

Prob. I



© FOX; BY BETTY HALLER FROM GALLERIES  
Progress Shown in Drive for Better Housing  
Upper—Tenement of Pyramid-shaped flats give light and free space. Below—Unimproved Tenements along a Dark and  
Narrow Street.

Prob. 3

## PROBLEM I

*How Britain Became Industrialized*

### WALKING DOWN THE YEARS

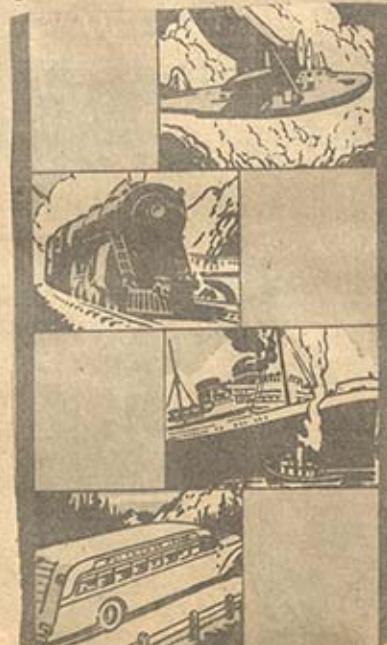
VERY clumsy these sandals look, don't they? And they must have been clumsy to wear. But in the tenth century they were the only footwear, the better shaped ones for those who could afford them, and the kind with the rope anklelet for those who would otherwise go barefoot. Nobody wore heels, and how short people made themselves look taller I don't know.



There was still no heel to the boot of the fourteenth century, but to make up for it there was a great deal of toe—so much that the point had to be tied back to the ankle. Later, in Henry VIII's time, there was a low heel with even more room for the toes.



By the middle of the seventeenth century toes and heels were more like the toes and heels we know, but shoes were still very expensive; women had only one pair at a time unless they were very wealthy. The big jack-boots were certainly made to last, and the flapping tops must have been fine for people to hold on to when they wanted to stop themselves from running away!



We Have Progressed From



WASHING MACHINES WERE COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND, DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE 17TH CENTURY

## Meeting Brings Wage Increases

5,000 Pulp and Paper Mill Workers Conceded 11 to 15 Cents an Hour Boost

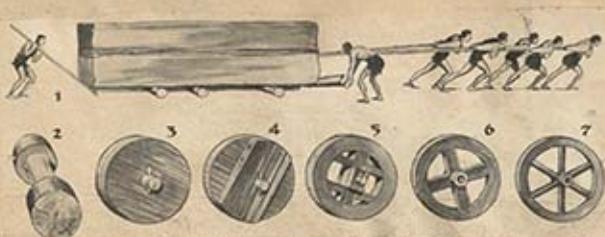
TORONTO, April 28.—(C.P.)—Wage increases of from 11 to 15 cents an hour were conceded 5,000 workers in Ontario's pulp and paper mills last night by the Abitibi Provincial, Great Lakes, Ontario and Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper Companies, following all-day negotiations.

Seven international trade unions were represented at conferences with company executives, and announcement of the wage concessions was made by John P. Burke, president of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Union.

When they made their offer last night, the companies asked for a two-year agreement, Burke said.



THE WORLD'S BIGGEST IRRIGATION CANAL, the \$30,000,000 All-American, is brought to completion to serve the Imperial valley, California.



MAN DEVELOPED THE WHEEL through long centuries of patient toiling with a log upon which his heaviest burdens could be slowly rolled along. Doubtless it was from a whole log that he cut his first wheel and axle all in one piece. In time he fashioned a solid wheel as a separate piece and then, to lighten it, he cut spokes the number of which increased until the modern wheel had arrived.

We Have Progressed From the "Horse-and-Buggy Days"—Thanks to "Big Business"



19TH CENTURY (EARLY): RIDING PILLION was the common method of "going to town," even up until the early 19th Century.

Thus your great-great-grandfather and his wife may have ridden over roads in the Old Country.

This is to remind you that there has been real improvement in our day, improvement in roads and in conveyances. This shows the style in which many rode when going visiting,

and not so long ago. Roads were dreadful, deep ruts, no paving. Even if the traveler were rich enough for a post-chaise, the discomfort was great. A substantial horse, the man riding cross-legged in front, the wife riding on a pillion, sideways, was the most comfortable convey-



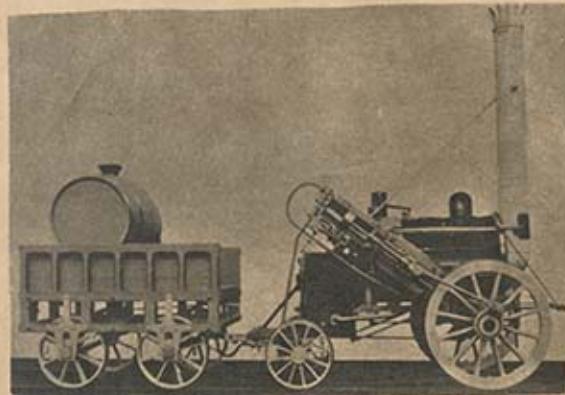
20TH CENTURY (EARLY): TANDEM DRIVING marked real progress—the height of fashion in the pre-automobile period of

when a careful driver is at the wheel.

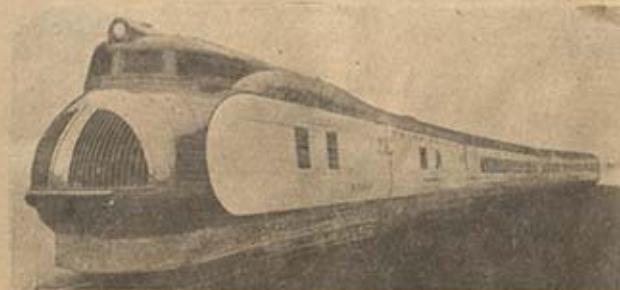
And remember that to the automobile-makers of this age we owe not only the automobiles themselves, but THE GOOD ROADS that the automobiles have brought.

P. S.: That is all part of the "big business" that

some modern politicians would like to destroy on the theory that it produces too much or on some other equally silly theory. Without "big business" the very cheapest automobile of today would cost five or six thousand dollars, and the horse and buggy would still rule the rocky, rutted



Courtesy of New York Museum of Science and Industry  
STREAMLINING IN 1829  
Replica of the "Rocket," English-Bell's locomotive, which drives its Passengers and Goods in Wheels, but It Does Not Move from Its Place in the Modern Museum in Rockefeller Center.



The modern streamlined train is hard on horses, as it provides nothing to hang on to. "Crown Prince" Goldstein says they may be the ultimate cause of the horses' extinction.

# 50 Days Trip in 1930

## Into Canadian North Made Now in One Day

In 1930 depression raged in Canada. Business was bad and getting worse. People were talking about getting "away from it all" and trying their luck in the frozen north.

Gilbert La Bline, who hasn't done anything spectacular in 20 years of exploration, hiked into the MacKenzie River area on a hunch.

His brother Charlie soon followed him up. Between the time that Gilbert established himself and Charlie reached what is now called La Bline Point, Gilbert had discovered gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, and other mineral deposits, too.

The point is that Charlie, striking out from Toronto, required 50 days and nights to reach his goal.

Recently he made the same journey. It could have been finished in one day.

On that first trip Charles La Bline had a specially built canoe and in this canoe he took 2½ tons of working gear into the deposits which are now known as Eldorado Mines.

**T**HIS year La Bline fleet of boats handle 7,000 tons. Of this weight 3,000 tons will go into Yellowknife, a town which did not exist one year ago.

