CURRENT COMMENT

Super Rates For Telephones.

After the increase of rates obtained by the Bell Telephone Co. last year, which were immediately followed by the cutting of a melon for the company's shareholders, the public are slow to believe the plaint of the present year that rates must go up again to enable the impoverished company to do business. Had the shares issued last year been put up to the highest bidder to bring in the largest sum possible for the treasury the public would have been more believing on the present occasion, but as the shares were kept for the elect, and not even sold at market prices, it is evident that the shareholders set value upon them. The present proposals are more radical than last year and involve the adoption of the principle of payment on piece work as well as on straight wages. The company would not consent to such an arrangement with its employes but does not hesitate to ask for its application to the public for its own benefit. The real difficulty with the Bell Telephone Co., as with many other companies, has been that it is more concerned about dividends for its shareholders than about service for the people. The principle on which the company works is well illustrated in the case of what is called an extension telephone. This merely means that instead of being stuck on the wall the telephone stands on a table. The charge for this is $8 a year. Half this amount would probably more than cover the cost of the extension. But the same amount is stuck an every year forever. It makes no difference at all in the amount of service rendered, the person using the telephone being perhaps more comfortable while using the instrument of torture when seated at a table than jammed against a wall. But the original cost of the extension, with a fair profit, would be quite enough to charge. If the system was run as a public utility with service at cost there would be no question of exacting super-rates in the way proposed; or if the principle of payment for service rendered were adopted it would be on an equitable basis of an overhead charge for the installation and a rate on all calls no higher than would cover the actual cost of service. Business men are very much exercised over the latest demand of the Bell Company, and some who have never favored public ownership before have been moved by the flagrancy of the exaction. It is being advocated that the whole system be expropriated, the cities and municipalities taking the local plants and the provinces running the long distance and trunk lines.

The Pulp and Paper Situation.

One of the most significant symptoms of international community of interests in the high cost of living is to be found in the phenomenal rise in the price of paper. Canada has probably enough paper resources to supply the world, but cannot get enough paper for her own needs, and has to pay exorbitantly for what she does get. Seventy-five per cent. of the capital invested in Canadian paper mills comes from the United States, and a reservation of 15 per cent. of the paper produced is as much as any government can ask for home consumption from these mills established with outside capital. Had the Canadian newspapers got together and established mills of their own, which would not have been difficult, as the government would undoubtedly let them have pulp limits and water power, they would not now be suffering so badly. English interests did this in Newfoundland, and it was recently announced that a number of the biggest pulp and paper companies in eastern Canada had passed under the control of an English syndicate. God helps those who help themselves is an ancient British proverb, devoutly regarded by Americans as well as by the Imperial Islanders. There has been an impression that Canada had been ransacked for paper by the United States because the United States had used all its own pulp. This view is contradicted by experts, who declare that Canadian paper is sought and bought merely because it is cheap, or at least cheaper than any United States supplies available. As the prices rise, however, this condition will be changed and it will be found that attention will be turned by United States capitalists to their own resources. A Washington government report indicates the interest that is being taken in such national stock-taking. It has been found that in Alaska a comparatively narrow timber belt along 1200 miles of coast line, with deep water transportation and plenty of hydro power for pulp mills, has 70,000,000,000 feet of pulp-making material, enough to assure the United States of half its requirements for ever under a proper forest policy. What the nations need is to be farmed with something of the ordinary discretion with which a farmer runs his farm.

English-Speaking Women Enfranchised.

