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DEPORTATION OF CONVICTED ALIENS.

Record of Foreigners Also Advised by Queensland Under-Secretary.

Brisbane, Australia.—The need for the selection of immigrants, the deportation of every alien convicted of a crime, the advisability of keeping a record of all aliens in the Australian commonwealth, and a more strict medical examination of newcomers are suggestions made by T. A. Ferry, under-secretary to the Premier and to the Chief Secretary's Department, Queensland, in a report to the Queensland Government.

Mr. Ferry was recently appointed as a Royal Commission to inquire into the social and economic effect of an increase in the number of aliens in North Queensland, and his report in that connection. He expresses the view that the existence of foreign clubs in Australia is undesirable.

The present alien influx into the country, Mr. Ferry reports, is largely from Sicily and it is an undesirable class of people who are coming, he says. There are also immigrants from northern Italy, most of whom go into the sugar industry.

"At present the immigration of foreigners into our country," Secretary Ferry states in his report, "appears largely to be induced and controlled by interests entirely outside of Australia."

Unqualified criticism of Greeks as colonizers, especially in North Queensland, is made. The Greeks in the north of Queensland, says the Commissioner, are generally undesirable in type. They have stayed in towns, running cafes, fish shops, boarding houses and other less reputable businesses. Their boarding houses and clubs are generally in a filthy condition and their standard of living lower than that of other foreigners. Socially and economically, this type of immigrant is a menace to the community and it would be advisable to prohibit entrance as undesirable, either as employer or employee.

Many immigrants now arriving would make desirable settlers if their labor could be diverted into other forms of agriculture in the north, but others are undesirable from every point of view.

The inquiry was instituted on representations made by British workers on sugar fields, who resented the competition of these Europeans.

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FOUR CAUSES OF UNTIMELY DEATHS.

Ignorance, Carelessness, Disobedience and Selfishness Blamed for Auto Accidents.

Safety League Drive.

Satisfactory Preliminary Reports Handed in at Organization Luncheon for Raising of $50,000 Fund

Ignorance, carelessness, disobedience and selfishness, are the four causes of Montreal's annual toll of death and suffering from automobile accidents, said Canon Allan P. Shatford at yesterday's final organization luncheon of campaign workers of the Province of Quebec Safety League in the Mount Royal Hotel.

There are people driving automobiles in Montreal today who ought under no consideration to be permitted to drive them, Canon Shatford asserted. They know little of traffic laws, he said, and their ignorance is a menace to the public. It was the same kind of ignorance that caused drownings, not knowing how to swim; and shootings, not knowing the gun was loaded; and factory accidents, not knowing the dangers of machinery.

Half the automobile accidents are due to carelessness; half the drownings are due to those who carelessly rock the boat, and half factory mishaps are due to carelessness with machinery, it was asserted. People grew accustomed to certain kinds of dangers, and manifested a lack of thought. Things should not be taken for granted, the speaker urged.

Disobedience is apparent in indifference to the laws and regulations, with respect to driving, parking, and different requirements in automobile driving. Rigid enforcement of the law is necessary, to bring into line the minority whose actions were tending to bring the entire body of motorists into disrepute.

Finally, the worst and root cause of all was selfishness. Disregard of other people's rights had to be superseded by a spirit of fraternity and unselfishness that would lift the slogan "Safety First" above the inferior definition of safety for one's self to safety for others.

A sense of responsibility had to be awakened in the community with respect to the annual loss of life and injury, caused by automobile accidents. It had not to be considered a matter solely for civic action. Too often the buck was being passed. The public had to shoulder this proposition themselves, and in seeking contributions from the citizens, campaign workers need have no apologetic spirit. No nobler investment could be made than for operation of a movement to save and preserve human life. The child represented potential value uncounted.

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A POPULAR COMPOSER'S END.

Once upon a time almost every pianist in the land played Moskowski's "Spanish Dances" and "Serenata" and other tunefully attractive pieces of that writer. He died a few weeks ago in great poverty—or rather he was at death's door when he was discovered half-starving in a Paris garret, and a fund was immediately raised by American admirers of this man whose name had once been a household word everywhere. He last appeared in England in 1908, when he conducted, in London, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in a performance of his own works. The universally played "Spanish Dances" which would have made his fortune if he had received a royalty on the copies sold, returned him just 300 francs, the amount for which he sold the copyright when he was a student. The publishers are said to have made over a million francs out of the piece.

