

The Evening Times-Star

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ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 12, 1924

HATS OFF TO "MIKE."

Very seldom is a newspaper enabled to print such a story of human interest as that which appeared in the Times-Star yesterday, telling how "Mike" the Irish setter, saved the life of a boy in Courtney Bay.

Two little boys were adrift on a raft, and the receding tide was carrying them out from shore. They were crying for help. "Mike" was the first to respond. He swam out, climbed on the raft and then plunged off again. Of course he was not responsible for the fact that one of the boys jumped off after him, landing on the dog's back in the water; but, having the precious burden there, "Mike" pointed his nose to the shore and saved a life.

Has a dog a mind? What prompted "Mike" to swim to the raft and presently jump off? Did he want the boys to follow?

Albert Payson Terhune, who has loved and studied dogs all his life, has an article in the August Comopolitan in which he asserts that dogs do think. He declares the assertion that man is the only creature that can reason and is as silly as it is venerable. He asserts that "dogs solve lots of problems by straight reasoning, and mankind almost as often acts on instinct." Mr. Terhune gives a number of striking illustrations to prove the reasoning powers of the dog, declaring that they can be explained on no other theory.

"Mike" is not the only canine lifesaver in St. John. Because of him and these others we ought all to entertain a kinder feeling for all dogs, including the most disagreeable cur that an unkind fate converts into a suspicious and bad-tempered animal.

Hats off to "Mike," the life-saver.

THE HEBRIDEANS.

When it was first announced that emigrants from the Hebrides would be settled in Western Canada it was pointed out that the Maritime Provinces offered a home for these people which would be much more like the one they had left than is the prairie region. The view was freely expressed that these people would make excellent settlers, and their children most desirable citizens for this part of Canada. It is now announced that Father McDonnell, who has been associated with the movement of Hebrideans to Western Canada, will come with a number of men from the islands to tour the provinces and find locations that would be suitable for these people. A survey has been made by the Soldiers' Settlement Board in Prince Edward Island, where 680 farms totalling 48,000 acres are available for settlement. These include vacant farms, farms occupied but not worked, and farms which are vacant and adjoining one that is occupied. A similar survey is being made in Westmorland and the northern counties of New Brunswick, and in several Nova Scotia counties. Father McDonnell is now on the other side organizing another party for the West, and when they have been settled he will come here to look over the situation. Most satisfactory reports have been received regarding the Hebrideans who have settled in the West, and there can be no doubt that they would prove satisfactory settlers in the East. The experiment is well worth trying, and because one of our great needs is a larger number of thrifty settlers on the land. The Hebrideans are industrious, frugal and moral, and they and their descendants would make very desirable citizens.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

The nomination of Mr. John W. Davis as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States has called forth eulogies such as could only be deserved by a man of very exceptional qualities. The English press speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Davis as a statesman and diplomat. The Montreal Gazette describes him as a man of high character, large experience and great ability. The Ottawa Citizen says he is acknowledged to be not only the ablest mind in the Democratic party, but one of the most competent and greatest of living Americans. It says he is an orator of note, and adds that he has been president of the English-speaking Union, which would especially commend him in Great Britain and in Canada. A New York correspondent says Mr. Davis is a man of remarkably brilliant mentality, well balanced judgment, diplomacy and tact; and that at the National Convention men of every faction agreed that his personal and professional qualifications probably fitted him more than any other candidate for the office of President. Mr. Davis is a southerner. He was for two terms a member of Congress, has filled the office of Solicitor-General, and was a member of the Commission on Prison Exchange at Geneva after the war. In 1918 he was made Ambassador to Great Britain. He is an advocate of the League

of Nations, an authority on international law, and a man of great personal magnetism. He is fifty-one years old and the son of a noted West Virginia lawyer who sat in Congress for two sessions. With such a candidate the Democratic party is in a much stronger condition than if it had nominated any other of the men whose names were put in nomination at the National Convention.

MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.