It was on the Derby Day of 1913 that Emily Wilding Davison, a university graduate of good family, threw herself at the King's horse that was coming down the stretch in the great race, a winner. It was her way of protesting against the injustice of the social and political convention that ranked the best and wisest women as lower than the most ignorant and brutish man. The story of the suffrage movement in England in its critical days has never been given in such fascinating form before as in Sir Harry Johnston's new novel, "Mrs. Warren's Daughter." It is impossible for any student of contemporary history not to link together the incredible campaigns carried on for years by the British women, and the last battle for women's freedom in the Tennessee legislature. Whatever the differences in nationality, it was the spectacular work of English women that educated the world of men to an appreciation of the situation, and prepared for the sudden concession resulting from the revulsion of feeling consequent on the sacrifice of women in the great war. Canada was the first to grant this justice to women. Britain speedily followed. It remained for the United States to purge itself of this blot on its scutcheon. Mary Astell in 1697 and Mary Wollstonecraft in 1796 were pioneers in th cause of women's political rights in England, but in 1647 Margaret Brent had claimed the right to sit in the Assembly of Maryland. Abigail Adams, Mercy Otis Warren and Hannah Lee Corbin were associated in this early American demonstration and justify the claim of the continent to be the home of advanced womanhood. In more recent times Lydia Ernestine Becker of Lancashire, a well-known botanist and friend of Charles Darwin, was the leader of the English movement of fifty or sixty years ago. Jacob Bright introduced a "Woman's Disability Bill" in 1870, and Mr. Gladstone opposed it. New Zealand carried women's suffrage in 1893 and all the Australian estates had it by 1908. In America Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Martha C. Wright, Lucretia Mott, Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt are foremost names in the movement. In Canada Emily H. Stowe will not be forgotten when the history of women's notes is written. The change is significant of a new world and a new civilization. It may be some years before the full influence of women is felt in legislation, but it will be as important in public matters as it is in domestic, and sensible men are aware of the difference between a home managed by a woman and one without.

Wilhelm Gone Black

An international Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was held this month in New York and 20,000 assembled in Madison Square Garden at the first session. The head of the Association is Marcus Garvey and his policy may be judged by his demand of Africa for the Africans. "We shall not ask England, France, Italy or Belgium, 'why are you here?' We shall only command them, 'Get out of here.'" Such an attitude defeats its own object. But the forces behind such a movement should not be minimized. It is among the ignorant and the unevolved, the emotional and those in whom the punitive passions are easily invoked that the most terrible results may be achieved, and the most awful of political conspiracies and crimes promoted. President Wilson's theory of self-determination has had many applications, but none can be more tragic than Mr. Garvey's "The bloodiest of all wars" he said "is yet to come when Asia shall match her strength against Europe for the domination of the world. That will be the negro's opportunity to draw the sword for the cause of African redemption. What is good for the white man is good for the negro, we believe, and that is freedom, liberty and democracy. Two million black men were called out to fight that the world might enjoy the benefits of civilization, and 400,000,000 black men are ready to fight the battle of democracy on the fields of Africa." This is the language of Germany, and the Teutonic inspiration may be accepted as behind such an anachronism in the land of Lincoln fifty years after the civil war. It may be that in the far future Asia and Africa will descend to such madness, but Tuskagee and other unlightened negro centres can hold no such views. Liberia has had equal chances with other settlements to expand in Africa and is the best answer to Mr. Garvey.

Poland's Errors

Poland will have many sympathizers but she has brought most of her trouble on herself. It is probable that had the Polish people been content to follow the level headed piano patriot Padrewski, he would have kept his country from running into the morass in which Poland is now wallowing. Poland was very fairly dealt with by the Allies in the Versailles treaty and given a compact and well defined territory, with a "corridor" access to the ocean in the port of Danzig. Not satisfied with this Poland took up arms and invaded Russia on the pretext that part of the Russian territory had formerly been included in the Kingdom of Poland. The fat was in the fire and no mistake, France is supposed to have encouraged Poland under the impression that Soviet rule would collapse under the impact of the Poles. It has been one of the mistakes of western Europe to underestimate Lenin and his aims and ideas, and this has been clearly demonstrated in the Polish emgroglio. Another matter in which Poland is villainously wrong is in the Jewish pogroms which she permits and which not only sully her own record and weaken her own morals, but help to infuriate the Jewish element in Russia and elsewhere when Poland should have been doing all in her power to seek conciliation. Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell, the past tells us. Kosciusks himself would shriek were he in Poland at present.

Can Return Bride

In Morocco, if a bridegroom is not pleased with his bride he has a right to return her to her father within three months with the price originally paid for her.

CULLEN LANDIS
GOLDWYN PEPERTORY PLAYER
who takes the lead in Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Empire Builders."

News of the Movies

By William Willing.

The completion of his first two-reel western, "Beyond the Trail," for Brentwood, has brought Tom Santschi the assurance of unusual success. Into the curtailed number of feet allowed him the big star has put some of the finest acting he has ever done. His part is that of a hard-riding, heavy-fighting man.

Florence Midgely, who is supporting Mary Miles Minter, was formerly understudy to Mitzi Hajos, the musical-comedy star.

George Probert, one of the best known actors on the speaking stage, has been selected by Mme. Nazimova to play the leading male role in her Metro production, "Madame Peacock."