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BROTHERS DIE WITHIN FEW HOURS OF EACH OTHER.

Parrsboro.—The deaths took place here Thursday, June 4th, within a few hours of each other, of Robert McAloney, aged 91 years, and his brother John, aged 85 years. These brothers during their life-time, which had been passed in this town, were always together, and in death they were not long separated. Both passed away at the home of their nephew, Wm. McAloney, and the double funeral took place Saturday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Parker conducted the service.

THE UPLIFTING POWER OF GOOD MUSIC.

Music As Beauty.

The musician, the student of music, the lover of music as art, sometimes is slow to appreciate the fact that music all by itself belongs to all people. The great bulk of the people are not as he is—instructed in music's technical detail, alive to the greatness of music as art, conscious of the power of music as interpreter of the thoughts and dreams by which he, with his musical idealism at work, lives, and moves, and has his being. The majority of people, in other words, are music lovers whos enjoyment of music is solely a pleasure of the moment. Happily, there is such beauty in music that a large proportion of that majority are drawn to it, and learn to love it. But there are many, nevertheless, for whom beauty of any kind, and musical beauty not least, is only a feeble influence upon them. This is regrettable, but it is none the less true. And it is the more regrettable because all these people, save perhaps a negligible few, need only be brought into contact with beauty fed by opportunity to touch it and to taste it. Their response to it would be certain. Its effect upon them would be assured.

Which?

Now in nearly all manifestations of "jazz"—in all save the very rarest of them—music's greatest attribute is lacking. There is no beauty in it. There may be attractiveness. Sometimes there is skill. Most often there is excitement, and nothing else beside. The music lover need only to ask himself—is musical excitement better worth while than musical beauty—is this monotony of rhythm, this clamour of noise, this inferior musical stuff and substance, of any value at all—is the whole vast array of "jazz" worth considering, musically, for a single moment—against one musical work which has in it the beauty of music, the appeal of music to mind and heart, the uplifting power of music, the charm that comforts, or the invigoration that stirs, which is part of the great benefaction of musical beauty? There is only one true answer.

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BIGGEST DAM IN THE WORLD.

Masonery Finished For Vast Sudan Project. £ 12,500,000 Scheme. Fifty Mile Lake For Cotton Crop.

With the completion two months before time, announced recently, of the masonery work for the Blue Nile (Sennar) Dam which is being carried out by Messrs. S. Pearson and Son, Limited, a vast irrigation scheme for the Sudan is practically finished.

This is the great undertaking of which Mr. George Renwick, "The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, who visited the Sudan in January last, wrote:

"It is a work which utterly dwarfs the building of the Pyramids."

The dam is the biggest in the world.

In figures some of its chief features are:—

Cost, £12,500,000.

Reservoir formed 50 miles along the Nile.

Area to be irrigated, 300,000 acres.

Excavation of earth, 17 million cubic yards.

The dam is situated 170 miles south of Khartum, and the object is to form a reservoir and to raise the level of the waters of the river to irrigate land for the cultivation of cotton.

"Greater than the Pyramids."

During the flood season, the river above the dam will be turned into a great lake stretching back for 50 miles, and holding enough water to supply Greater London for two years.

Irrigation and field canals of a total length of 9,300 miles have been cut, and the dam will be ready to supply water for the 1925-26 cotton crop.

The Gezira Plain, the area to be irrigated, lies in the fork formed by the White and Blue Niles, which meet at Khartum.

The canalised area for the first instalment of the plan is equal in size to Bedfordshire," wrote Mr. Renwick while the actual portion of that under cotton will extend to a region half the size of the country of London. Gradually the area will be extended until the Gezira makes its full and great contribution to the Empire's cotton supplies."

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EXPECT BUSY TIME.

Government Will Meet Strenuous Opposition to Financial Scheme.

