

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1921

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## GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The naval expenditure of Great Britain for the fiscal year beginning July 1 is estimated at \$410,000,000. In the matter of building four new vessels are to be laid down, not to increase the navy, but to take the place of obsolete ships. The United States senate proposed an expenditure greater by \$84,000,000 than that of Great Britain, and the house bill carried only a proposed cut of \$14,000,000 from the senate's total. This leads the New York Evening Post to observe that "just after a war in which we have fought successfully side by side with Great Britain, we are for the first time in our history attempting to rival her in naval strength." The Post continues: "What is the explanation of this attitude? Is Congress bowing to the will of the people as expressed in floods of petitions asking for the greatest fleet ever constructed? Of course not. The reverse is the truth. The central political fact of the moment is a popular desire for two things—reduced taxation and reduced armaments. They are inextricably linked in people's minds because they are closely related in actuality. It is not pretended at Washington that taxes can be cut drastically anywhere except in the naval budget. Yet no cutting is being done there. It is as if the super-programme of 1916 were tied around our necks and we could not arouse ourselves to shake it off. President Harding could not do anything which would so thoroughly establish his administration in popular esteem as to call upon Congress to halt the expansion of our navy and simultaneously to invite Great Britain and Japan to a conference on the subject of limiting the naval armaments of the three nations. The country and the world would be thrilled by such a move. It would be an act of statesmanship worthy of our best traditions."

Senator Borah wants a halt in armaments until the United States, Great Britain and Japan have held a conference on the subject of naval disarmament, and the Post says: "If the House resolution is substituted for the Borah resolution, the question of reducing armaments will be so broadened by the inclusion of other nations and of military as well as naval armaments as to render any immediate reduction impossible. The very least that will satisfy the increasing impatience of the country is the speedy adoption of the Borah resolution and equally speedy summoning of the conference which it proposes."

There is not the slightest doubt that Great Britain and Japan would welcome such a conference. The attitude of the United States Congress is not easy to understand. It holds the key to disarmament. The American people are not so rich and prosperous today that they can afford lavish expenditure in an unnecessary and ill-advised race for armaments. Public opinion would undoubtedly approve of the adoption of the Borah resolution.

## TWO NOTABLE ADDRESSES.

In a memorial day address at Alexandria, Ont., last week, Sir George Foster said: "Don't let us magnify differences of race and creed in this country, but let us magnify common patriotism, our common country."

These are sentiments which in the interests of Canada should meet with the approval of all the people. There are those who would magnify the differences to which Sir George referred, but no good results follow such a course of action. It is not easy to suppress the genuine fanatic, but he may at least be ignored. The politician who seeks to play upon prejudice for his personal benefit is of another class, and in his case the remedy is easy. Let him talk to empty walls and his activities will promptly cease.

Premier Drury was also a speaker at the Alexandria commemoration day, and made a similar appeal. Both he and the acting prime minister of Canada also directed attention to the necessity at this time of securing an enduring peace by the establishment of good relations, more especially between the English speaking peoples. Premier Drury said: "Ours the task in a world of misunderstandings, to make sure at least that Anglo-Saxons shall understand Anglo-Saxons. Ours the task to promote understanding and good will between the British Empire and our great Anglo-Saxon neighbor to the South. In carrying out this work there is no room in our country for that passion and prejudice which has on too many occasions in the past had a part in our national mind. There is no room for anything but good-will and understanding. The greatest service we can render the Empire is to make it sure that the other Anglo-Saxon nations shall understand and appreciate the fact that while we live under a different system of government as democratic as theirs, our aims, ambitions, thoughts and ideals are so similar as to be almost identical. Whatever misunderstanding may exist between peoples of different language, thoughts and ideals there is no room for misunderstanding between the two great English-speaking nations."

## THE WOMEN VOTERS.

It is claimed that the women voters of Chicago prevented Mayor Thompson from filling all the judicial positions in that city with men chosen by himself, and that by rolling up a large majority they preserved the independence of the judiciary. This leads the Ohio State Journal to observe: "It would be vastly to the credit of the newly enfranchised women voters if they won a victory so notable in their first appearance at the polls in an important municipal election. It will serve notice on political managers that they must have a care what sort of candidates are presented to the voters in the future. Thompson may not admit it, but the lesson of his first defeat will not be lost on him. Nor will it be lost on other political leaders, and because of that fact the good results of the recent election will be continuous in Chicago." It ought to be safe to assume that in any city, when a question of moral or social significance came up for decision, the votes of the women would be on the side of that which is best for the welfare of the community. We are fortunate in Canada in having a judiciary free from political control, except in the matter of original appointment to office, and it must be admitted that the great majority of those appointed make an excellent record. Apart from the administration of justice, however, there are many matters, concerning which legislation is sought, that present a distinctly moral aspect; and much depends upon the votes of the women. As in Chicago, they should be counted on the right side.