Ten per cent of the land of the entire British empire is in the Canadian north, according to Mr. La Bline.

The recent visits of Lord Tweedsmuir to the Canadian north has set Europeans wondering whether the future lies between Canada's steady but unspectacular conquest of the frozen spaces and Russia's noisy and flamboyant flights over the pole.

To quote London's *News Chronicle*: "It must be admitted that Canada has labored in the north for longer time and with greater tangible results than the country at the other side of the Arctic ring."

She is winning a greater value of minerals; she has explored the territories so thoroughly that one can in libraries in the cities examine photographs of many thousands of square miles of country where few have ever set foot; she has established towns, trading posts, mission stations, mines, shipbuilding yards and townships on a permanent basis in latitudes as northerly as any reached by Russia's colossus.

**Y**EARS by year the limit of civil settlement, with all the amenities of the comfortable south and with assured food supplies in the shape of rapidly maturing grain and vegetables, is moving further and further north.

Without fuss Canada is winning a new continent from which the world will derive fresh sources of gold, iron, coal, timber and other minerals, and through which com-

munication between countries will be easier."

La Bline, flying back from the Mackenzie river basin lately, reflected how far things had gone in the so-called frozen empire of the Arctic. His aeroplane, in that district, fly 1,200 miles a day and think nothing of it.

**T**HIS year gardens of Good Hope, well within the Arctic circle, are producing far more than the country needs in the way of vegetables.

From Fort Smith to the Arctic ocean is 1,600 miles of navigable water in most places. Some call that the Mississippi of Canada.

It used to take two years to get

from here to Coppermine and back:

now it can be done in a day.

La Bline, himself, is not the popular picture of what an empire builder looks like. He looks like the chap next you in the office car. He doesn't look on Canada's conquest of the north in the same swash way as British publications look. He figures it was a job to do and now that a start has been made it looks very interesting.

**T**o say the future of the coun-

try lies in the north is only to say what hundreds have said before me," La Bline explained. "But for the young man . . . the idle young man who feels he is being挫折重重, the north is the only place for him. It is vast and strong and fruitful. Its conquest is infinitely easier than was the conquest of Ontario." "How can you say that?" The Star ex-

claimed in some wonder. "In Ontario men had to hew out a place for themselves from the forest. They had to clear the ground, build houses, a home long distances."

The north presents none of these worries . . . you ride by air . . . in comfort and safety. If the aeroplane had not come then the north would not have been found."

"What's up there now?" "Wealth . . . natural virgin wealth. Already some signs of it have been found. So has coal and salt and oil. Anything a man needs. Smelters have this year gone to work on a 1,000-ton mill for the Yellowknife property. Have people started with such mills on Ontario properties? They have not."

The fisheries of Hunter Bay on Great Bear Lake are littered with boulders of copper and it is, of course, a mere platitude to say that the surface of that great golden empire has not yet been scratched. But platitude or otherwise it is the truth. Strangely enough Europeans seem to be realizing this before Canadians.



WATERING  
STREETS IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—  
ONE MAN HOLDS THE TUB WHILE HIS  
PARTNER SPLASHES LADLES OF  
WATER OVER THE DUSTY STREETS

## Coal Smoke Soot Causes Lung Cancer

### Experiment on Mice Proves Success In St. Louis

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—(A.P.)—Coal smoke soot caused cancer of the lungs in an experiment with mice reported Tuesday in the American Journal of Cancer by Dr. M. O. Huggins and Dr. L. Huggins of the Bernard Freudenthal and Cancer Hospital, St. Louis.

"Eight per cent of the mice exposed for a long time to soot," they stated, "developed carcinoma of the lung. In contrast to only one per cent of mice exposed to radium, nevertheless showing lung cancer."

"A greater incidence of cancer of the lungs occurs among human beings living in cities," the report says. "This is among those living in the country."

"While it is impossible offhand to establish a direct causal relationship between smoke and soot and cancer of the lung in man, certain similarities are suggestive enough to stimulate further studies of the subject."

### REMOVE LUNG TO COMBAT CANCER

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—(A.P.)—Removal of an entire lung to successfully combat cancer of the lung, Dr. Paul Howard Lahey, director of the Lahey Clinic, said last night, now is possible.

Dr. Lahey, a Medical Corps major during the great war, addressed the National Association of Life Underwriters, in annual session here.

Discussing cancer of the lungs, he said: "We have six such patients who have had lungs removed living and well and, with the low grade of cancer which occurs here, the chance of cure in such cases is excellent."

"It is of particular interest," he added, "to realize that if all with cancer of the breast would submit themselves early to operation, well over half would be completely and permanently cured of the disease."

### SCOTT'S SCRAP BOOK



By R. J. SCOTT

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**Site of Proposed Tunnel**  
Would Carry Passage Underground  
From Northern Ireland to Scotland



Tea scene, Hyde Park. "Time out for tea" is a cardinal principle of political upheaval in England.

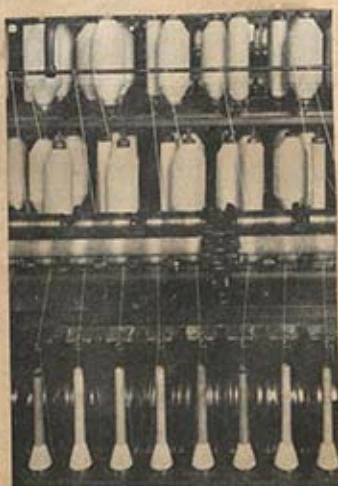
Part 1  
3



GOOD ENOUGH IN 100 B.C.—JUST AS GOOD TODAY—THIS METHOD OF GRINDING RICE INTO FLOUR HAS BEEN USED BY THE FARMERS IN CHINA FOR 2,000 YEARS.



AN OIL LAMP  
IN USE 60 YEARS  
AGO WAS ALSO  
A CLOCK—  
THE OIL  
RESERVOIR  
WAS GRADUATED,  
SHOWING THE  
AMOUNT OF OIL  
CONSUMED  
EACH HOUR.



#### "PROTECTING THE AMERICAN HOME"



In the early days of Vermont it was common for each small boy on the farm to have set aside for him a share when wool was gathered in a winter. The boy saw to it that his share was carefully washed, so each year's crop of wool could be sent off for the weavers.

## Life in a Distressed Area

By Bruce Hutchison

**L**ONDON.—From the greenest to the blackest part of Britain to the blackest and the worst is an easy hour's drive. This morning I ate a breakfast of good home-cured ham and eggs in a farm house in the exquisite valley of the Wye, and returned to the farmer assert that there is work for everyone in the Kingdom who wants to work. This afternoon sat in a Welsh pub with miners who have been on the dole for five years, 10 years, and more, and listened to the helpless, despairing voice of Britain's forgotten men, of what they call the Distressed Area. Only a little shoulder of hill divides this black, hopeless country from Tintern Abbey, that noble shell of stone, where Wordsworth wrote one of his finest poems:—from Wyndcliff, where you pay sixpence at the Moss Cottage to two ladies who might be the "pixilated" sisters of Mr. Deeds' *Goss To Town*, and climb up two hundred stone steps to see the glistening Way winding in giant horse-shoes through emerald meadows to the sea. Only a shoulder of hill lies between, but here are two different worlds.

The Distressed Area is all that you have read about it—and worse. As you drop down out of the velvet green hills of England into the grimy valleys of South Wales, you can understand at once King Edward's sad oft-repeated words, "Something Must Be Done." Something is being done. Conditions are beginning to improve. But the Distressed Area still lies like a black sore across the face of Britain.