London.—Parliament reassembled Tuesday after the Whitsuntide recess with the prospect of a busy time and probably several late sittings, as the government will have to meet strenuous opposition to its financial scheme, especially to silk duties and other protective proposals.

It is foreseen that insistence on these measures is likely to involve the free use of closure, with corresponding irritation among the Laborites and Liberals.

PRICE OF LORDSHIP OVER INDIA IS PAID IN BRITISH TEARS.

Many Tragedies in History of Official's Private Lives.

Two Centuries' Tribute.

Marquess Curzon's Posthumous Book. "British Government in India," Possesses Tragic Interest.

London.—Tragic interest will render historic the last page of the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston's "British Government in India," published today. Marquess Curzon finished the book not long before his recent death and was still reading proofs when he was suddenly stricken by his last illness.

"True it is," the Marquess wrote, "that tribute has had to be paid for nearly two centuries, not by governors-general and viceroys alone, but by Englishmen and Englishwomen of every class of life and service in India. But it is sought to show here that even the most highly placed cannot escape and that over the vice-regal throne there hangs not only a canopy of broidered gold, but a mist of human tears. I think the majority of those who suffered have done so without repining. They have thought the price worth paying. Perhaps they would do it again, but at least let their countrymen know that they pay it and remember that the foundation stones of the Indian Empire, which they vaunt so loudly, not merely have been paid in pride and glory, but have been cemented with the heart's blood of stricken men and women. And equally would I say to ministers who sit in state in Downing Street and to the officials who rule and overrule from Whitehall, and to the legislature at Westminster, which often is so ready with criticism and so glib of censure, that they may derive some profitable lessons from the history of the past and may learn that the Government of India is not a pastime, but an ordeal, not a pageant alone, but as often a pain."

Marquess Curzon was one of the viceroys who was driven to resignation by the overruling power of Downing Street. His wife, Mary Leiter, of Washington, died soon afterwards and he was grief-stricken over the loss.

In his book he paints a picture of self-sacrifice endured by men who served in India. He writes:

"How often or how seriously does the outside world take note of the price that had to be paid in physical suffering, in family severance, in domestic sorrow, even in desperate issues, where the gates of life and death swing on their cruel hinges. We have seen Dalhousie stunned by the awful news of the death at sea of his beloved wife, whom he had sent home to recover, but bracing himself with a martyr's fortitude to a continuance of the lonely struggle for three years more. We have seen the bowed form of Canning following his beautiful wife to the grave by the bamboos that quiver above the tranquil river reaches of Barrackpore. Later the viceroy lost his partner and the main author of his happiness in India, a few months after they had left the shores of that country, to whose climate a recurrence of the illness which terminated her life was largely due."

Later the viceroy was Marquess Curzon.

"To some of my readers" says the Marquess, "it may be a revelation to learn how much behind the external glitter of the pageant there has been of sacrifice and even of suffering.

"Amid the fanfare of trumpets and the thunder of guns, the Government House at Calcutta has sheltered more than its quota of bruised hearts and and broken hopes. I doubt if my countrymen have any appreciation of this side of the shield. The Indian satrap has in many cases found the viceregal throne an altar of sacrifice quite as much as a seat of glory."

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AN EXAMPLE GIVEN TO CANADIANS.

Cattle For Scotland Shipped Through St. John.

Americans are shipping Canadian cattle through St. John.

The steamer West Cohas consigned to R. C. Elkin Co. Ltd., arrived in the harbor at 5 p.m. Friday. An army of workmen boarded her as soon as she docked and 600 cattle stalls were repaired, rebuilt, fumigated and whitewashed, 604 head of cattle loaded, some 100 tons of hay, etc., feed, then 28 men shipped to care for them and the steamer loaded at 11.30 a.m. cleared and sailed at one p.m. Saturday.

Messrs Elkin says some 3,000 head will be shipped this summer. The cattle are insured at the same rate as from any North Atlantic port. The despatch of the Cohas was an example of the way we can handle business if it is brought to us. A few weeks ago the sugar refinery gave a similar display of quick work in loading and discharging steamers.—(St. John Globe.)

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satisfies the most discriminating taste. A trial will convince you.

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR TREES.