Maude Adams on the screen is a possibility of the current year. The most famous of all her plays, "Peter Pan," is to be filmed, and it is believed that Sir James M. Barrie has released it on condition that Miss Adams play the title role.

Edna Ferber ,the magazine writer, has written a story for the screen which will probably be interpreted by Priscilla Dean or Carmel Myers.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's fine story, "The Marriage of William Ashe," is to be put on the screen by Metro. That the company proposes to do it full justice is shown by the selection of its talented star, May Allison, and leading director, Edward Cloman, to bear the chief burdens. Sloman has just completed the filming of three of Jack London's stories.

More than half a million dollars is said to have been expended by D. W. Griffith on his film translation of "'Way Down East," which he proposes to make into a screen production rivaling his "Hearts of the World" and "The Birth of a Nation." Most of the well known Griffith players have prominent parts. Griffith paid $175,000 for the screen rights.

The Charles Ray production production of "45 Minutes from Broadway," most famous of George M. Cohan's comedies, has been completed under the direction of Joseph de Grasse. Charlie will take only three days' rest before commencing work on his next production, an adaptation from a magazine story of southern life.

Mrs. William Vaughn Moody, widow of the late dramatist, is in Hollywood to co-operate with George Melford in his production of "The Faith Healer," one of Mr. Moody's best plays.

One of the interesting scenes in Ibanez' "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" will be a picture of 10,000 sheep on one of the great California ranches.

MORE AND BETTER WHEAT.

At no time in the history of Canada has her wheat fields meant so much to the world as now. Canada produces wheat of the finest grades and in such large quantities as to place the Dominion well up among the wheat-producing countries of the world. Both federal and provincial departments of agriculture have done their share in improving the wheat varieties and extending the growth of this necessary cereal. An interesting account of the work that has been done is contained in the May number of The Agricultural Gazette, the official organ of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is there shown that the most widely grown varieties were developed by Canadian scientists. Preston, Stanley, Huron, Bishop, O. A. C. No. 104, Marquis, Ruby and Prelude have each their valuable factors. The history and characteristics of each are given. The Seed Branch and the Department assist the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in extending the growth of pedigreed varieties. The Seed Branch itself encourages seed crop competitions and seed fairs, tests seeds for farmers and merchants, inspects seeds on sale, and has, through the Canadian Seed Purchasing Commission, ensured supplies of dependable seed wheat during recent years.

Chinese Religions.

There are five religions in China, with many followers — Confucian, Buddist, Taoist, Mohammedan and Christian.

77 French Queens.

France has had 77 queens. Eleven were divorced, two legally put to death, nine died young, seven were widowed early, three cruelly treated, three exiled. Most of the rest were either poisoned or died broken-hearted.

THE DAIRY FARMER.

BY HUGH G. VAN PELT.

In the dairy cow is exemplified the highest type of domestic animal ---the greatest economic benefactor of mankind.

And because of the dairy cow, the dairy farmer ranks high among the very best farmers in the world.

The dairy farmer is not necessarily a dairyman.

Webster very briefly defines the dairyman as a man who conducts a dairy.

Numerous dairy farmers conduct dairies, but the majority of them do much more than this.

In reality, the dairy farmer is the farmer plus. Very thorough and careful investigation shows that he does all that any other farmer does and conducts his dairy operations in addition.

Very rapidly, and with much certainty, the term dairy farmer is be-indeed, if not impossible, for one to coming synonymous with the term good farmer.

As a matter of fact, it is difficult, GAL FIVE—WILK

indeed, if not impossible, for one to be classed among those known to be good farmers unless a certain part of his efforts is devoted to one or more classes of livestock.

Of all farm animals the dairy cow has proved herself the most economical producer; the producer of the most essential food for mankind; the producer of a product which commands the most certain market from year to year; the animal recognized as the most efficient conserver and builder of soil fertility; the animal which fits into diversified farming most admirably; the animal which aids with greatest efficiency the growing of the young of other classes of livestock. Because of these qualifications, the dairy cow has enabled her owner to rank high among the very best farmers in the world—his work the noblest form of agricultural endeavor.

The dairyman and breeder uses his farm and all that he raises thereon for the purpose of developing his herd and production from it.

The dairy farmer uses his herd for developing his farm and for marketing the crops he raises.

In a very important sense, the dairy farmer's business is peculiarly logical.