A writer in The Journal of Commerce deals in a very interesting way with the subject of the relations that should exist between the manufacturers and the farmers. He points out that if by exercising their political strength the farmers injure the manufacturers, or if the manufacturing class gain possession of the Government and enforce their economic views on the farmers, it is bad for all concerned. In other words, combined political action by either class against the other is bad business. The writer says that "to capture government for a time carries its own boomerang, no matter what the occasion, the purpose or the group." There is no doubt that the keynote of success in the development of the country is co-operation, which can only be the result of a clear appreciation by each of the great importance of the problems of the others. The difficulty is that each group or class is so absorbed in its own concerns that such an understanding does not exist, and so there is a constant clash of interests, each asserting that somebody else is to blame for unsatisfactory business conditions. There is also to be reckoned with the elements in human nature which makes personal gain the great incentive in life. It prompts the farmer to seek the very highest possible price for his products, and the manufacturer to charge the highest price the tariff will enable him to exact. When conditions are unfavorable for one or the other, a remedy is sought in legislation, which in the nature of things would be more or less sectional. Many efforts have been made to bring farmers and manufacturers together, but without success. Perhaps that is because each party has been unwilling to abandon a theory. It is, however, in the interests of the country that efforts to bring about a better feeling between the great farming and manufacturing interests of the country should be continued. Each is essential to the prosperity of the country, and neither can be seriously injured without injuring the other.

While Canada is rejoicing in the prospect of excellent crops a Washington dispatch says that corn in the United States opened the crop season with the lowest condition ever reported on July 1, and with the prospect of a yield half a billion bushels less than that of last year. A total crop of 140,000,000 bushels of wheat is now forecast, but it is noted that wheat stocks on farms are smaller than a year ago, and below the average at this season for five years. When we remember the very large quantity of wheat consumed in the United States, it is evident that the quantity for export will not be enormous. The world's production of wheat reported to date is less by over a hundred million bushels than last year for the same countries, which produced nearly half the wheat of the world outside of Russia. The outlook for a market for Canadian wheat continues very favorable.

The discovery of a rich new silver mine is reported about one hundred miles northeast of Fort William. The Province of Ontario is immensely rich in minerals and has already derived enormous wealth from that source. A Washington dispatch of yesterday's date said that the export of gold from Canada to the United States broke all records in January, amounting to nearly two and a half million dollars. It is further stated that the exports of gold from the Dominion had increased from \$4,147,387 in the year ending January 31, 1923, to \$14,617,989 in the year ending January 31, 1924. The exports of silver bullion from Canada, chiefly to Great Britain, during the month of January amounted to 1,493,282 ounces. When to the previous metals are added those used for industrial purposes the showing of Ontario is remarkable.

A despatch from Brandon, Man., this week said that wheat on two farms in that district was out in head, and that the crop looked exceptionally well. A member of the staff of the Canadian Pacific Department of Colonization and Development, after a tour of the West said in Montreal on Thursday that "practically everybody in the West is optimistic, and there appears to be good reason for this state of mind because conditions are promising, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan."

The news that Hilton Belyea is ill, and that in the opinion of Dr. Lamb

of McGill University, one of the members of the Olympic Committee, who is personally attending him, he will not be able to row in the Olympics, is a very keen disappointment to the citizens of St. John. A streak of ill-luck appears to have followed the St. John oarsman since he arrived on the other side. Keenly as the citizens are disappointed, however, none of them will feel it as keenly as Belyea himself. He has done a notable work to place St. John on the sporting map, and he deserved the opportunity to compete against the best of the world's oarsmen.

Press Comment

AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.

(Indianapolis News.)

Japan's principal reason for resenting the American immigration law was the feeling that the nation had been insulted. Australia, which had the same Japanese problem as America, solved it, according to an article by Philip Coan in the Outlook, without making an enemy. Coan interviewed William M. Hughes, former prime minister of Australia.

"I want to make one point perfectly clear," said Hughes. "The Australian immigration law doesn't make any distinction of color. It is not in fact directed against any particular country or race. Nor does it even draw a distinction of color. In effect, however, it operates so as to keep out Asiatics." Japan has never protested against our law. How could any nation protest against it? There is nothing in its form to wound the national pride of any nation.

The Australian immigration act empowers the authorities to require the candidate for admittance to write correctly, from dictation, a passage of fifty words. This may be required in any language. If a Canadian applies for admittance to the country he may be required to write fifty words in English. If a Japanese appears he may be required to write fifty words in Welsh or Sanskrit. If he fails to meet the test he is barred. Australia had 29,907 Chinese in 1901, but the number had dropped to 15,240 in 1921. The number of Japanese in Australia, which was 3,893 in 1901, had fallen to 2,762 in 1921. The country is not bothered with the problem of inter-racial marriages or with the emigration of immigrants. Though the law does not discriminate, there is discrimination as the result of a dishonest application of it, and such discrimination is intended, though not avowed.