To the Editor:

Sir,—

Instead of selling his last tree for exportation to the United States as he is being urged to do by his American "friends", the Canadian farmer would be much better advised to hold on to his woodlot and wait for the rise in the price of pulpwood which is inevitable within the next few years.

Why should he not economize in other directions and give his woodlands a chance to develop and mature. With plans already under way calling for an expansion in the pulp and paper industry that will increase the present demand for pulpwood for domestic use by a million three hundred thousand cords a year, it doesn't take much of a seer to know where the real interests of the farmer lie.

In fact, it is to-day entirely within the power of the farmers too practically make their own price on their pulpwood through a reduction in the ammount of the annual cut and by co-operative selling of their wood, just as the Western farmers are doing with their grain.

The paper companies in Canada are planting tiny seedlings at a cost of $15. per acre or more while the farmers are cutting down trees that have been growing forty years and selling them at a price that nets them far less per acre than it is costing to plant these tiny seedlings. And the seedlings have to be protected and taxed for forty years before they can reach a stage to justify cuttings.

Frank J. D. Barnjum.

Annapolis Royal, June 6th, 1925

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CLEANSING OF GLASSWARE IN PUBLIC DRINKING PLACES.

The American Journal of the Public Health recently published an article on the above subject, which article records the result of experiments undertaken by members of the Connecticut State Board of Health, conducted for the purpose of securing data respecting an easy and simple method of sterilizing glasses.

The conclusion arrived at as a result of the work undertaken were:

1. Glasses used in public drinking places should be thoroughly washed in hot soap and water, rinsed in running hot water and dried before being used by another customer. The soap solution should be changed frequently.

2. Glasses can not be properly washed in cold water.

3. Of the soap powder tested, those which desolved most readily would seem to be safer to use in most instances than those which are difficult to dissolve, since the full benefit of a soap powder cannot be obtained unless it is entirely in solution.

4. A saturated solution of Chloride of Lime will instantaneously disinfect glasses placed therein.

These conclusions in the opinion of the examiners justified the following recommendations:

1. Where possible, hot water of a temperature of at least 145 F. in which a sufficient quantity of easily dissolved soap powder had been placed, should be used for the washing of glasses or other containers which should be entirely submerged in the solution and left there for at least three minutes.

For places not equipped for washing glasses with hot water, the saturated solution of chloride of lime is suggested. Glasses disinfected with the solution should, of course, be thoroughly rinsed.

3. Glasses should be thoroughly dried. Experiments have shown that clean, dry glasses do not usually harbor bacteria.

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A spring tonic: "To avoid that run down, feeling," cross crossings cautiously."

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For Aches and Pains Use Minard's Liniment.

Here and There

During 1924 the 1,800 bee-keepers of Manitoba marketed 1,302,000 pounds of honey, valued at $195,000, according to official returns by the Provincial Apiarist.

Prof. J. A. Allen, Provincial Geologist of Alberta, declares in an official statement that sixty-two billion tons of coal, half of which is recoverable, lie beneath the surface of Alberta soil.

Seymour Backus, Vice-President of the Backus-Brooks Company, of Winnipeg, states that the largest producing pulp mill in the world will be in operation at Kenora, Ont., before the end of 1925.

It is estimated that Vancouver will ship approximately 25,000,000 bushels of grain of the 1924 crop. Shipments already total 21,188,000 bushels. Commitments for almost 1,000,000 additional bushels have been made.

The special train operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway and known as The Trans-Canada Limited, which makes the journey across the entire country in eighty-eight hours, recently commenced its season, the seventh since its inception.

According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Statistics Alberta's foreign population is in excess of 180,000 with approximately 100,000 American included in the total. About 5,000 Americans reside in Calgary.

When Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary paid their official visit to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley shortly after the reopening, they boarded the miniature Canadian Pacific train and made a trip around "Treasure Island" and expressed great interest in all they saw.

