The Daily Journal

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1922

DEFICITS ON THE GRAND TRUNK

One of the grounds on which Sir Henry Thornton, during his recent visit to St. John, in the speech which he made at the luncheon given him by the Canadian Club, based his objection to selling those portions of the Canadian National Railway System which are in the United States, was that they were revenue producers. We fear that Sir Henry made this statement without having an opportunity to look into the figures of these railways, because we find that in his report on "The Canadian National Railway System" contained in a published letter addressed to the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen (then Prime Minister) by Sir Joseph Flavelle, late Chairman of the Canadian National Railway Board under date of August 12, 1921, in giving a tabulated statement in regard to the various railways forming part of the system, he furnishes the following information in reference to the Grand Trunk Railway lines in the United States for the year ending December 31st 1920:—

1st. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, Western American Lines:

Total operating revenues, $26,225,205.61; operating expenses, $26,273,092.19, showing a net operating loss of $47,886.58; to this he adds taxes $667,166.30; interest on bonds, equipment notes, etc., being interest payable to the public $975,867.43.

Adding together these three items they make a total yearly deficit on the Western Lines of the Grand Trunk System in the United States of **$1,690,920.31.**

2nd. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, Eastern American Lines:

In respect to the Grand Trunk Railway, Eastern American Lines, which takes in the railway to Portland, he gives the operating revenues as $3,671,980.01; the operating expenses as $4,692,340.22, showing a net operating loss of $1,020,360.21; to which he adds the taxes $258,654.70 and interest on outstanding securities $348,599.00 or a total annual deficit on these lines of **$1,627,613.91.**

3rd. CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY American Lines

Of the Central Vermont, American Lines, forming part of the Grand Trunk Railway System in the United States, Sir Joseph gives the following figures:—

The operating revenues as $7,176,227.98; the operating expenses as $8,706,674.04, or a net operating loss of $1,530,446.06, to which he adds taxes $230,057.44, and interest on bonds and notes $453,164.33 and on other securities including rentals $216,552.50, or a total deficit of **$2,430,220.33** for the year.

Thus, according to Sir Joseph Flavelle the various lines of the Grand Trunk System in the United States showed a total deficit of five millions, seven hundred and forty-eight thousand, seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and forty-seven cents (**$5,748,754.47**), equal to interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the enormous sum of upwards of one hundred and ten million dollars ($110,000,000.00) which, according to Sir Joseph, represents the obligations for the year 1920, which the Canadian people are being called upon to bear, by reason of their ownership and operation of those portions of the Grand Trunk System, which are situated within the United States.

It seems very evident that Sir Henry Thornton must base his objection to meeting the views put forward by Lieutenant-Governor Pugsley at Moncton, in favor of getting rid of the lines in the United States, upon some other ground, than that they are good revenue producers.

KEEPING THE RECORD STRAIGHT.

The evening organ of the "hidden hand" in line with its usual policy of misrepresentation reported yesterday that the Mayor had received another letter from the Bond Dealers' Association in which it was stated that the Association intended to continue its correspondence "with the Mayor alone".

As a matter of fact the letter which the Mayor received yesterday pointed out that every communication which had been sent to him was intended for him in his capacity as chief executive of the Council and therefore was a letter to the whole Council.

This sounds quite reasonable and in fact it would seem obvious that any letter sent to the Mayor addressed to him as Mayor of the City of St. John, regarding matters of interest to the City and not pertaining to him merely as an individual, would be for the whole Council. Why should the Times continue to misrepresent the Bond Dealers' interest in our local affairs? If it is convinced that the Bond Dealers have no reasonable foundation on which to base their objections to the course being pursued by the City, would not the Times be only too anxious to tell the truth?

VANCOUVER AS A GRAIN PORT.

The Financial Times reports that the one outstanding topic in grain trade circles in Calgary is the new trade route for wheat via Vancouver. On December 12, the total shipments which left Calgary for Vancouver were 220,000 bushels, according to the official figures of Mr. George Hill, Government grain inspector. The Financial Times says:—

> What has prevented more rapid strides being made has been the lack of handling facilities at the Pacific Coast port. Why these facilities have not received better consideration has been somewhat of a mystery, inasmuch as it was clearly evident after the outstanding success attained with the first trial shipments at the commencement of the 1921 season that there was almost certain to be very considerable development at an early date.

The City of Vancouver is asking the Ottawa Government to increase the grain storage facilities of the port by 2,000,000 bushels as an emergency need. President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, declared a few days ago that the farmers of Alberta gave the Vancouver route all the grain it could handle this year and would have doubled the movement in that direction if the facilities had been offered for handling a larger volume. Mr. Wood points to the growing inadequacy of the Eastern grain channel, the capacity of which was reached this year, to the great disadvantage and financial loss of the farmers of the West.

