

ANGLO-JAP AND ANGLO-U.S. RELATIONS EXPLAINED

Dr. John Ferguson in Great Address Illuminates World Politics

FALL WHEAT HEADED OUT

Condition of this Grain is Rather Better Than Was Expected at One Time

RED CLOVER IS POOR

Summary of Reports From All Over Ontario Show Conditions Just Fair

The following is a summary of reports made by the Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Fall wheat is heading out rather better than was expected, but there are some complaints of loose smut. Kent says that all grains are likely to be short in straw.

Red clover is not doing so well, being rather short in length, with the fields looking patchy in places.

On the other hand alfalfa as a rule is looking fine, and is now being cut for hay.

Since reports that sweet clover is cut, and that silo filling from this crop will be general this week.

Peterboro and Lennox and Addington say that owing to the expected failure of the hay crop there will likely be a larger area of millet sown than for years.

Haddam reports that summer following is being more practised this year than for several seasons.

Potatoes are coming along very satisfactorily, but the beetles are said to be unusually plentiful. The root crops are not so promising, as some reworking had to be done.

Lincoln reports a heavy drop of fruit from peach trees during the past week.

Norfolk says: "Insects seem to be very bad this year. Grasshoppers are a real menace in some districts. Potato bugs are reported extra troublesome."

He thanked Mr. Herity for references of a complimentary kind to his father who had given a fortune to help students and to help found Albert College.

He was, he said, an American citizen now in Canada; his mother was American. This kind of thing was something which instead of being a division was rather a bond, a connection, which brought the two peoples together.

He was greatly interested in the new Albert College. He brought a message of new impulses which were now felt the world over.

"Things are greatly different from those which obtained in 1914," he said. "It is a new world. Some people, depressed, say it is not so good a world. Taxes are higher; life is more strenuous. Old ties have been shattered; new ones made; but they say there is no improvement. I am not so sure. There are bound to be pessimists everywhere, and I have no use for them." (Applause.)

"I believe the world is becoming better. The rising generation has less of the bitterness of life, less of the narrow outlook than ever before.

"It is a good thing Canadian boys rubbed shoulders with the world in France. They have broadened out. They were all Canadians in France. Not from Belleville or Halifax or Vancouver, but from Canada. All countries now have a national rather than a provincial outlook. That is an achievement of note.

"It is a new world and a better world. It is no credit to people of any nationality to look down on any other; it is a step in advance when this is not the case.

"I do not discover since the war any lessening of loyalty to localities. The internationalists hoped for it. I do not see it. I do not see any breaking down of national boundaries; the war has not been at the expense of patriotism or loyalty to one's home. I know of no time when patriotism was not great.

"One thing the war upset and I was sorry about it—and that was the observance of the 100 years of peace between the U.S. and Canada cancelled. It would have been a celebration of world interest. The fact of no fortifications in any part of the boundary line is of tremendous importance.

"Crossing the border at Portal, (Sask.) or in coming in from Vermont only the customs people are there to remind you of the passing of the frontier.

Huns Couldn't Win.

"Germany was all right when she kept on with her 'penetration' in trade and she was beating most of us. But she wasn't content and she tried to injure her competitors. Where did she land? Where was any such nation land? "Right always will prevail. It al-

A Peculiar Accident.

Campbellford—Mr. James McKeljohn of Campbellford, was the victim of a peculiar and painful accident. For some time past he had been sorely afflicted with rheumatism and had to use a crutch as one limb was almost powerless. He was at the barn going about in the usual way when his crutch was inadvertently placed in a hole, causing him to fall, resulting in a fracture of the hip bone.

Anglo-American Unity Greatest Factor Most Important Result of the World-War

Dr. John Ferguson Gives Authoritative Address on World Relations—Anglo-Saxon Domination is Certain in the U.S. Despite German Attempts at Triumph—Is Against the League of Nations and for Church Union.

Belleville paid a graceful tribute to one of her most distinguished sons today when Dr. John Ferguson, born here, but more recently of Boston and for the past few years of China, was the luncheon guest of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Lion's Club.