### A Grim Country

In the best of times, this is grim country. All these lush green valleys have been turned black by coal dust, and mean little towns have sprung upon the side of the black slate roofs in endless desolate rows. There are no trees, none of the little gardens that adjoin almost every cottage in England, nothing but littered backyards hung with dingy washing, streets foul with litter, houses like smothered rabbit warrens.

In the best of times this would be Britain's seamier side. In these worst of times, after 10 years of depression, this Distressed Area is Britain's shame and greatest domestic worry, the only serious blot on its present prosperity.

About the streets of these mining towns the entire population seems wages in the mines".

to be living. Everywhere, men and boys, in the universal cloth caps and neckcloths, lean against walls and lamp-posts, too helpless even to talk. Some of them have been out of work since 1921. Many of this young men, in their twenties have never worked, have married on the dole and reared children—small, pinched, white-faced men, nourished on lean rations and discontent.

Some of them haul coal to their men houses in wheelbarrows and carry it through the front gates to the backyard in the family's tin wash tub. As I drove through Crumlin, three children of coal fell from a truck in the street. A man dashed out of a doorway and picked two of them up. A woman got the third.

But things are getting better. Everywhere now you can see young men coming off shift in the mines, their faces and hands utterly black, like demons coming out of the ground. The black face is the sign of prosperity in Wales. Things are better, but not much better. In Merthyr Tydfil, a city of 70,000 in the heart of the Distressed Area, 13,000 people are on the dole—one pound and six pence a week for a man and wife.

"Things are just the same, no better," an old miner told me in a wretched Merthyr pub. He had been out of work since 1924, living on the dole, and his fare had the sullen, dull look of a man who has no hope.

"Ah, but they are better," another old fellow protested over his beer. "Why, the government took 200 men off the parish and put 'em on the dole last week. They drew their first pay Thursday." This he seemed to consider remarkable progress. "And," he added, turning to me, and recognizing me as a stranger, "things is bad in Yankee, too, whatever, eh, lad?"

"Aye, the government won't help us now," said a young miner with a starving face. "They'll blow the bugles soon and expect us to fight for 'em. Look at me—they offered me four days work a week, and then I'd get three and six more than I get on the dole. Why should a man work for three and six a week?"

He stood over his chair like a professional orator. "When we get a government that'll spend the price of one cruiser on coal research, maybe there'll be work with decent



Dr. Church's steam bus—an early invention obviously modelled upon the stage coach



A forerunner of the modern bus—steam omnibus which operated London. Left: Shillibear's horse

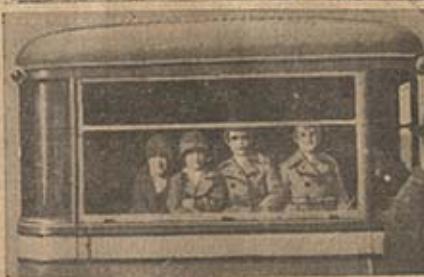


Prob 2

Prob. 3

# Slum Children From Old Country Find New Life at Fairbridge Farm

DONATION OF \$5,000 MADE BY KING



Made possible by a donation of \$5,000 from King Edward, 56 children from the slum districts of England and Scotland are given a new start of life at the Fairbridge school on Vancouver Island. The school, shown above, is under the direction of Prof. H. T. Logan, also shown. Some of the happy children are pictured en route to their new farm home.

By JOHN B. TOMPKINS  
(Central Press Canadian Correspondent)

**VICTORIA, B.C., Nov. 21.** —From the slum districts of England and Scotland 56 slightly-not-so-well-to-do boys and girls, aged from five to 15 years, arrived recently at the Prince of Wales Fairbridge farm school on Vancouver Island, swelling last fall's original total of 41 made possible by the \$5,000 donation of the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward VIII.

Here, under the guidance of Prof. H. T. Logan, an leave from the department of classics of the University of British Columbia, they will receive training in their future life's work—the boys in practicable farming and the girls in the knack of being efficient farmers' wives.

The child-farmers-immigrants are receiving their training on a 2,000-acre farm purchased by the nation, near Victoria, Vancouver Island, in the heart of a rich mixed-farming district. Here, besides their farm training, they receive the regulation British Columbia school training under government teachers. At the age of 16 the boys will be placed on farms. Half their wages until they reach the age of 21 will be entrusted to the school authorities as a trust fund for the farmer of their future use, if they ever desire a farm of their own. The girls, who receive training in "domestic," at the school, will be placed in homes to work as housemaids.

## Remain On The Land

While farm training forms the basic essential of their education there is no restriction whatever that prohibits them from staying in the city. Australian records indicate, however, that 90 per cent of the rehabilitated British children remain on the land. If there is to be a repetition of the Fairbridge scheme in Australia, the British Columbia boys will ultimately marry the Fairbridge girls. It is proof of the assumption that if a youth of more mature age be placed on a farm, as and when he reaches a certain point in his development, he soon becomes disinterested and longs for his former city life. Not so, though, in the Fairbridge scheme. In their case, some of the children are over the age of 15 years and are average in age 10 years. They have never known anything better than orphanages, poverty and the usual dismal surroundings of slum and crowded tenement districts.

In their present surroundings, to which their "take" readily, there is at least given an even "break" in life. In Australia, where the Fairbridge movement had its birth, practically all the Fairbridge graduates are now independent farmers on their farms. Had they remained in their former houses of orphanages, it is held, they would in all probability today be faced by the same predicament as thousands in Britain's over-populated areas.

## Developed for Colonization

Aside from the economic aspects of the movement, there is another active branch of this child settlement plan. Empire colonization to distribute the surplus of over-populated sections of the empire in the sparsely settled areas is perhaps one of the chief motives.

I saw great colonies of agriculture and workshops springing up in every man-hungry corner of the empire. I saw little children shedding the baggage of bit, cinder blocks, matches, stretching their legs and minds amid the thousand interests of the farm. I saw waste turned to providence, the waste of unneeded humanity.

converted to the husbandry of unpopulated areas.

Such were the words of Kingsley Fairbridge, Rhodes scholar and founder of the Fairbridge farm school movement, after a vision in 1912 part of his vision came true. With the aid of 10,000 pounds by members of the Oxford Colonial club, he founded the first Fairbridge school in West Australia. Aided by the Australian government, the school prospered, but proved too small. Following his present King Edward VIII took the helm of his visionary movement and build new schools. He died in 1924.

## King May Donate Ranch

Vancouver's mayor, Gerald "Gerry" McIvor, on vacation in London, told Britons that British Columbia and Alberta could support 100,000,000 people. This idea, but perhaps in not quite so large proportions, is supported by many leading British Columbia business men. Sir George Stephen, one of whom form the school's B.C. advisory board, Canada can well use, is the general feeling, a goodly supply of well-trained and Canadian-trained farmers.

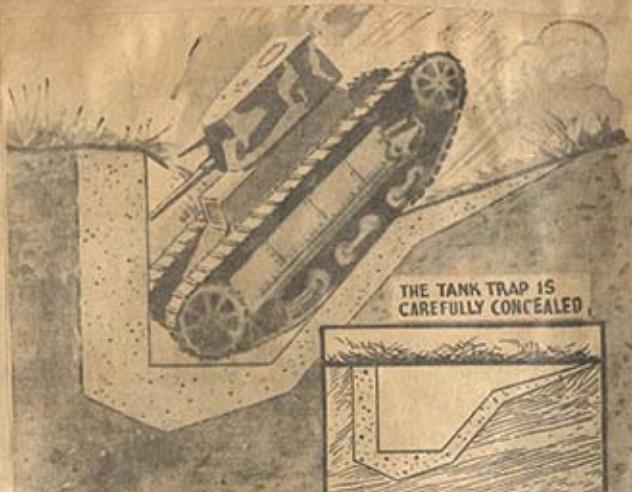
Recently King Edward has shown great interest in the Fairbridge movement. It has been rumored from time to time that he may donate his famous Alberta K.P. ranch, at High River, near Calgary, to the movement. The "King's" name has transpired in this direction.