## THE LAND OF HEARTS CONTENT.

"The Land of Heart's Content," a dreamer said, "Perhaps is somewhere out beyond the sea; Perhaps its portals call to you and me. In grass beneath, in starlight overhead There joy, like perfume, by the breeze is shed. There smiles, like roses, bloom on herb and tree. There love is golden on each sunny lea. Flaming in flowers and the twilight's red."

"Nor all who would may reach that longed-for place; Not all who might, elect to enter there. Some choose, instead, the storm and battle's glare; Some come to leave it in a moment's space. Yet small the price—a song, a laughing face, A spirit warm as wandering Summer air."

STANTON A. COBLENTZ.

## OH, I WOULD GO ADVENTURING!

(R. M. Montgomery.)  
Oh, I would go—would go adventuring!  
I would fare forth in one of those great ships  
That take on cargoes for far, foreign ports,  
And, restless, strain their hawsers in their slips!

I would be off—be off in one of them!  
I have a yearning for the untired seas—  
Would see strange islands under burning suns—  
Would feel the warm caress of tropic breeze!

Oh, I would hear—would hear strange-looking men  
Speak strangely in strange tongues that would amaze  
My stranger ears! And I would dwell with them—  
I would become acquainted with their ways!

And I would see—would see old monuments  
Built by forgotten men in cities where  
No living man now knows can learn or guess  
The meaning of the scriptures carved there!

It fills—it fills me with imaginings  
To catch a brilliant jewel's sparkling gleam!  
The scent of spices or the sheen of silks  
From India or China makes the dream!

And oh, I thrill—thrill to the feel of fur!  
It brings the frozen forests to my view!  
I long to see the tall, dusk sentinels  
Cast on the trackless snow their shadows blue!

In dreams—in dreams I scent the heavy air  
Of breathless jungles—hear the tiger call  
His mate to him; I watch the bright birds fly—  
Through giant ferns, see monstrous reptiles crawl!

Yes, I would know—would know the far-off lands!  
God, when He made me, gave me the desire  
For mountain tops, deep seas and burning sands—  
But Fate, the jester, gave me my hearth fire!

## PULLMAN AIR SERVICE.

(Scientific American.)  
The Royal Dutch Air Service, which is private enterprise aided by the Dutch government, has commenced operating a luxurious airplane service between Croydon (near London), England, and Dutch cities. These flying "Pullmans" provide softly cushioned armchairs with writing tables for each passenger, and the interiors of the cars are fitted with satinwood panels, mirrors and so on. The arrangements include one departure each day from Croydon at 10 a.m., halting at Rotterdam for fifteen minutes and continuing to Amsterdam. The fare from Croydon to Amsterdam is \$10. Between the latter place and Copenhagen air connections are provided. The through fare to Copenhagen is \$24.60.

## HOW YOU FEEL THE FIRST DAY AT THE OFFICE



—Lemen in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## ONE HUNDRED DEGREES IN THE SHADE



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"I want to get some fly paper."  
"Fly paper?"  
"Yes, I want to make a kite."—Drawn by Nate Collier.



Mrs. Economist—John, dear, I'm afraid they're not on quite straight.  
Mr. Economist—That's all right. This is only the first coat!—From Passing Show, London.

## PRESIDENT MURRAY

(The Spotlight, in The Toronto Star.)  
If all our wise men don't come from the east, it often looks as if they did. Whenever you hear of a Canadian college president, and often when you hear of a United States ditto, you ask how near to the Bay of Fundy he was born. Nova Scotia fairly shells 'em out like peas from a pod. Prince Edward Island grows 'em like cherries on a tree. In New Brunswick they appear with the persistence of lilac shoots. In envy the New Englanders call their neighbors who swarm from our maritimes "her-ring-chokers." It is their playful way of admitting that a fish diet is a regular brain prompter. Besides schoolmen, ecclesiastics, statesmen and extremely sophisticated politicians abound on our Atlantic littoral, and have to be exported to less intellectual territories, to make room for the coming crop.

Sir Robert Falconer, president of Toronto University, is a Prince Edward Islander. So is Jacob Schurman, president of Cornell. Dr. Tracy, president of Alberta University, comes from Guysborough county, N. S., where no railroad disturbs the rural and placid reign. President Murray of Saskatchewan University was born in Studholm, a tiny place in New Brunswick, which gets along without a postmaster. Indeed, for output of sheer eminence, New Brunswick has, perhaps, a higher pride than Nova Scotia. Think of Sir George Foster and Sir George Parkin, a full half of the incomparable Four Georges, of our far-reaching innocency. Think also of his lordship of Beverbrooks, of R. B. Bennett, the precocious child of ambition, who has made Calgary famous.