Mr. Jamieson Bone, president of the Chamber of Commerce was in the chair with Dr. Ferguson at his right. Other distinguished people including a number of ladies, some of them relatives and close friends of Dr. Ferguson, were present. About seventy-five sat down to luncheon.

Mr. J. O. Herity, manager of the Chamber of Commerce, made a few graceful introductory remarks. He said that it was through Dr. Ferguson's influence largely that China came into the war, so early and did so well in the Allied cause.

"This is a great privilege for me today to come back and see you and to exchange thoughts with you. The kindness of those who knew me as a boy in inviting me here is something that I value and consider as a great honor."

He thanked Mr. Herity for references of a complimentary kind to his father who had given a fortune to help students and to help found Albert College.

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DR. FERGUSON'S CAREER IN WORLD OF POLITICS

Dr. John Ferguson, Belleville's distinguished son and a guest of today, may be United States minister to China. He has the backing of several strong Republican politicians for the post and he recently was called in to advise President Harding regarding Chinese and Oriental matters of policy. This information is taken from an article in a Boston newspaper, Boston, now being Dr. Ferguson's American home, some of his family living in that part of the country.

No man is more fully informed on Chinese questions than Dr. Ferguson.

He went to China in 1887, immediately after his graduation from Boston University. He was then 21 years old. Because of his work in educational and political lines in China, Dr. Ferguson is one of the best known Americans in the Orient.

He has served the Chinese Nation in many ways, coming back to this country four or five years ago as the personal representative of the head of the new Republic. He plans to return to China late this summer.

Kept China With Allies.

In June Dr. Ferguson will be the commencement speaker at Boston University, of which he is one of the trustees. He has always maintained his interest in the doing and progress of his alma mater and he has kept up his acquaintance with its faculty and student bodies. The latter has, in turn, shown a lively and practical interest in Nanking University, founded by Dr. Ferguson, by the establishment of a professorship of business administration.

China's attitude during the World War was due, in no small part, to Dr. Ferguson's influence. He was a stout champion of the cause of the Allies.

Dr. Ferguson does not believe that the United States should go into a League of Nations. He takes the ground that America's influence and potentiality in world events can be best preserved by remaining free from foreign entanglements.

He was deeply disappointed when President Wilson consented to the handing over of Shantung to the Japanese and was summoned by the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate to testify regarding the Shantung question, when he condemned as an unjust act to an ally and friendly Power during the war.

In the agitation against the League of Nations, Dr. Ferguson took a prominent and active part, making speeches in a number of the leading cities of the country. He supported President Harding in the campaign, speaking for him in the East and the West.

Talks and Writes Chinese.

Soon after his graduation from Boston University Dr. Ferguson married and took his bride to China. Four sons and a daughter were born to them, all of whom finished their education in this country and now reside in and around Boston.

When the republic was set up Dr. Ferguson became an adviser to the President, and much of the success of the new Government is due to the wise counsel of the Newton man.

When the famine began in China Dr. Ferguson was made chairman of the relief committee, raising nearly \$1,000,000. He is the vice president of the Red Cross of China and counselor of the same.

Back in 1902 Dr. Ferguson was named as a member of a commission by the Chinese Government to revise some of its treaties with Japan. On different occasions he was sent to this country as the special representative of the Chinese Government.

He has been decorated by the Chinese Government, as well as by the Japanese, Russian and French Governments, for his public service.

One of his books, "Outlines of Chinese Art," is a standard authority on that wide knowledge and reveals an intimate and wide knowledge of those people and their artistic temperament.

Success in Diplomacy.

Dr. Ferguson's success in diplomacy is proven by the many treaties he helped negotiate with foreign Powers for China. A scholar man, viewing things from a world standpoint and understanding the Chinese character, he has been able to accomplish much for that country.

Those who have felt that his long official connection with the Chinese Government might act as a barrier to his appointment by his own Government as its diplomatic representative are reminded that there are many precedents for his appointment. More than once America and England have made their subjects holding official positions under the Chinese Government their diplomatic representatives.

One such case was that of John W. Foster, father-in-law of Ex-Sec. Lansing, who was appointed Minister to China, although he officially represented that Government in diplomatic negotiations.

