

AUSTRALIA WITH GOLD GONE LIVES OFF THE SHEEP'S BACK; TO KEEP CONTINENT WHITE

(C. Hartley Grattan in New York Sun.)
 Sydney, Australia.—There was a time when Australia and gold were interchangeable terms. That was during the fifties when gold was discovered in New South Wales, later in Victoria and eventually in almost every other State of the Commonwealth. In those days Australia was a wild outlandish country chiefly devoted to the production of wool. The gold rushes brought vast numbers into the country and when the surface gold was all taken out the newcomers turned their attention to agriculture.

In response to their demands the Government undertook to break up the big sheep stations in the better watered districts and turn them over to the small farmers. The cities grew. Hostility to the Chinese, who had been attracted to the gold fields in large numbers, led to restrictive legislation, which in turn provided the background for the most tightly held of Australian ideals, that the continent must belong to the white man; that it must be "White Australia." The Chinese agitation also brought the hitherto extremely separatist colonies together in a series of conferences that paved the way for the creation of the Commonwealth Government, proclaimed in 1901. The gold rush times was a formative period.

No Money in Gold.
 As usually happens, mining declined from its once major importance, and today is but a subsidiary industry in Australia. A few gold mines are still in operation, but most of them are not profitable because of high wages chiefly. But Australia has coal and iron in quantities large enough to support more industries than are now based upon them. And she has opals. And there are rare commercial metals that are not being exploited at all, due to transportation difficulties.

Australia today lives off a sheep's back, so to speak. The pastoral industry is the basis of her prosperity. Next comes agriculture, with wheat the most important product. Tropical agriculture hardly shows a profit. It is too much protected and subsidized. Then manufacturing. Then mining. And finally fishing and lumbering, lumped together even in Government statistics because of their minor importance.

It would seem from this survey that Australia could be a country without great cities. But as has been noted, it is not. This can only be accounted for by the fact that the production per unit of population is extraordinarily high in Australian primary industries. It is so high indeed that it can be used without difficulty to support an abnormally large social structure. On the other hand, it is a constant complaint that in manufacturing the Australian workman has an extremely low productive capacity, which, combined with other factors, makes for high prices.

Australia, then, is a naturally prosperous country. There is plenty of money there. But today it is not a healthy prosperity with which it is blessed because of the condition of public finance. This can best be illustrated by a parallel with conditions in 1890. There was a period of extremely hard times about 1890 which was brought on by three things: (1) drought, (2) a drop in world wholesale prices, and (3) over-speculation

in the future by too heavily investing in improvements that would not give immediate returns, financed by unstrained borrowing abroad.

Today and Tomorrow.
 Today these conditions are being paralleled: there is a downward trend in world wholesale prices and there is too heavy borrowing abroad. Only one thing is lacking to put Australia in a very difficult position—drought. As has been reiterated already in this series of articles, drought is an almost constant phenomenon, and if it once recurs on anything like a continental scale, Australia is going to be led put to it to pay her interest bill, let alone meet her loans as they fall due. Next to the population problem this is the most discussed problem in Australia. Any one who has a stake in Australia's future has an opinion on the matter. And most opinions are to the effect that future loans must be carefully scrutinized and present loans must be handled through carefully supervised sinking funds.

Just what the future of Australia will be no one pretends to know. There are too many factors to admit of any very accurate prophecies. For one thing, it is uncertain whether or not she will be allowed to maintain her present racial position. Australia is isolated from other white nations and has Asia at her doors. The Asiatic peoples, particularly the Japanese, must have some place to go. They are overcrowded at home. It has become apparent (to use Japan, the most aggressive people, as an example) that Japan cannot send her surplus population to Manchuria, however much she may do there economically. Neither does South America offer her much of an outlet. The logical place for her nationals to go is Australia.

Immigration and Irrigation.
 Today Japan professes to have no designs on Australia, but certain straws show the direction of her thinking. At the Honolulu conference last year a Japanese professor supported the doctrine that as citizens of a given nation have certain indisputable rights at home, so citizens of all civilized nations have indisputable rights abroad, among them being the right to emigrate to wherever they see fit.

This is a direct attack on the doctrine that every nation has a right to set up a policy of racial, or even national, exclusiveness if it sees fit. It is also a direct attack on the Australian doctrine that she is within her rights in keeping the continent empty until white people can settle and use it, while yellow and black peoples overcrowd countries at Australia's door. It raises the question of whether any nation has a right to hold unused lands of which other peoples have a desperate need. It raises, in fact, the whole question of what justification "White Australia" has internationally.