All traveling British dignitaries, on visiting the west coast, make a special point of calling at the Dufferin Marchioness of Headingley called the children to ice cream and candy. Sir Percy Vincent, the former lord mayor of London, passed through in August and called on the farm.

"When I get back to London, the King will ask me how you children are getting on. I'll tell him I feel like coming here to live myself."

Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, too,

visited the school, chatted with the children, and came away convinced that the scheme is, as described by one of its youngest proteges, "top-hole."



Trencherous concrete nests camouflaged by brush are these tank traps. They take the tank suddenly down into a deep concrete nest, where it becomes a prisoner in no-man's land.

## Chamberlain Hopes For Peace By Trade, Warns 'Corners of World' Britain Ready

Blackburn, England, Feb. 22 (AP) — Prime minister Chamberlain tonight projected a policy of peace through trade but warned that "come the three corners of the world in arms and we shall shock them."

Taking his "three corners of the world" quotation from Shakespeare's King John and speaking confidently of his hopes for the future, the prime minister told a Conservative meeting in this Lancashire cotton center:

"It is a most significant fact that the easing of international tension which made itself felt after the German chancellor's speech at the end of last month produced an instantaneous improvement in trade reports from all parts of the country."

Mr. Chamberlain said he agreed with Chancellor Hitler that Anglo-German co-operation "would be fortunate for the whole world," and added: "It may well be that this approach by the way of trade may turn out to be the best and

quickest way of bringing about a better understanding between our two countries."

Without mentioning the fact that a British trade mission is going shortly also to Russia, Poland and the Scandinavian countries, the prime minister said Oliver Stanley, president of the board of trade, will head a mission to Berlin "to carry further the practice of personal contacts which has already paid such valuable results."

Mr. Chamberlain said Hitler's recent conciliatory speech, "coupled with the prospect of a speedy termination of the Spanish war encourages me to hope forces making for an upward turn in the trend of trade may be allowed this year to have an opportunity of developing their effect unhampered by political anxieties."

The prime minister cautioned his listeners, however, that "confidence is not born in a day and when once it has been disturbed it takes time to restore it."

He added that "A little goodwill on both sides has a wonderfully healing effect and, for my part, I look forward to the future with high hopes that it will prove happier than the past."

While the prime minister said the British rearmament program was rapidly succeeding, he asked for more support for the nation's civilian defences and pleaded with other nations to help create an atmosphere in which the nations can disarm.

He blamed the unsettled international situation for Britain's 2,000,000 unemployed and said the government is considering legislation to help Lancashire's hard-pressed cotton industry.

In ending, he said: "My own earnest desire in life is to see the establishment of peace and of confidence that it can be preserved, and I believe that as soon as a substantial measure of that confidence can be achieved it will be possible to set about the task of disarmament by general agreement."

## BRITISH PREMIER AGAIN TO VISIT HITLER ABROAD

Frank Discussion Of Crisis Held In Germany

### BACK TO LONDON BULLETIN

Berchtesgaden, Germany (AP) — It was officially announced tonight Prime Minister Chamberlain will return to London tomorrow to consult the British cabinet after a three-hour talk today with Adolf Hitler at his Bavarian mountain retreat.

The prime minister will return to Germany a few days later for further talks with the German führer. The announcement, issued after termination of their tea-time conference, said:

"Chancellor Hitler and British Prime Minister Chamberlain had an extended, frank exchange of views on the present situation."

"The prime minister is returning tomorrow to Great Britain to confer with the British cabinet. Within a few days a new conversation will take place."

London — Prime Minister Chamberlain, in the boldest diplomatic move of modern history, flew to Germany today for conversations

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# PROBLEM II

## Problem II - "The British at Sea"

### III - THE GREAT ARMADA

THREE and a half centuries ago, the people of England were in a race. Word had come that the Spaniards were making ready to invade and conquer England! Spain, at that time, was looked upon as probably the most powerful nation in Europe. The Spaniards had Spanish colonies in many parts of South America, in the West Indies, in Florida and Mexico. Gold and silver mines in Mexico and Peru were sending rich treasure to Spain.



The Spanish Armada in English Channel.

In Europe, Spain held power over the Netherlands, and cruel deeds were done against Dutch subjects who did not like Spanish rule. The English were afraid that deeds of the same kind might be performed against them.

On their side, the Spaniards had reason to complain. English sea captains—chiefly John Hawkins and Francis Drake—had made attacks on Spanish treasure ships, and captured some of them. Much of the treasure had been turned over to Queen Elizabeth, who held the English throne.

Hawkins and Drake had dare fight large Spanish fleets; they fought small, against one or two or three ships at a time. As might have been expected, the ruler of

Spain grew very angry about the taking of his treasure ships. He sent King Philip II, a man who has been called "hard-working and pious, but willing to perform cruel deeds to gain his ends."

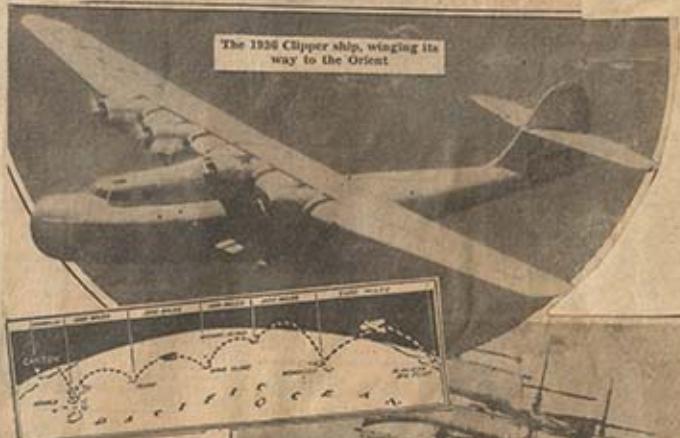
To take revenge upon the English, he ordered the building of the largest fleet ever known up to that time. It is known in history as the "Spanish Armada," also as the "Great Armada" or "Invincible Armada."

In the year 1588, the Great Armada sailed into the English Channel. There were 130 vessels armed with more than 2,000 cannons, and aboard were 30,000 soldiers and sailors. In addition, Spain had 30,000 soldiers in the Netherlands, waiting to cross to England as soon as the Great Armada came to protect their passage.

Eighty English ships, smaller but faster, were built for the Spaniards. They were under command of Lord Howard, and under him were the hardy captains, Drake and Hawkins. Shots were exchanged, and a "running battle" took place for several days. Then the Great Armada went into the harbor at Calais, a city on the French coast, to wait until a final blow could be struck.



### First Air Passengers Crossing Pacific



Route of the modern Clipper ship

### Ready for Sea Flights



"THE CAVALIER," Imperial Airways plane for the Bermuda-New York service, is taken out of her hangar on Darrell's Island in Hamilton harbor, Bermuda, for the first time. It took the ground a month to assemble the ship. Her motors are being tested now in trial flights preparatory to her regular flying schedule between Bermuda and New York.