It was found in Vancouver that one of the chief causes which militated against a larger volume of business was the congestion in getting the wheat to the coast. Now this has been remedied as no wheat has been allowed to go through except under a "permit", and this system has been hailed with satisfaction by exporters, generally.

The handling of the wheat has been placed in the hands of the Board of Harbor Commissioners who in conjunction with the Vancouver Board of Trade and other business organizations are doing their best to put Vancouver very much on the map as a great wheat shipping port and are also clamoring loudly for a reduction in freight rates on wheat from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The Pacific Coast has entered seriously into the struggle for more trade. In Vancouver there is a united, co-operative effort which already has achieved much and has every intention of obtaining a great deal more. The Vancouver requests are viewed as reasonable. So always have been the requests of the Maritime Provinces, but the vast difference appears to be that Vancouver seems to have the happy faculty of getting requests granted, whereas, the Maritimes have established a reputation for the reverse.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The encyclical of Pope Pius XI., giving the pragram of his pontificate, is not only confined to pronouncements on church matters but it gives an analysis of the distressed conditions in the world which is of exceptional interest at the present time.

"The whole of society," he says, "is infected with the germ of class hatred, which saps all its vital forces". Irreconcilable war has been declared between those who are insatiably eager to seize and those who are egotistically firm in keeping material things: "Hence strikes provoked by one or the other side; hence revolutions and riots; hence reaction and oppression".

Materialism, in short, he finds largely responsible for evil conditions following the war, just as his predecessor found it responsible for the war itself. Immorality is increasing; the germ of dissolution has entered into families: "We lament the spread of morbid restlessness among people of every age and class; we lament the spread of a spirit of insubordination and of a desire not to work; we lament that the modesty of women and girls should be tainted by license in dressing and talking, by unseemly dances, with insults for other people's poverty often rendered even more provocative by an all-too-frequent ostentation and impudence on the part of those whom sudden gain has enriched but not improved".

Pope Pius goes to the heart of the matter when he says: "Pacification of the spirit is the first and most urgent necessity, but it must be a real and cordial peace, not merely an apparent peace".

The announcement from New York last evening that the Workers' Party of America had adopted a platform for 1923 which has as its avowed revolutionary purpose the destruction of capital and vested rights, shows that Red propaganda has been doing effective work in the United States as well as in Europe. Radicalism and class antagonism, discontent and unrest are being preached all over the world and the coming of winter with its attendant real troubles, makes fertile the field for the sowing of these destructive seeds of illegitimate discontent with troubles more imaginary than real. The predecessor of Pope Pius, Pope Benedict, made a fine analysis of radicalism when he pointed out the five plagues now affecting humanity:— 1, Challenge to authority; 2, Fomentation of hatred between man and man; 3, Abnormal aversion to work; 4, Excessive thirst for pleasure as the chief aim of life; and 5, Materialism that denies the reality of the spiritual in human life.

So it will be seen that the same troubles pointed out by Pope Benedict are also considered by the present pontiff as the chief ailments of the world but they have produced much more of their unholy fruit in the meantime.

The important announcement is made in the encyclical that the pope is considering the advisability of calling an ecumenical council in Rome during 1925, the next jubilee year of the church. The last ecumenical council held in Rome in 1869-70 was only the twenty-first since the founding of the church and none had been held since the Council of Trent was called in 1545 to condemn the doctrines of Luther and Calvin. The assembly of the general council of the church, therefore, is a very momentous event and if it is called it will be for the purpose of promoting the restoration of peace throughout the world.

Commissioner Frink appears to have been laboring under the delusion that the Power Company wished to arbitrate under the Act of 1922, which provides for arbitration proceedings under the judges of the County Courts in the counties where the land is situate. Only yesterday at the meeting of the Council he showed that he still labors under this delusion. For the information of Commissioner Frink and anyone else who may think likewise, it may be well to point out that the Power Company had no intention of arbitrating under the Act of 1922, but expressly stated that it wished to have arbitration proceedings under an independent board of valuators, to be appointed by the City and the Power Company.

Electors in Calgary defeated a by-law to provide a civic swimming pool. The taxpayers evidently are afraid they will not be able to keep their heads above water. The taxpayers of St. John are much braver. They intend to swim the "mighty Musquash."

UNIVERSITY FEDERATION

By Dr. J. Clarence Webster

I am delighted that Mr. R. Osgood Morse has criticized my letter of the 13th inst. In that communication I limited myself to two topics:

1. The information given me by a governor of Acadia that some leading Baptists were still influenced by the remembrance of the denominational tyranny practised by Dalhousie in 1838, and that this would help to determine their attitude towards University federation. Mr. Morse must not credit me with believing that such a spirit could animate any important body of Christian men. I expressly stated that I was doubtful as to the accuracy of the statement. Yet Mr. Morse has raised the old issue of the origin of Acadia and has, in a manner too subtle for my comprehension, attempted to draw a distinction between an occasion and a cause. May I point out that this is not the question at issue? We are concerned with present conditions.

