Sir George Foster. In these days of rush, it is difficult to find in parliamentary life a man who can truthfully be called an orator; the art of elocution is no longer studied in connection with politics. Some members of Parliament make brilliant speeches; most of them make merely grammatically precise statements of fact; very few deliver orations. And in the latter category Mr. McIsaac finds a prominent place. Whatever he says, he always says with feeling; his utterances are extempore and are therefore charged with the passion of the moment, and in this very fact lies his power in debate. Unfettered by slavish obedience to memory, he can pursue an interruption or interruption to its logical conclusion without fear of losing the main thread of his remarks. With the rare gift of repartee, too, he is amply endowed, as more than one member of the Opposition knows from experience. He never seeks to perpetrate a joke, but he can promptly turn the tables, and from a vast store of anecdotes he is rarely at a loss to apply an apt allusion to the discomfiture of an opponent. Mr. D. D. McKenna, quondam leader of the Opposition, on one occasion shortly after Mr. McIsaac's debut in Parliament, mistaking his reserve for timidity on the part of the latter, ventured upon remarks calculated to discredit him. Mr. McIsaac, amidst loud applause from his confederates and constrained laughter from Liberal benches, so completely and effectively routed that gentleman that he has ever since entertained a wholesome respect for, and kept at a discreet distance from, the member for Kings.

Disarmament Conference

Some progress with the question of disarmament should result from the passage by the House of Representatives at Washington of Senator Borah's resolution, which had previously passed the Senate, calling upon the President to confer with the Governments of Great Britain and Japan on the suggestion for a curtailment in naval armament over a period of five years. The vote on the resolution reflects the growing interest of the American people in the question. It was adopted by a vote of 330 to 4. President Harding, who had not hitherto shown much enthusiasm for proposals of the kind, indicated a change in sentiment in a message to the Republican House Leader, advising that his attitude should be favorable to world disarmament.

It is now up to the United States to take the initiative. There has been indication from Britain and Japan that they will gladly approach the question in conference with the United States. The way should be open to better understanding on the matter among these three nations, at any rate.

London Daily News: In a fine passage in his speech at Manchester recently, Mr. Asquith defined what he held to be "the greatest, the most fruitful and the one really permanent lesson of the war." "The war has taught, or ought to teach, mankind," he said, "the independence, moral, social and economic of all the communities which make up the civilized world." Yes; but where will the reader, glancing through today's news, find any evidence that the lesson has been taken to heart? He need not stray far into the civilized world to test the matter. We have our communities at home, and any who care to do so can examine for himself how far the truth of their "independence" is recognized.

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in no sense a request from the other side to say something in French—he has acquitted himself with distinction in this direction. Mr. McIsaac is held in high esteem outside of his own party, and he is one of the few members of Parliament who are kindly regarded in every quarter, irrespective of political affiliation. While politically he is uncompromising in his allegiance to the party with which he has cast his lot, personally he is a most agreeable companion, and his friendship is sought by everyone; for his sense of honor, his scrupulous regard for truth, and his rigid attitude to improper conversation mark him as a sober counsellor in serious discussion. One of the happiest of his characteristics is his admirable sense of the fitness of things—a faculty that is deplorably rare in Parliament. Mr. McIsaac will not speak unless he has something definitely helpful to contribute to the deliberations of House or Committee, and because he refrains from the irritating habit of teasing ministers in Supply, his representations are received with the greater courtesy and consideration and seldom fail of their purpose. But Mr. McIsaac's highest attribute is his jealous regard for the sanctity of his pledged word; and this is pre-eminently characteristic of the man. He never makes rash promises, for every undertaking which he gives, he is determined to carry out. He considers the circumstances, weighs the probabilities, and makes allowance for every obstacle; and in the light of mature judgment he either gladly pledges his help or withholds any promise. Whenever he gives a promise, therefore, he carries with it the assurance that its fulfilment will be a matter of course, so far as his own power and influence are able to secure that end.