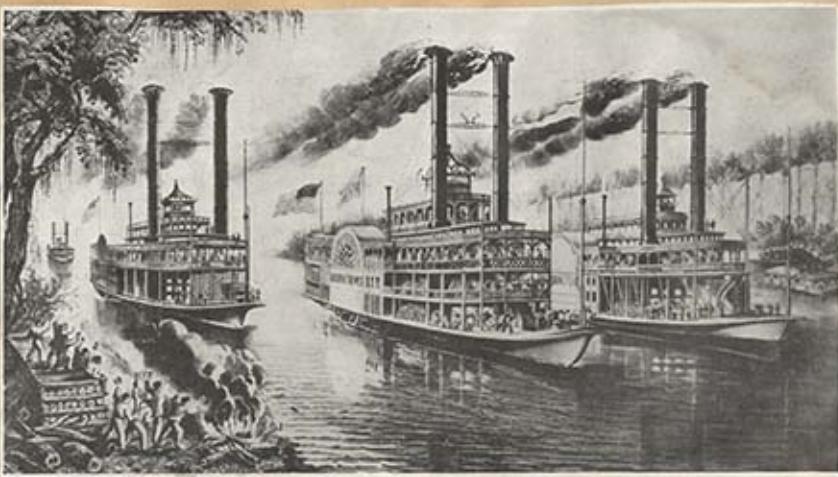


The Clipper ship of yesterday

With five men and two women on board, first paying passengers to cross the Pacific by air, the Hawaii Clipper reached Honolulu on Thursday afternoon. The big plane, shown above, made good time on the 8,000-mile hop from Alameda, Calif. It is proceeding to Manila along the route shown in the diagram.

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SMOKE SCREEN ON THE MEDITERRANEAN—A warship engaged in French naval maneuvers.

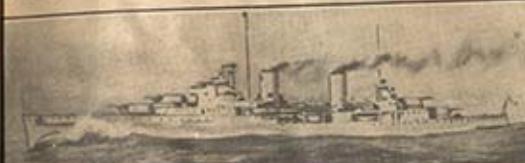
ful, Destructive War Machines—But They Will Probably Be Mere Targets for Bombers



GERMANY: The new 6,000-ton cruiser, "Nurnberg," with nine 6-inch guns in three triple turrets and a speed of 32 knots.



ITALY: The speedy new 6791-ton cruiser, "Giuseppe Garibaldi," with eight 6-inch guns in four turrets and a speed of 36.5 knots.



BRITAIN: The new 9,000-ton cruiser, "Southampton," with twelve 6-inch guns and a speed of 32 knots.



JAPAN: The new 8,500-ton cruiser, "Mogami," with fifteen 6-inch guns in five triple turrets and a speed of 33 knots.

Four Fighting Cruisers of Four Fighting Countries.

These are the ships that nations need now. It is less expensive than clumsy battleships, necessary to protect commercial shipping, where nations possess such shipping. We have a lot of it.

The Five Power Treaty argued about the size, speed of these ships, each trying to persuade the others to hold back.

They are very impressive killing-machines, but it may be that when war begins

their owners will be afraid to send them out to meet the improved airplanes and submarines. Even the best floating targets become out of date, like the dinosaur, the hansom cab and the Benjamin Franklin wig.



New aid to bombers. Rotating glass gun turrets which can be turned in any direction have been built into the noses of these new British bombers. The gunner's aim is not affected by evolution of the pilot. This squadron is flying over Gloucester in Oxfordshire.

Worth Knowing



COAL RESERVES IN THE US ARE ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 3000 BILLION TONS, ONLY 25 BILLION HAVE BEEN MINED

# Trial Flights of 16-Ton Seaplane in Germany Are Claimed To Have Proven Highly Successfu

Intended to Transport Mails Across Northern Atlantic Ocean



The new German seaplane, HA 139, weighing 16 tons and powered with four Junkers Diesel engines, which will begin experimental flights across the North Atlantic in the early spring. It is of single wing design with a top speed of 180 miles per hour.

## Transatlantic Catapult Plane



SEAPLANE OF TYPE USED IN TESTS.  
Compressed air sends big German ships into air from boat's deck.

## Canada's Highest-Up Man

### He Lives Above the Clouds

By BRIAN BURKE

"THE observer at Cameron Lookout is Canada's highest-up man," I remarked to a friend while we sat on the corrugated fence watching the last rays of sunlight play on the peak of Mount Burke.

"Let's pay him a visit," he suggested. We agreed to do so.

The air was crisp the next morning after a hot, white August frost, and our ponies were in fine fettle. Within an hour and a half after leaving the ranch we had reached the source of Pekisko Creek, where it shoots out of the face of Mount Sentinel. Here we started up through Sentinel Pass. It is an easy climb, and we were soon dropping down into the rocky valley of Salter Creek behind the first range. Where the lookout trail turns off from the Cataract Creek trail, we made a stop to rest our ponies. It was three hours since we had left the ranch.

After an hour's pause we tightened the saddle cinches and began the ride up the west side of Mount Burke. Stopping often to breathe, the ponies, we looked westward to view the rugged scene that became more impressive as we gained altitude. Higher up, the course of Cataract Creek, as it winds in an easterly and then northerly direction to join the Highwood, became clearer. Here and there, patches of brown scorched timber, caused by last year's fire, made a sad contrast in the green sloped valleys.

"Was it cold during the first of August snowstorm?" I asked.

"Yes, really cold. There was a 60-mile-an-hour gale blowing and it was 21 below zero. I was glad to get down off the mountain."

"You go down when it rains enough to alleviate the fire danger?"

"Yes. This season I have experienced the worst electric storms of my three summers up here. But last year there were no rain storms and the constant menace of the burning Highwood fire kept me here for 43 consecutive days; that was pretty monotonous."

Mr. McDonald said that he keeps his constantly on the watch for fires, he recorded the visibility, temperature, wind and rainfall, and worked on the trail up the mountain.

Erected in 1920

The cabin was built in 1920, when forest fire patrol by airplanes was found too expensive and Mount Burke was chosen as the site for the lookout because of its height and accessibility. The lumber for the building was cut into 12-foot lengths at the foot of Mount Sentinel and brought up Mount Burke on pack ponies.

Gold lines running to the timber line steady the cabin and yet allow it to give some during bad windstorms. Wooden shutters protect three-feet high windows, which run the full length of the west, south and east walls.

# Hebron, Where Abram Settled

Hebrew Nomads Departed From Stifling Beliefs of Pagan Antiquity

## The Holy Land

Seventh of 44 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

HEBRON, Palestine.—Terah son Abram, after much wandering settled in Hebron, a town in southern Palestine. It is about 750 miles from us as the crow flies.

On foot Abram didn't go by the direct route across the desert. British Imperial Airways make approximately that trip in 10 hours. An automobile could make it from Hebron to Jerusalem, Jericho, Amman, Ruthab, Baghdad and Ur in 40 hours.

It took Abram many decades. For he came around by the Fertile Crescent and made extended sojourns at various places along the way.

### A Fruited Valley

It was the fruitfulness of this short, narrow, well-watered valley of Hebron that gave Palestine the name of a Promised Land. It contains a dozen permanent wells, two more temporary, and several ever-flowing brooks. It is called the Valley of Apples by the Arabs, while grapes also abound on its terraced hillsides.

More trees grow here than in most parts of Palestine, and a number of low, gnarled, twisted oaks are found, with large trunks and scanty verdure. One of these is pointed out as the Oak of Abram. Undoubtedly it is of great age. As I stood beneath it I had suddenly in picturing the founders of Israel camped on that very spot beneath just such a tree.

The country about is still filled with nomads. You see their black tents on every height. The district a few miles southwest of Hebron is noted all over the country for its sheep and camels. It contains neither villages nor houses and is exclusively the domain of Bedouins.

The memory of Abram completely dominates this valley. And chief among the historic spots is the cave of Machpelah which he bought from a Hittite for a family burial plot. The despoiled mosque standing over it is visited by large numbers of Moslems, Jews and Christians. The world is still very much interested in this venerable domed.