2. The information, also given to me by Baptist friends, that the real factor which will determine Acadia's action is Mr. Rockefeller's decision as regards giving a substantial endowment to the University as a separate institution. Mr. Morse has not condescended to say a word on this subject. By this time Mr. Rockefeller and his educational advisors have become fully informed as to the progress of negotiations. Would it not be well for the friends of Acadia to ascertain as early as possible whether their financial hopes will be realized?

Public agitation of the question at issue is very important. The people of these provinces are vitally interested in its solution, yet as far as I have been able to ascertain, they are generally apathetic in regar dto it. The revolutionary proposals which have been made are not the result of an upheaval from below. They have had their origin in the upper ranks—in governing bodies and professoriate. The student bodies concerned have been silent and the rank and file of the people have only learned of the deliberations of committees through occasional notices in the press. This is perhaps a natural course of events, but, as the questions at issue concern primarily the inhabitants of these provinces, it is but fitting that they should be enlightened and instructed. They provide the money which now supports our colleges, and they have a right to know whether, under the present system, our higher educational equipment measures up to the best which exists elsewhere in Canada, in the United States and Europe. A solemn responsibility rests on the authorities of the various colleges at the present time. Local prejudices and sectarian influences should be swept aside and the problem of attaining the highest efficiency in our educational system should be studied in the most broad-minded and generous spirit.

There are now three degree-granting institutions in New Brunswick, and four in Nova Scotia; St. Dunstan's College in Charlottetown has the power to grant degrees, but has not yet exercised it. According to the proposals now under consideration only six of these colleges figure in the amalgamation scheme. According to the Carnegie report the collective capital resources of these, capable of yielding income for instruction in Arts and Sciences, amounts to $2,500,000. Dalhousie is provided with a small sum in addition for medicine. In Toronto University in 1921 the annual expenditure amounted to considerably over $2,000,000. Dalhousie University, the best endowed of our maritime institutions had in 1920 a total annual income of about $107,000.

In Toronto tuition fees paid by students average between $40 and $50 as compared with an average of between $75 and $100 in the Lower Provinces. Maritime students are, therefore, paying considerably more than those in Toronto. Will any one have the boldness to assert that the former are getting more for their money?

Mr. Morse thinks that the Carnegie report is a tissue of superficiality, "hopelessly at fault in many respects." It is surely his duty to demonstrate wherein it is at fault, for the enlightenment of our people and the upholding of the good name of our institutions. This is the only indictment of the report which has come to my hearing, whereas I have frequently heard it praised for its moderation and restraint.

Mr. Morse must surely be aware that the Carnegie Foundation have made the investigation of educational institutions a specialty of their own. Their experts have had great experience in this most difficult work. It is inevitable that they must raise dislike and animosity among those who come within the compass of their critical analyses. I well remember the reception of the reports on medical schools of the United States and Canada. Strong and vehement outbursts were heard in many quarters—of course, in those which fell under the ban of the investigators. But, it is interesting to note, in the years which have elapsed, there have been the most active and praiseworthy efforts on the part of the criticized to raise their standards and improve their facilities for work.

I have been engaged in University work all my life. I know well the merits and defects of our local college education, for I took an Arts course in Mount Allison. Then, for over thirteen years, I had experience of European universities, having served both as student and teacher in the University of Edinburgh. Later, I was a lecturer in McGill for two years, and for more than twenty years have been a professor in the medical school connected with the University of Chicago. Now, having returned to my native province, I am, naturally, deeply concerned for the establishment of a scheme which I believe to be of inestimable value to our people. I believe that my experience justifies me in modestly expressing an opinion on the questions at issue.

I am glad to give due credit to the various bodies which have struggled to carry on in the past to the best of their ability. It is only natural that they should take pride in their accomplishments. All honor to them! If the federationists had proposed to abolish the colleges and to start a great university de novo, I can well understand why the proposal should call forth the fiercest opposition.

To me the great value of the scheme is the preservation and grouping together of the colleges in one great center. I believe that this gives the ideal educational system. It is this which gives Oxford and Cambridge such a unique position among the universities of the old world, and Toronto such an important position on this continent.

Quite apart from the new status which the large institution will have—higher far than is possible to small detached colleges there will be better facilities for professors and students, larger libraries, better laboratories, and better salaries for teachers. The University can enter into competition, in the selection of its teaching staff, with the great institutions of the world. In a city there will be more opportunities open to students who are forced to engage in outside work to supplement their incomes. But, above all, in the great institution cultural facilities are possible which cannot be found in the small isolated college. There is created an atmosphere, mysterious and indefinable, yet potent and inspiring. It was the knowledge of this magical influence of his beloved Oxford that induced Cecil Rhodes to establish scholarships in order that boys from all parts of the Empire and the United States might come under its spell.