Another uncertain factor that may change the present direction of Australian development is the extent to which irrigation can be made to replace the natural lack of water. There is but one large river in Australia, the Murray. The misfortune of Australia is that in addition to having a very uncertain rainfall it has no high mountains that could feed streams. Those who place great emphasis on the possibility of irrigation chiefly base their contentions on the theory

WITH THE BOY SCOUTS



This week the St. Dunstan's Troop held its last meeting before Christmas. Each patrol was assigned work on badge requirements to be carried on in spare time, so that a number of Scouts will be ready to undergo tests for Proficiency Badges at the next meeting of the Troop. At this week's meeting the following Scouts passed the First Aid standard for Second Class Scouts: Charlie Burns, James Colby, John Foster, and Charles McLenahan. The requirements for the Foreman's Badge were passed by Scouts Donald McIntosh and Emerson Wilby.

The Earl Haig Troop has been making excellent progress and it was announced today by the District Commissioner that this Troop has made the greatest progress of all the Troops in the district during the past month; thus winning the Honour Flag for the month of November. Last Saturday evening the Troop was visited by District Scoutmaster W. V. B. Riddell who conducted a ceremony of Investiture when the following boys who have passed the required tests became Tenderfoot Scouts:—Malcolm F. Baird, Burton McLaughlin, Geo. Holyoke, Donald Fulton, Donald Brown and John Watson. Mr. Riddell gave a short talk on the Boy Scout Badge and insignia and also led the Troop in a game period when several new games were played. The monthly inspection of the Troop was carried out by Dis-

trict Commissioner LeBaron Bull who congratulated Scoutmaster Albert Slipp and his boys on the splendid progress the Troop is making. District-Cubmaster Pugh was also a visitor and addressed the Troop on the subject of co-operation with the Wolf Cubs who, he pointed out, are the younger brothers in the movement. He suggested that the Scouts of the Earl Haig Troop lend a hand in the training of the lads in the St. Paul's Pack. This suggestion was well taken and will be carried out in the near future. The Earl Haig Troop has grown to the point where it is necessary to reorganize into three Patrols and the following promotions have been made: Patrol Leader Dick Palmer to be Troop Leader, Second Holden Lingley to be Patrol Leader, Scout John Palmer to be Patrol Leader and Scout Liman Green to be Second.

Room For Lot of People.

Griffith Taylor, the greatest authority on Australian geography, contends that the resources of Australia in every department are now known, and the future of Australia will depend on the skill and rapidity with which they are utilized. Calculating by reference to known conditions in other parts of the world he arrives at the conclusion that Australia can support about 60,000,000 white people at the present normal white standard of living. He does not expect that Australia will be one of the great countries of the world, but it will be an important one. The 60,000,000 white people resident in Australia will constitute 4.5 per cent. of the future white population of the world (1,347,000,000.) Australia will have one of the five great centres of white civilization, located at Sydney. (The others will be Chicago, the largest, London, Durban and Buenos Aires). This Sydney of the future will be based economically on its superior harbor and on the presence in its neighborhood of enormous coal deposits.

Should the water supply prove, through unexpected artesian reserves to be more adequate than Taylor admits, the population will be much larger. Should the "White Australia" program ground on the rocks of international population complications it is possible that the white population will find itself isolated in a swarming Oriental civilization, duplicating in another setting the condition of the white civilization in South Africa. It is the two factors, of water and racial composition, that will determine the future of Australia. The financial complications are but a passing phase.

Australia, therefore, has the possibility of increasing its population about 54,000,000 before reaching the saturation point. How long it will take to do this depends upon immigration more than upon the normal increase from the excess of births over deaths. Consequently it is impossible to say with any accuracy just when Australia will achieve her maximum development. It may be 100 years and it may be 300. However long it takes, it is unquestionable that Australia is, and will remain one of the unique if not great countries of the world.

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With the Wolf Cubs.
 Last Sunday after Sunday School fifteen Cubs of the Cathedral Pack visited the Cathedral tower with the Rev. G. T. Edsforth. The clock and bells aroused particular interest, especially the fifteen hand touches operating the chimes.

The District Cubmaster has received the following from Cubmaster Simcock of the St. Dunstan's Pack:—"At the regular meeting of the Pack on Tuesday the 27th., the Rev. Dr. Milligan presented the Pack with a Wolf Cub Pack flag, embroidered with the Pack's title (4th. Fredericton); the gift of the ladies of the St. Dunstan's Social Club. The gift is greatly valued by the Cubs and was taken into immediate use as an Honour Flag for Inter-Six competition, being won for the first time by the Grey Wolves."

District Notes.
 The work at the Christmas Toy Shop is well advanced. A list of the less fortunate children of the city has been received from Miss Jean Cooper of the Children's Aid Society and also the names and ages of the children of the British Settlers in York County has been sent in by Mr. C. G. Gillies of the Dominion Land Settlement Board. There two lists contain the names of 300 children which is less than half the number of children who will receive gifts of toys, when the lists are completed, from the Freder-

Heart Palpitated Nerves Bothered Her Sleep Was Broken

Mrs. Fred A. Pugsley, East Southamton, N.S., writes:—"I was bothered very much with my nerves and palpitation of the heart, and my sleep was broken at night. I decided to try



and after I had taken six boxes I found that they had done me so much good I will gladly recommend them to all those who are troubled with sleeplessness caused by their heart and nerves."