As well it may be, for Hebron is not merely a valley with water sources; it is also the source of one of the most creative, purifying and unending streams in human culture—strength. Hence, the best elements of the nomad's outlook entered our common culture, to abide.

You see what Hebron does, on you stand here on one of the rocky heights, and raise yourself looking over the world with Abram. You have seen the desert, as far as eye can see across another desert is ancient Egypt. There were the world's centers of civilization and enlightenment in that day. But in both places individuality was crushed. Human hope was stifled. False beliefs were imposed



Special Drawing for The Christian Science Monitor

From Dan to Beersheba—and Beyond  
The Main Map Shows the Immediate Surroundings of Palestine. Inset—Arabia

by kings and armies. Lifelike gods were paraded in gorgeous processions before servile multitudes who men found not the inspiration which might lift them up. These processions were treadmills upon which humanity kept tread, tread, tread, without going ahead.

### Out of a Blind Alley

The force which finally brought history out of this blind alley and started it on a new road was the Hebrew nomad, far from the city, out in the open, living in a tent.

A nomad in any age reck little of pomp or wealth. His craves not land and seldom owns any more real estate than a burial plot. He covets no grand dwelling and usually prefers his crude open tent to walk that shut him in.

He is free, free of time, free of boundaries. He does what he pleases, when he pleases. That may be anarchy. But it gives personal power.

And the nomad has that. He is individually strong. He is a master or a voluntary subject. He chooses his chief. And every sheik must prove himself. Each new day at every crisis, in the face of every task, the sheik must show his worth and command allegiance by his capacity. Nomads are not servile. They are proud and assert their rights.

They rely on themselves. They make their own way and depend upon their own intuition. They periodically move their flocks and herds from pasture to pasture, from well to well, facing heat, storms, wild animals, hostile tribes. The life they



SUEZ CANAL

Canal route

795  
3

### HOW THEY RANK IN THE WORLD ARMAMENT SPLASH

	BATTLESHIPS		CRUISERS		DESTROYERS		AIRCRAFT		SUBS	
	BUILT	PROJECTED	BUILT	PROJECTED	BUILT	PROJECTED	BUILT	PROJECTED	BUILT	PROJECTED
U.S.	15	4	29	10	125	51	5	3	84	22
GREAT BRITAIN	15	5	55	22	159	40	5	5	52	16
JAPAN	9	4	35	2	115	18	4	3	62	?
FRANCE	7	2	19	2	69	22	1	2	75	18
ITALY	4	2	22	0	110	26	0	0	64	20
GERMANY	3	5	6	7	32	26	0	2	36	25
RUSSIA	3	3	5	3	26	5	0	0	114	25

The United States will be in the middle of history's greatest naval armament race—as the above chart shows—if the pending appropriation bill is passed. Little opposition to the measure is expected for the world's war fever seems to have left its mark on Congress. Look how the various nations place the varying emphasis upon types of ships. While the United States, Great Britain and Japan concentrate upon new destroyers, Russia hastens to augment its already world-supreme submarine fleet. Italy and Russia see no benefit in aircraft carriers, while all other five nations have aircraft carriers under construction. Japan is building subs, but how many only Japan's naval warlords know. War on the water—if it comes—will follow no universal pattern.

### Pangborn to Fly Transport to England



NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (A.P.)—Clyde Pangborn, round-the-world flier, arrived at Floyd Bennett Field from Montreal on Sunday, preparing to a projected trans-Atlantic flight within the next week. Pangborn said he took the bi-motorized Boeing plane, which he plans to deliver to British manufacturers to Canada for cold weather tests. After a final series of load tests, he said he would be ready to take off for London. Shown above is the new air transport and the lower photo is an artistic drawing showing how accommodation is arranged.

Curved Area 1600 Miles Long Between Deserts and Mountains Could Almost Be Rolled Into Pennsylvania—Width Averages About 30 Miles—Here Empires Rose and Fell When Rome and Athens Were Villages

By R. H. Markham  
Staff Writer of  
*The Christian Science Monitor*

ALEPPO, Syria.—Before we take the train from Aleppo to visit the earliest of the Bible lands, let's take a glance at the whole stage.

This cradle of ancient culture stands upside down. It is in the form of a sharply bent bow stretched across the southeastern corner of Asia, and this within this bow that the great stories are laid. One might almost call it a rainbow, for it is the only well-watered area in this part of the world.

Most of it, however, is watered not by rain but by long, full-flowing rivers, which bring rich alluvium down from distant mountains and spread it over flat deserts.

Tropical heat, fine silt and abounding water turned the two deltas at the ends of this rainbow into gardens where grew the first fruits of known Mediterranean culture—writing, architecture, music, sculpture, law codes, banking, metallurgy and statecraft.

This "rainbow" also is of many colors, especially in spring with its myriad of flowers and fields of every hue, yet it is predominantly green. For millenniums that has been its chief characteristic. And thence comes its name, the Verdant Crescent.

#### Stage of Ancient Drama

Upon this thin band of growing things were enacted all the great dramas which echo through the Old Testament. And thin, indeed, it is. If the whole half circle were rolled together, it could almost be placed within Pennsylvania. And at its height of prosperity it probably contained fewer people than are in New York and London. That was the ancient, pre-Grecian, pre-Roman world. This was the human race as known to the Hebrews.

Our day, however, is not traveling by car over one of the choices sections of this crescent. I stopped at a mound where a distinguished American professor was making excavations. I was able to observe how carefully trained workers had dug through half a dozen civilizations.

The records stood there plainer than if written in a book of history, the leaders of the expedition told me that they had recently found traces of 27 distinct cultures in another such elevation. During 4000 years, people from 27 racial stocks, religious, and epochs had built their homes upon that hillock.

It must have been a favored spot,

and that, of course, it was. This whole verdant arc was a magnet drawing all peoples toward it. At both ends of the rainbow lay paradise.

## The Holy Land

Second of 32 Articles

One end is the delta of the Nile in Egypt; the other is the double delta of the twin rivers, Tigris and Euphrates, in what is now Iraq. Anciently it was fought over by Babylon and Assyria. The crescent's west side runs between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan valley; its east side runs along the Tigris.

From one end to the other, as a bird flies—though no bird except an airplane does fly across that desert—is 1000 miles. From delta to delta around the crescent is 1000 miles. In most places the green belt is not more than 30 miles wide.

#### Between Desert and Mountain

This bow is drawn between wild, barren deserts beneath, and wild, arid mountains above. From the beginning it has been a zone of settled men stretched between two hosts of savages, a belt of city men lying between mountaineers and desert nomads. The history of 5000 years is a record of the struggle of these cultured men, with books and jewels and gardens, against the wild men from the snowy peaks and burning sands, who longed for plunder.

Scattered over the width of this narrow green band are low mounds or hillocks. Some are lone, bare and deserted; others are surrounded with settlements; and still others have towns built upon them. Occasionally, they stand at the head of passes, sometimes they crown high promontories overlooking streams, and frequently they dominate great plains.

These mounds contain the world's most fascinating secrets, waiting to be revealed in the next few hundred years. There the millenniums build upon one another. In the dawn of history a group of settlers came, molded sun-dried bricks, set up a house for their chief, a temple for their gods, huts for themselves and animals.

#### How Culture Grew

They scratched the fields with crooked poles pulled by cows, carried hay and barley into their homes on the backs of donkeys, made slippers of hides, and gowns of wool, strung shining stones as garlands about their women's necks, molded bronze tools, shaped silver into bracelets and gold into earrings, bowed before the moon, prostrated themselves before the sun, danced before the spirits they believed to inhabit streams, woods and winds.