I well remember a conversation on this subject with Sir George Parkin in London two years ago. We were comparing our impressions after our transition from New Brunswick to Edinburgh and Oxford, he from the University of New Brunswick, I from Mount Allison. Grateful as he was to his early Alma Mater, he said that the ability to think only developed in Oxford. In company with Asquith, Milner, Curzon and Thomas Raleigh he sat at the feet of great masters from whom came the inspiration to devote his life to a high purpose. He summed it up by reading to me the following well-known lines:

"Our life is but a little holding, lent
To do a mighty labor: we are one
With heaven and the stars when it is spent
To serve God's aim—else die we with the sun."

"This sort of inspiration, Webster," said the fine old man, "is lacking in the Canadian colleges."

Our colleges have been a negative quantity in regard to one of the highest functions open to them, viz., the extension of knowledge. The spirit of research has only within the last three decades manifested itself on the American continent. The small college struggling for a bare existence, concerned only with turning out a respectable graduating class each year, has neither the men, the equipment nor the time to engage in original inquiry. In the region of science, both theoretic and applied, the laboratory requirements alone involve such enormous expenditures that only great and powerful institutions can afford them.

Finally, it should be understood by all, that if the scheme of the Carnegie Foundation be adopted, there will be generous financial assistance from that body. Thereafter, a continuance of its support will be contingent on the work of the University itself. That this will be of the highest order need not be questioned. Let us hope that its initiation may not be far distant.

NOVEL N. B. INDUSTRY

It is reported that a "pearl essence" plant now located on the island of Grand Manan will soon be moved to Eastport. The plant has been manufacturing various articles resembling pearl, including buttons and handles for forks and knives. Clam and scallop shells which abound along the shores of the Bay of Fundy and Passamquoddy Bay are used in making the articles, which are coated with "pearl essence" made from fish scales.

FUR TRADE DULL AGAIN

Reports from northern counties indicate that furs are being taken in fair quantities, but that the market is dull. Green hides are dull at 10 cents a pound.

DEEP HOLLOW COUGHS ARE MIGHTY DANGEROUS

That some cough is everywhere you go, deep and hollow, why? because consumptive. First it was a cold, next came Catarrh, vitally decreased then the trouble was very serious. Never neglect a cold, not only a little one. Never trifle with sore throat or Catarrh. Get out your "Catarrhozone Inhaler," breathe deeply into your lungs the healing soothing vaper of Catarrhozone. Let Catarrhozone clear out the nostrils. You'll wonder all the change when you use this healing remedy. Its really splendid for coughs, colds, bronchial irritation and Catarrhal trouble. Sold everywhere. Two months treatment $1.00. Small size 50c.

THE OUTLOOK

By BERTON BRALEY

There is a bunch of cynics
Who take a view of life
Like medicos in clinics
About to use the knife;
They see naught but diseases
And ills of every style,
Till not a prospect pleases
And everything is vile!

And if with spirit joyous
We laugh away the pains
And troubles that annoy us,
The cynic then maintains,
In accents far from gentle,
That such an attitude
Is "sickly sentimental."
And very, very crude.

If thinking love and kindness
Are found more often than
Greed, hate and cruel blindness
Within the heart of man—
If that's the cynic's model
Of "vain, romantic bosh
And sentimental twaddle,"
I'm guilty, then, b'goshi

He sees life bleak—so be it;
He's welcome to his view,
But why ask me to see it
In gloomy colors, too?
Oh well, I'll let him vent all
His spleen, the dreary clam!
He calls me "sentimental,"
I'll tell the world I am!

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THE LAUGH LINE

A man can do without any trouble, but he can't do much.

A girl's popularity is often due to a comfortable parlor.

Side-stepping only gets you farther from where you are going.

The proof of the pudding is in the after effects.

Anticipation is about all there is to kissing.

A pessimist is a man looking at his last year's overcoat.

Wouldn't it be great if radio stations could broadcast coal?

He who hesitates gets stepped on.

The silver lining to all domestic clouds is pay day.

Home often is merely a place where you get your mail.

British are asking us to play soccer. It is nothing like sucker.

The only safe world series bet is that New York will win.

Most of the things an unsophisticated person doesn't know are not worth learning.

When someone else in the house has the same size head your hat is not a one-man top.

It is proper for an actress to love her audience if she doesn't try it one at a time.

A THOUGHT

Be ye angry, and sin not: let not the sun go down upon your wrath.—Ephesians 4:26.

Anger when it is long in coming, is the stronger when it comes, and the longer kept.—Quarles.

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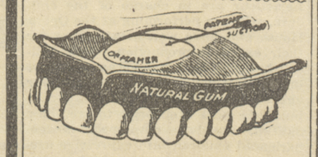

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