Frank Carvell follows modestly after these giants. He is the natural-born policeman of our politics, who has become the highest-paid railway conductor in the judicial service.

Of all these, probably the brainiest, as he certainly is the gentlest, is President Murray, the head of the university that looks across the South Saskatchewan down upon the feverish marts of Saskatchewan. He's at the Presbyterian assembly, and he made the most comprehensive speech in the union debate. His opponents have said so, and in this particular opponents tell the truth, not so much because they enjoy it, but because they can't help it.

Murray is quiet, as becomes a thinker who isn't afraid of striking a new trail. He doesn't brood over his official importance. He doesn't begrudge praise to those who work with him, and under him. A year or so ago there was something like a mutiny in the staff, the result of which was that a handful of professors learned where they got off at—and got off. These quiet fellows who put on no airs are sometimes insidious temptations to discontented aspirants, who presently discover that it's as grievous a mistake to under-estimate your chief as it is to over-estimate yourself. President Murray believes in unity in the university as well as in the church.

It must be a grand and glorious feeling to gaze at the noble fane of a university that serves the greatest wheat-growing province in the British empire, and to reflect that every stone and trowel full of mortar in it was laid under your own auspices. Murray is entitled to that sensation, but he never says "I did it." He will readily concede

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down the hill to your hotel, or, if it is as convenient to you, he will conduct you through the college halls while he talks of affairs in general. You learn that Walter Scott, under whose patronage the university was set up, laid its foundations with a largeness of mind, and a liberality of hand which will bear fruit during uncounted generations. He will tell you that Fred. Haultain, then leader of the opposition, now chief justice, had excellent share in the good work. Jim Calder, too, as provincial minister of education, contributed heavily to the wisdom with which the foundations of an immortal institution were well and truly laid. Take one feature of the institution that is beyond praise—twelve hundred acres of land for the use of the agricultural department.

Saskatchewan is a farmers' province. That is, par excellence, a farmers' university. The students are not nourished in an atmosphere which encourages a looking down upon the fathers who begat them, or the mothers who bore them. If you tremble at the prospects before you, the thoughtless have called the "foreign" province of Saskatchewan, know that the "foreigners" supply a heavy proportion of the brightest minds which Murray is stimulating into the blessed ideals of his Canadian citizenship. Here, indeed, is the Canadian crucible of crucibles, and the chief attendant upon its fires is master of his job.

He went to Saskatoon twelve years ago, as Sir Robert Falconer came to Toronto fourteen years back, from Dalhousie, the University of Halifax. In youth, he was not satisfied with a course at Fredericton University, but had taken his M. A. in Edinburgh, and had gone on to Berlin, to extract what was worth while taking from the German mind. At Dalhousie he was professor of philosophy and economics. At Saskatoon, where both qualities are extremely useful, he is both philosophical and economical. The days have vanished when a college president could decently suppose that education is a matter of conducting doses of hoary classical book-scholarship into young heads. Oxford, for instance, used to be all past. Saskatoon is nearly all future. Murray ponders on what the future can be and what sort of Canadians will occupy it. He thinks more about the topography and climate of the illimitable plain that he does about the classics. Whence he came, the rough rides of Fundy and the ice floes of the Gulf play their parts in developing a people of distinctive characteristics. Ontario is a drab sort of soil on which to grow community individuality. Saskatchewan is as uniform in surface as its winters are constant in cold. Alberta climbs the Rockies, and, with lots of cold, is more temperate. He looks to the middle prairie can have. Considerations like these produce speculations in Murray's mind. You should hear what they are.

## THE BULLY BACKED DOWN

President A. H. Smith, of the New York Central Lines, received a hasty summons one afternoon, while he was running all the Eastern railroads for the government, to rush down to a stormy meeting of harbor workers who were going to strike. Down to the docks Smith went. He found himself facing an angry,

bellicose gang. They gave him a mixed reception. He invited them to tell him what was on their minds. They did. Smith began to tell them just how far he could go to meet their demands.

One fellow at the far end of the hall shouted, "You're a liar!" Smith immediately stopped talking. He demanded that the interrupter come up and face him. After some hub-bub the man did so. Excitement ran high. Smith demanded a withdrawal of the epithet. The husky began to argue. Smith moved close up to him and told him that

if he didn't take back his words immediately, he would throw him through the window. And Smith left no doubt that he meant exactly what he said. The bully sized up Smith—he has a powerful physique, developed in the day when he was a construction gang laborer—and then sheepishly apologized.

As Smith was leaving the hall, the men's leader stopped him and said, "Mc Smith, if you were a member of our union, you would be its president. Three cheers were given for Smith as he withdrew."—Forbes Magazine, N. Y.

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