They prospered for a while and multiplied, sent off new swarms as

beehives, which founded other settlements built of sun-dried bricks along neighboring streams or on adjoining plains.

Stories of their wealth, their glittering ornaments and their power of bringing treasures from the hills are carried up to the hills and carried down to the plains. Great bands of the deserts and mountains listen to these wonderous tales and steal toward these magic towns to pillage.

The looters pitch black tents about the burning settlement and revel in their booty. But they return not to their burning sands nor barren mountains. They learn from their captives how to plow and sow, they polish bronze, mold sun-dried bricks, level over the ruins, build new homes upon them and discard their crude black tents.

They eat bread with their milk and sacrifice their gods to those of their captives, raise a larger temple, erect a grander palace and begin a new layer of civilization. They make their town master of a dozen others, declare their chief god to be king of the gods of all their neighbors, trade wheat for silver, wood for fine grained wood, and grow rich.

#### Parade of Empires

Stories of their wealth and splendor spread to the barren mountain or arid desert and soon other swarms of nomads come to raid. Again the night is filled with flames and in due time there is a new layer of houses on the slowly growing hill.

Such is the story of the Fertile Crescent, and such is the background of the Bible lands. Each raid, each conquest, and each new settlement brought a higher culture. As the chain of mounds rose toward the skies, civilization also advanced.

On one tip of the Crescent mount the Pyramids; on the other, the ruins of what may have been the power of Babylonia. Around this circle passed the early empires of mankind. There was Egypt and Sumur, there was Babylon and Assyria, the Canaanites, Philistines and Phoenicians, there were Hebrews and Chaldeans.

Thither came Hittites from the north and Arameans from the south. There were the two great racial divisions of ancient times, Semites and Aryans.

Into this half circle came Medes and Persians, Alexander the Great, Greeks and Romans, Arabs and Tamerlane, Islam and Crusaders, down to the French and English of modern times.

Today the Arabs occupy most of the Fertile Crescent as well as the vast deserts over which it is stretched. And they hope once more to make this a vital source of culture for the human race.

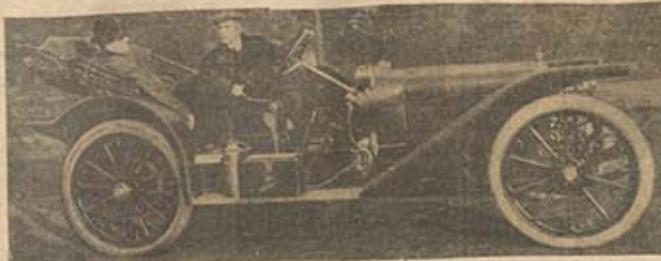
## A Show of Force In Palestine

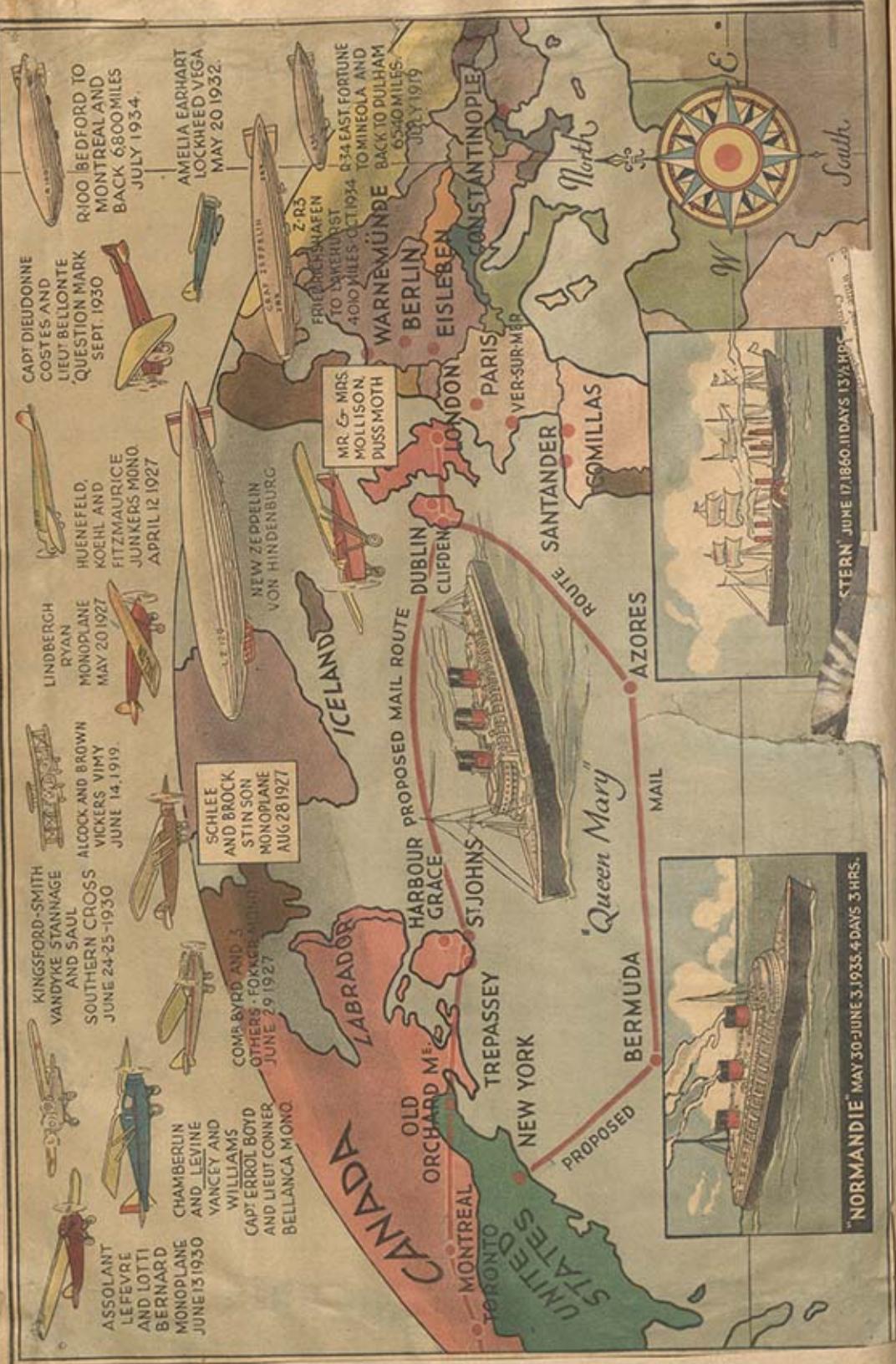
REAT BRITAIN has for some months been endeavoring to settle a situation in Palestine in which the Arab population, aided by their brothers from beyond Palestine boundaries, have been engaged in more or less revolutionary protest against Jewish settlement of the Holy Land. It is the responsibility of Great Britain to maintain peace and order in Palestine and apparently, according to latest reports, this responsibility is some job.

In a cabled statement Arab leaders admit they have lost control of their followers, with the result that British troops are being ambushed by Arabs from Iraq and Syria. If this statement is correct, and British military action indicates that it may well be, there is likely to be serious trouble before this is written to the affair.

A London cable tells of the calling of men of section A, army reserve, to replace regular troops ordered abroad. It is said the troops ordered abroad will number 15,000 men, leaving Aldershot on September 11 for Palestine. There are already 12,000 British troops located there. For the settlement of a minor trouble this would appear to be quite an army.