It is understood that the new Administration at Washington is anxious to name representatives at Peking and Tokio who will work together, and to inaugurate a policy which will have in mind the future welfare of the Philippine Islands and the latter's relations to Far East questions, with which they are inseparably linked.

In order to best carry out such a policy, it is believed that President Harding will insist on team work on the part of the American representatives in China and Japan and the Governor General of the Philippines, who, it is hoped, will co-ordinate in their administrations for the protection of American interests.

Many Irons in the Fire.

Dr. Ferguson, so his friends believe, would make an ideal selection for Minister to China. In addition to the many qualifications already pointed out, he represents the democratic idea of diplomacy—the open door, truth and frankness—put the cards on the table face up and demand the same of the other negotiators.

There will be no campaign made for him, his friends assert, in the sense that he will camp on the trail of the President, beseeching him for the place.

The President knows Dr. Ferguson and has talked with him about affairs in China. The members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee know him. Senator Lodge is friendly to him. If President Harding wants Dr. Ferguson to represent the United States at Peking, Dr. Ferguson will be very glad to do so and will regard it as a great honor, he states.

Should somebody else be chosen, Dr. Ferguson will be among the first to congratulate him and offer to aid him in getting the facts in every question that arises.

Dr. Ferguson has many irons in the fire—a great many more than he had intended a few years ago, when he planned to devote himself to art and literature; but when the World War came on that plan had to be abandoned. There were other things more vital and pressing that needed his attention.

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WEEKLY EDITOR NOW AT BANFF

Go Into Raptures Over Wonderful Scenery and the Sulphur Springs

LIKE BANFF THE BEST

Lake Louise was Good but Canadian Tourists Think Banff is Supreme

BANFF, Alta., June 16.—After leaving the glories of the Lake in the Clouds and Lake Louise, the C. F. R. special, carrying the Canadian Weekly Editors soon reached the wonders of Banff yesterday and remained until today, leaving for Calgary at 5.

After enjoying dinner on the train they wended their way through the village to the delightful Banff Springs Hotel where the general manager placed everything at their disposal. Many immediately enjoyed the swimming pool, others loitered around and at nine o'clock dancing was provided in the ball room and thoroughly enjoyed. Some of the editors opined Lake Louise was glorious but Banff magnificent. Today a special drive was provided by the C.P.R. to Lake Minnewanka, thence to the caves and the golf links and luncheon at the hotel.

In the afternoon pony riding was indulged in and the swimming pool proved one of the greatest attractions.

Mr. A. R. Brennan, proprietor and editor of the Journal, Summerside, and the newly elected vice-president in an interview said:

"The Canadian Weekly Press Association convention trip through Western Canada should prove of inestimable value to the Dominion as a whole. While the vastness of the prairies, the grandeur of the mountains, the powerful rivers and boundless forests impress themselves into one's mind to the greatest extent that yet has been, it also compels us to develop a tighter grip on ourselves to develop a good national spirit that will do this on firm foundations for the future. The prairie provinces, as yet hardly touched in their agricultural possibilities, are a revelation to those seeing them for the first time and the fine towns and cities that have sprung up as by magic out of these vast stretches, planned for the future and built in most modern style, are a striking symbol of the Canadian spirit of doing things. The sight of the tremendous mountain ranges of British Columbia and Alberta fill one with awe at the titanic power they displayed and unfold themselves in an ever varying panorama to the beholder. The railroads traversing this country have chosen some of nature's most wonderful beauty spots and have established their luxurious accommodation for those who desire either beauty of scenery or health resorts.

"Banff, where we are today staying, seems impossible to improve upon, from either of these viewpoints. Nature has been most lavish in its magnificent scenery and healing properties of its sulphur springs and health restoring atmosphere which through the efforts of the C.P.R. these have been made available to those who would obtain health with their pleasure. This magnificent place could be made the Riviera in summer and St. Moritz in winter of this continent."

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LLOYD O'LEARY WARNS IGNORANCE

Little Welsh With Oral History

MISCHIEF

Church Will Launches I Capital

LONDON, June 16.—The attitude toward politics was the theme of the address to the General Calvinistic Methodist at Port Madoc.

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