The dairy farmer who sticks to his business and works with reasonable persistency and intelligence cannot fail in business.

Bankruptcy is unknown among dairy farmers; prosperity is the rule.

This is rightfully so, for milk production is absolutely an essential industry. It requires intelligence, persistency and courage. Only men who are possessed of these qualifications continue to be dairy farmers and such are entitled to reward.

Those who know not the source of dairy products naturally believe they are produced by dairymen and breeders of dairy cattle. These classes do supply large tonnages, but, after all, the dairy farmers are the ones who produce the vast amount of milk which revolves the churns, operates the cheese vats and turns the wheels of delivery wagons.

The dairy farmer is the one who milks a few cows which fit into his plan of diversified farming. He may sell the milk to a creamery or for city distribution or to a cheese factory, but the rule is that with his hand separator, he is enabled to dispose of his cream and keep the skim milk on his farm to feed young animals and to build greater the richness of his farm and, therefore, his prosperity.

The dairy farmer does not realize it, but he is the great producer of the most essential food for the development—in fact, for the survival—of humanity. Individually, it may seem that the dairy farmer is not accomplishing big things in behalf of the dairy industry, but in the aggregate, the dairy farmer is the backbone of the dairy industry.

Because he does not realize this himself, he is, in reality, rendering an unconscious service to dairying, to agriculture, to mankind.

Were it not for the dairy farmer there would be little need for dairy cattle breeders, for creamerymen, for milk dealers, for manufacturers of dairy supplies. It is the dairy farmer who furnishes the necessity for all other classes of men identified with the dairy industry because the basis of dairying is the cow and by far the majority of cows are owned, cared for, fed and milked by the dairy farmer. It is for this reason that strenuous efforts are continuously being directed toward improving the average dairy cow and the methods by which she is bred, fed and cared for.

Slowness results in such improvements because the cow represents only one of the many factors in diversified farming. But as conditions change; as lands, labor and feedstuffs increase in value, so does the dairy farmer recognize that his chief regular source of cash income is the cow. Then it is that improvements in all phases of dairy activities take place.

Many years ago, the dairy farmer of Europe was brought face to face with the realization that the prosperous farmer was the good dairy farmer who kept good cows and fed and cared for them in the best manner possible.

Dairy farmers of Canada are being brought face to face with this realization now. They are seeing that it is not profitable to milk unprofitable cows, even though the cows are unprofitable because they are bred, fed, managed and cared for by unprofitable methods.

Dairy farmers are learning that although the cow is but one factor in their plan of diversified farming, she is a very important factor and that without increasing their efforts but by merely applying he improved methods of dairy farming she can be made the great source of regular cash income. Such farmers, according to a recent investigation we have made, are receiving a cash income of from $200 to $500 per month and, strange as this may seem, they are receiving just as large an annual income per acre of ground frmed as their neighbors who are not dairy farmers.

Therefore, the dairy farmer who is rendering the great unconscious service to humanity is now profiting and prospering in a large way by the conscious service he is rendering himself, his family, his children and his children's children.

DO YOU 'MEMBER?

The old ball games out in the back lot? The time you used to have "choosin' up sides." Skinny Stearns and Fat always wanted to choose up and then the fun would start. Skinny would always claim that he could get those "three fingers" (he could get three fingers where Fat couldn't think of it). "Well, a'right, then, if you guys get yer ins we get the extra man and you can have Porge fer right field."

Porge was usually dragging up in the rear carrying the bats and the much-coveted mask. Then, after about an hour's arguing over the sides, the old game would finally be on and everything going fine, and Ad Mercer would probably loom up in the background and that meant pull stakes for another field. Somehow, Ad never did like to have the fellas run through the potato field after a fly ball out there in center field. Someone would yell: "Here comes old man Mercer, we better beat it for' he gets here."—Finish ball game.

A feller isn't so awfully particular where he steps when he's after a ball and there were parts of Ad's potato crop that looked as though they wouldn't amount to very much, in fact, it didn't amount to very much. Between the corn silk pulled off the corn and the rails from the old rail fence down by the creek that the fellas used to make bridges with, Ad used to be kent pretty busy watchin' where the bunch was. It was a great life eh!—fellas.

THE MAGIC CARPET.

Little Visits to New Worlds.