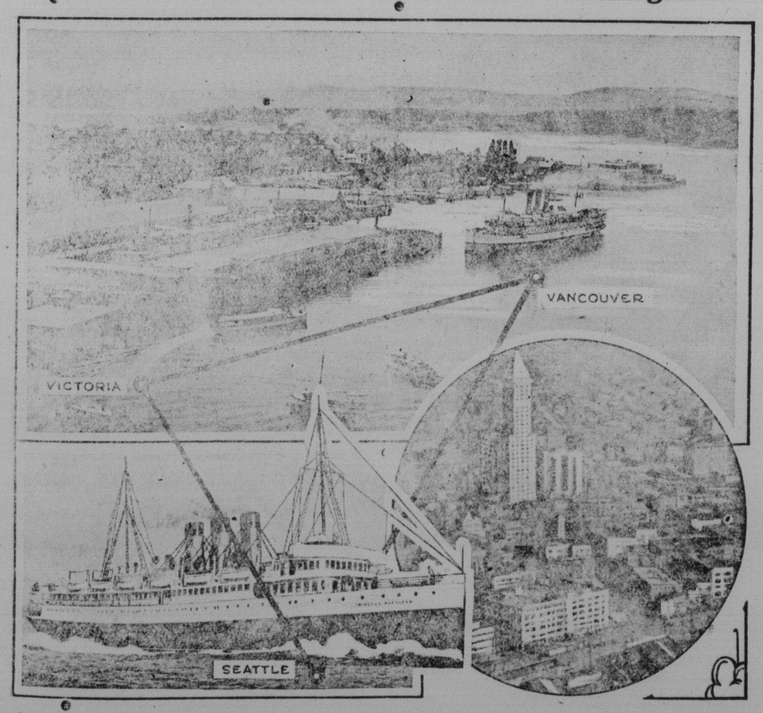
An effort will be made this year to transplant Swiss mountain roses in the Canadian Rockies. These roses, which were brought from Switzerland by Dr. Huebscher, late Swiss Consul at Montreal, are extremely hardy and only thrive above elevations of 3,000 feet. They will be planted in the gardens at Lake Louise and Banff.

The first trip of the Canadian Pacific S.S. Princess Kathleen from Vancouver to Seattle via Victoria was recently made under most successful conditions. The people of Seattle are so enthusiastic over the increased coastwise service that they have tendered an address of thanks to Captain Troup, manager of the Canadian Pacific Coastal service.

There is every possibility that the Provincial Government of British Columbia may this year complete the construction of the scenic highway connecting Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the summer resorts of Banff and Lake Louise. When this link, much of which was built during the past two seasons, is completed it will make one magnificent triangle through the heart of the Canadian Rockies.

Building permits issued in Canada during the first quarter of 1925 were 10.2% and 1.2% greater than in the first three months of 1924 and 1923, respectively. There were also 5.5% greater than in the first quarter of 1922, 46.5% higher than in 1921 and 4.3% above the 1920 total. The aggregate value of building permits issued for the first quarter of 1925 was $19,672,637, compared with $17,846,969 for 1924 and $19,441,159 for 1923.

The Tourist's Eternal Triangle



Someone has just published a book about Canada. It is only a little book—about eighty pages—but it contains an astonishing amount of information. It will tell you how many cities there are in Canada: how many people there are in those cities; how many bushels of wheat were grown in 1924 and how much money the government makes out of the business of governing. It will also tell you, incidentally, that Victoria, B.C. is one of the most beautiful cities of the world and that Vancouver has the second finest harbor there is anywhere.

That is the right sort of book to publish. There is nothing vague, nor indefinite nor yet inaccurate about the information it gives. It errs, if at all, in being a trifle too modest. Victoria, is indeed one of the most beautiful cities in the world, but that is not all one can say about it. It is the capital of British Columbia and as such is the centre of the province's recreational, industrial, and social activities and that's saying a whole lot. Then there's Vancouver. Look at its bathing beach. No wonder the citizens have built the second finest harbor in the world when they have a great and beautiful slab of the Pacific Ocean to fling themselves and each other into to revive their weary bodies and minds whenever the business of operating their famous harbor becomes burdensome.

These two cities are linked with each other and with Seattle, to the south, by what is known as the Triangle Route of steamships of which the Princess Kathleen, of the Canadian Pacific Coastal service is a member. The 'Kathleen' recently made her inaugural trip on this route and is now permanently in the service.

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