A FAVORED COUNTRY.

(Manitoba Free Press.)

While increase in material wealth may not be the best proof of national progress, it is still very interesting to learn that the average Canadian family of five persons is worth \$10,000. This is one of the things shown by the inventory of the wealth of Canada completed by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. It puts the total wealth at \$22,195,000,000. The Monetary Times thinks that \$4,000,000,000 may be allowed for foreign investments, which would still leave \$17,000,000,000, or \$2,000 less per capita. And, as the same journal remarks, this sum may not be evenly distributed, but it is probably more so than in the older countries of the world.

The chief item in the inventory is agricultural wealth, which is almost \$8,000,000,000. Next comes urban real property, valued at \$5,750,000,000; steam railways and equipment, \$2,150,000,000; manufacturers, nearly \$2,000,000,000. In estimating forest wealth at \$1,197,000,000, the value of accessible raw materials was taken, together with pulpwood and capital invested in forest operations. The mines are valued at \$550,000,000, which simply represents the capital employed.

That the people of this country are in fairly comfortable circumstances is indicated also by the fact that they possess household furnishings, clothing, carriages, motors, etc., to the value of \$1,144,000,000, or \$650 for the average family.

The above figures were obtained from the census of 1921. The next census should show a great increase in national wealth, for Canada is now better equipped than ever for the exploitation of her resources, and production is rapidly increasing. There should be a land of opportunity and a good place for the average family to live in.

MAYOR CHAIRMAN.
 A meeting of the Municipal Council finance committee was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of transacting some business before the regular meeting of the council which will be held on Tuesday afternoon next. His Worship Mayor F. L. Potts was elected chairman of the finance committee, and a few accounts were passed. A bond issue for \$13,000 for Lancaster pavements was discussed briefly and left over for the meeting next week, when it will be decided on.

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HILL HUNGER

(L. M. R. in Vancouver Sun.)

I think that something in the hill child dies when he is taken to the level lands. The man bred by an ocean understands, and he will tell you that his sick heart sighs. For him of surf—and all his being cries For roar of waves and spray upon his hands; Ever beneath his weary feet the sands— Where saffron sunset drops to meet the trees Upon the hill tops—and the night hawk flies— And when his mind cannot recapture these I think that something in the hill child dies.

Cruel and Unusual.

The young married woman went home to her mother, and sobbingly declared she just couldn't be happy with her husband again.

"I wouldn't have minded it so much, mother," she wailed, "if Charlie had answered me back when I scolded him, but—no—but he did something worse. 'Mercy, my dear child,' she exclaimed, 'he struck you, then?'"

"No; worse than that, mother," and the young wife sobbed afresh. "Tell me at once," indignantly demanded her mother.

"He—he just yawned."

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GETS VIEW OF THE OUTSIDE WORLD

Former Chinese Emperor and Bride Leave Forbidden City on Outing.

Peking, June 5.—(Associated Press Correspondence)—For the first time since he became a virtual prisoner within the walls of the Forbidden City 12 years ago, when he was forced to abdicate the throne of China, the youthful Hsuan Tung has been permitted to venture outside of Peking. He recently motored to the historic

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Summer Palace, relic of the folly of the erstwhile empress dowager and the scene of many extravagant court functions marking the days immediately preceding the downfall of the Manchus. With his bride of something more than a year, the heir apparent spent hours wandering among the ruins, crossed the miniature lake upon which the palace faces, and returned to Peking by way of the Jade Fountain, another familiar outlying place of interest to foreigners in China and upon which

the young monarch gazed for the first time. The summer Palace, which but for the revolutionary outbreak in 1911 and the establishment of the republic, might today have been Hsuan Tung's summer residence, was built by the empress dowager with funds diverted from the purpose for which they were designated, the building of a navy. Fifteen million taels, representing at that time approximately \$10,000,000 gold, were squandered there. As though in a spirit of derision, one of

the features of the palace is a representation of a small pleasure craft, built of marble and with its foundations set securely in the water on the edge of the small lake, to serve as a tea-house. Hsuan Tung was accompanied on his outing by various members of the "imperial" household and three daughters of a former regent, Prince Chun.

By a distillation process recently invented, 20 gallons of gasoline can be extracted from a ton of coal.

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