Price 50c. per box at all druggists and dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

icton Shop. The First Fredericton Company of Girl Guides has undertaken the work of dressing the dolls and are making splendid progress but are handicapped for want of material. An appeal is being made for remnants and odd pieces of materials for dolls dresses and it is expected that this need soon be supplied.

Arrangements are underway for the holding of Scoutmaster's and Cubmaster's courses early in the new year. The Cubmaster's course will commence in the second week of January with Dist.-Cubmaster Pugh in charge. District Scoutmaster Riddell will conduct the Scoutmaster's course which will commence about the middle of January.

It is hoped that, not only will all those men who are actively engaged in Scouting or Cubbing in the district will come forward and take one or other of these courses but that many more will do likewise. There is always a need for men to lend boys in the Boy Scout Movement, and mighty things could be done in this city of Fredericton if more men would volunteer for their great community service. It is within the power of the men and women of one generation to give such a setting for the next generation as to greatly alter its char-

NOTICE OF SALE

To the Heirs of Coburn Allen, late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Labourer, deceased, and to all others whom it may in any wise concern,—

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of June, A. D. 1928, and registered in York County Records in Book 206, pages 119-122, the eleventh day of October, A. D. 1928, and made between the said Coburn Allen, of the one part, and Kitchen Bros., Ltd., a company incorporated under the laws of the Province of New Brunswick having its head office at the City of Fredericton in the County of York aforesaid, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, and in pursuance of the said Power of Sale, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in the City of Fredericton in the County of York aforesaid, on Saturday, the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1929, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows:—"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick at or near Burt's Corner and bounded as follows: "Beginning at a post at the Southwest corner of a lot of land owned by Newton Bird; thence running North along side line of said Newton Bird's lot nine rods, thence at right angles and running West fifty three feet to a post thence at right angles and running South nine rods to the main highway road; thence along said highway road to the place of beginning, fifty three feet, containing one-sixth of an acre, more or less. Being the same lands and premises conveyed by Deed from Thomas W. Fowler and wife to Coburn Allen, and recorded in York County Records in Book 185, pages 185 and 186, under official number 74254, and bearing date the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1923."

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

Dated this ninth day of November, A. D. 1928.

KITCHEN BROS., LTD., per H. A. Peters, Secy-Treas.

CITY OF FREDERICTON Notice to Taxpayers

To enable you to vote at the Civic Elections in January next, your taxes must be paid on or before Wednesday, December 12th next.

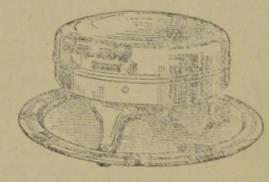
FRED I. HAVILAND, City Clerk. City Hall, December 1, 1928.

acter. Scouting enables us to pay back at least a part of the debt to civilization through which we had opportunities for becoming the men we are; and to do it by making a better place where we live for better boys than we were.

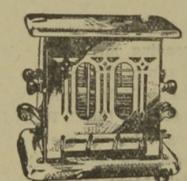


You would like an
Electrical Christmas Gift
Why not give one?

YOU can't please all the people all the time, but you can please them all at waffle time. An Electric Waffle Iron makes delicious golden brown waffles right at the table without smoke or odor. One given this Christmas will be used and appreciated for many years to come.



Everyone likes hot toast! With an Electric Toaster it can be made right at the table and served piping hot. See the new automatic toasters that turn the toast without touching. Give one for Christmas.



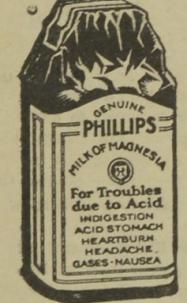
Rich brown coffee, percolating at the table, with its appetizing aroma makes every coffee lover happy. Electric Percolators or Urns make attractive as well as useful gifts. Beautiful trays, sugar bowls and cream pitchers to match are also available.



There are also many other suitable appliance gifts. See them on display at our office.



MARITIME ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.
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Reduce the Acid

In sick stomachs—instantly

Sick stomachs, sour stomachs and indigestion usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves are over-stimulated. Too much acid makes the stomach and intestines sour.

Alkali kills acid instantly. The best form is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, because one harmless, tasteless dose neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Since its invention, 50 years ago, it has remained the standard with physicians everywhere.

Take a spoonful in water and your unhappy condition will probably end in five minutes. Then you will always know what to do. Crude and harmful methods will never appeal to you. Go prove this for your own sake. It may save a great many disagreeable hours.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.