THE JUGO-SLAVS

While the Great War has introduced the name Jugo-Slavs to hundreds of thousands of persons and given a tremendous impetus to the Jugo-Slav movement, yet neither the name nor the aspirations of the people is new. The Jugo-Slavs belong to the Southern branch of the Slav family and they include Serbs, Croats and Slovennes occupying territory which extends from southern Carinthia and Styria along the southern and western boundary of Hungary as far as the southern frontiers of Serbia and Montenegro and from the newly defined frontier of Bulgaria in the East to the Adriatic and the line drown through Dalmatia which has formed the subject of our dispute with Italy. The Slovenes are Catholic while the Serbs and Montenegrins belong for the most part to the Orthodox Church. About two-thirds of the Croats are Catholics, the remainder Orthodox. The Jugo-Slav movement has been the product of intellectual forces and for a long time remained disassociated from political agitation. It was based—at least originally—on a sentiment of racial unity, the outcome of the literary and linguistic movement which developed during the first half of the nineteenth century, the real founder being Vuk Karadzic, while it was largely influenced by a great Slovene poet and patriot, Jernel Kopitar, both of whom gave it a western orientation. The outburst of national sentiment of 1847-1848 throughout the Hapsburg kingdom was not without effect on the Jugo-Slav movement, but the intolerance of the Magyars drove Serbs and Croats into the arms of Austria, lending her valuable aid only to be scorned and slighted when the trouble was over. The promised autonomy was withheld from Croatia, and the latter was reunited with Hungary in a position of marked inferiority. Bishop Stossmayer was the great champion of the movement in the second half of the nineteenth century and the opening of the present century saw all Jugo-Slavs dissatisfied with the Dual Monarchy. The old animosity that existed between Serbs and Sroats was dispelled and the close union of these two peoples was cemented by the Serbian victories in the Balkan wars. In 1917, 29 of the 31 representatives of Jugo-Slav lands in the Austrian Reichsrath pledged themselves to work for a democratic and autonomous state and on the collapse of Russia the Pact of Corfu was signed (July 20, 1917), providing for the union of Serbs, Croats and Slovennes in a single and independent kingdom under the reigning dynasty (Karageorgevic). This new kingdom is officially known today as the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and popularly as Jugo-Slavia. The population of the new state is about eleven millions.

THE BRAIN BOX

By E. Gunn-Ramsay

"Get together!"

An ex-soldier, who has now settled down happily to civilian life again, was telling me something of his experiences after a close and hot engagement at the front. "There were tremendous gaps," he said, "to the right and the left; chaps whom one had been chatting with only a few hours earlier were cut down, never to rise again. The enemy were retreating; they were gathering in their wounded as they went. It had been a terrific tussle, and many of the men around, to whom it was the first taste of warfare, were dazed and stupefied, when our commanding officer called out: 'Close up there, and get together!'

The words, "Get together," put something more into us than the mere suggestion of closing up the ranks. They came, also, as a call to each man to pull himself together."

"Get together!"

How apt the words of this officer are today! Is not this exactly the call which we are needing, individually and collectively—call to co-operate, to marshal our best forces, and mass them as one?

One who was wiser than any man of this generation, of whose wisdom the world is surely in need today, said: "A house that is divided against itself cannot stand."

A house divided. What a picture! Think it over, and compare it with the spirit of "Get together!"

How do you live? Is your house divided? No, I do not mean your material house of wood or stone, which holds within it the several units that go to make up a family life. What about the house of your mind? The house of your soul? What about the many faculties and dominant qualities which you possess, within that wonderful machine known as the body? Have you really, within yourself, "got together," or do you face the world today as a house divided against itself?

You have told me how ambitious you are, how much you wish to achieve, how much you could achieve—IF—Ah, if what? There is always some excuse. It is far easier in life to make excuses, when we have failed. It is the way of least resistance. Rather than to pull oneself up and give the cold, calm decision against self, "I have failed, and the reason lies in myself."

You have the duty then towards yourself first of all to co-ordinate, to marshal in order every vital living force to make your own mind your own will, dominant in the direction of right. Beyond this, there is a wider circle which must be reached, and which can only be reached after you have set your own house in order.

What is the cause of so much of the discontent and intolerance that is permeating industry, business circles, and even the home life, today? Is it not a tremendous lack of this spirit of co-ordination or "getting together?" Every man Jack has his own particular view point and hobby, and so many are selfishly intent upon chasing this to its ultimate issue that they are forgetting