Appreciate Services Of Governor General

A cablegram of appreciation of his services while Governor General of Canada has been received by the Duke of Devonshire from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cablegram is as follows: "His Majesty's Government have observed with great pleasure the terms of high appreciation in which your services as Governor General of Canada are acknowledged in an address presented to you at the closing of Parliament, and in the speeches on the Address made in both Houses. They are much gratified to note the recognition in all quarters of your devotion to Canada, and Canadian interests during your term of office, and they feel that you have thoroughly rendered notable service to the whole Empire. I should be glad if you will communicate this telegram to your Government."

Storm Destroys Every House.

Aberdeen, S. D., July 9.—A cyclone struck Frederick, South Dakota, last night, killing one man and causing over one hundred thousand dollars damage. Practically every building in the town was demolished. Arne Anderson, who was assisting his family to the basement of their home, was killed in his effort to escape when the house was torn from its foundation. The storm broke here at 8:45 P.M., accompanied by an eighty mile an hour wind. Nine injuries not considered serious were reported today over practically demoralized lines of communication. The storm came as the climax of several days' heat, and although it caused great property damage, agricultural authorities believed crops would be saved as the result of the moisture, which was badly needed. A train was derailed at Tacoma Park, when a stretch of track a mile long was lifted from the roadbed after the wind had excavated the right of way. No one was injured.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by Public Auction, on Monday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1921, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, Charlottetown: All that tract, piece and parcel of Land situate, lying and being on Township Number Thirty-four, Queen's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the North side of the Tracadie Road, at the Southwest angle of the farm of land now or lately in possession of James Doyle, and running thence North along James Doyle's Western boundary line until it strikes the South boundary of a farm of land now or formerly owned by James Reid, thence West along said James Reid's Southern boundary nine chains, or to the Northeast angle of a piece of land now or formerly held by Thomas Reilly, thence South and parallel with James Doyle's Western boundary aforesaid to the Tracadie Road, and thence Eastwardly along the said road to the place of commencement, containing eighty-one acres of land, a little more or less, and bounded on the South by the Tracadie Road and on the East by James Doyle's Farm, and on the North by James Reid, and on the West by Isaac Hardy, as the same is described in a Deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands of James Hayes, bearing date the 29th day of October, 1896.

Heat Wave Hits Ottawa

Ottawa sweltered again over the week-end in the throes of a continued wave. Wednesday was recorded as one of the hottest days this year, and at two o'clock in the afternoon the mercury had climbed to 95 degrees. The intense heat, however, was slightly modified by a slight westerly breeze, which helped considerably in preventing any possible heat prostrations. Although thousands had journeyed to cooler spots for the holiday period, the local parks were again the Mecca for those who remained in town. Rockcliffe Park was visited by hundreds of persons, who took advantage of the opportunity to stay cool until late during the evening. Britannia also drew its hundreds all day long. Every available piece of pleasure craft was pressed into service, with the result that the rivers below and around Rockcliffe and at Britannia and along the Rideau were crowded with boats of all sizes. Automobiles took many to shaded nooks, and an endless stream of cars to the Gutierrez district were to be seen bound in that direction. The weather man sees no immediate prospect of relief from the heat wave which has continued over Ontario and western Quebec for several days. The programme is fair and warm for each day. The high temperature, however, seems to be moving eastward, and relief may come very soon. Since Saturday rain has fallen over the western provinces, while Ontario has been sweltering, but they are promised fair and warm weather for Monday. Manitoba will be comparatively cool soon, with some showers. Saskatchewan will see the tail end of the rain clouds while Alberta will feel the temperature rising again.

CHURCHILL

Improved Relations

Rome, July 1.—Secret negotiations between the Catholic Church and Italian Government have been practically completed for renewal of relations between the Vatican and Quirinal after being severed more than forty years. Neither side is willing to admit officially that negotiations for resumption of relations have been finally crowned with success owing to expected opposition by Socialists, but a propitious time is being awaited when the announcement can be made timely. This moment is expected to fall due next autumn, when the body of Pope Leo the Thirteenth will be transferred from St. Peter's Church to the Cathedral Church, where he expressed his desire to be interred and where his empty vault awaits him. On this occasion Pope Benedict will leave the Vatican—for the first time any Pope left it since 1870—and march with the procession escorting Leo's remains through the streets of Rome between files of Italian soldiers and

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Illustration of a man and a woman.
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