What has in all probability led to this large increase in the Palestine forces is the reaching of a decision by British military authorities and the government that the quickest and easiest way to deal with an affair of this sort is by a show of real force. Bold and daring as he is, the Arab is no fool. He will fight with fatalistic zeal and desperation so long as he sees a chance of ultimate victory. He is not minded to yield up his life to what he is convinced is a lost cause. In this case it will be the business of British troops to bring a lost cause conviction to him at the earliest possible moment.





*Truth*

Britain Shows Teeth in Mayor's Parade



Departing from customary tradition, heavy tanks and motorized war units clattered through London thoroughfares as the city welcomed its new lord mayor, Sir George Broadbridge, in the usual lord mayor's procession. Men, garbed in military uniforms of every age, presented a complete panorama of the empire's military history.

## Britain Will Modernize Naval, Army, Air Defences From Gibraltar to Suez

May Set Up Navy Base At Cyprus; Haifa to Be Strengthened

(From the *Catseye Herald's London Bureau*)

Copyright, Southern Publishing Co., Ltd.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Premier Mussolini is angry both with King Edward and Sir Samuel Hoare, first lord of the admiralty.

He is angry with King Edward because as a young Gentleman known as "Mussolini's mouthpiece" he expressed it in his newspaper today. His Majesty "timidly avoided a tour of the Mediterranean."

This avoidance, other Italian newspapers writing under official inspiration assert, has been due to the fact that British strategists are studying whether some part of the Jugoslavian coast of the Adriatic Sea could not be transformed into an offensive base against Italy. Of course, there is no truth in such a statement.

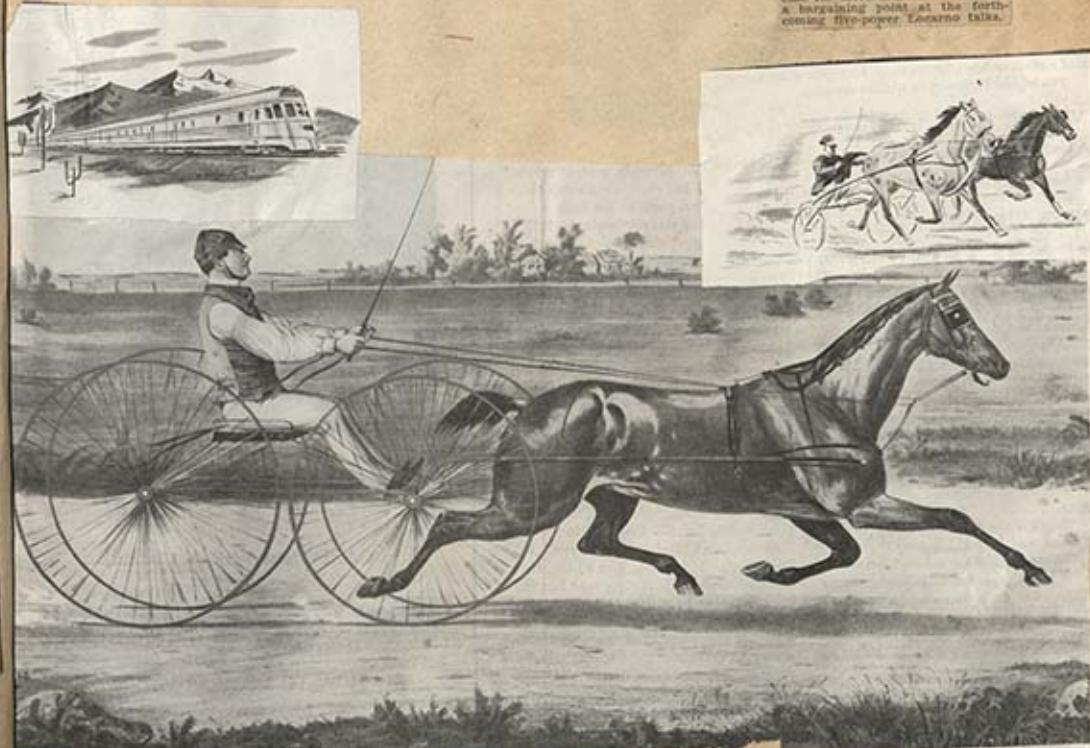
What Great Britain is actually doing is to modernize and consolidate all her naval and military defences between Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, including consideration of the creation of a new naval base at Cyprus. Haifa, in Palestine, terminus of the oil pipeline supply from Iraq is also to have its defences strengthened.

"While we intend to ensure the security of Mediterranean communications, since they constitute a vital Empire highway," says Sir Samuel Hoare, "this decision leaves us in shadow of threat to other nations."

But Signor Mussolini does not believe a word of this, neither do Fascist leaders. They see in the first lord's policy nothing but a cynical attempt by Britain in preparing to wring the affront to her naval might arising from the compulsory transfer of the fleet to Alexandria when threatened by Italian bombing equipment in the early days of the Ethiopian campaign.

"Britain wants to encircle and isolate Italy," says the Italian press, "and is preparing to strike should we show any weak spots."

In London, however, the view is taken that Mussolini is using the supposed British menace as an excuse for more armaments and for a bargaining point at the forthcoming five-power Locarno talks.

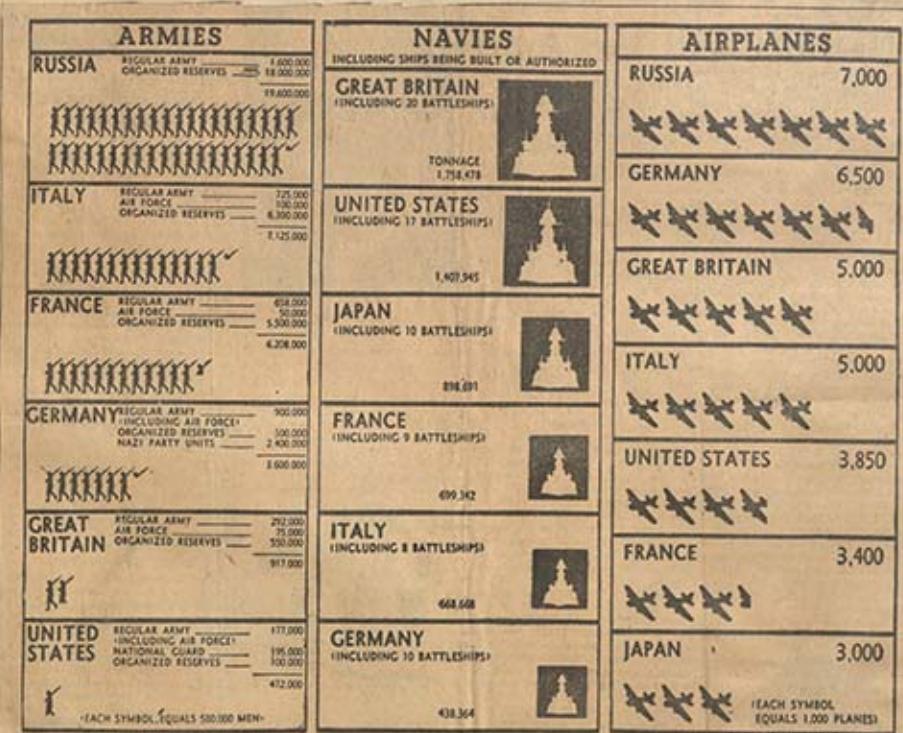


"Pete Temple," from an old print by Currier and Ives



© Charles E. Brown

EASTBOUND, A BRITISH-INDIA STEAMER FEELS HER WAY THROUGH THE HOT SALT WATER OF THE NARROW SUEZ CANAL. In the background stands a freight train on the railway that runs from Ismailia to Suez; between it and the canal is seen a motor highway. On the bank is one of the canal control stations. Dredges of several types are constantly operating to keep the canal free of drifting sands.



These figures on the fighting strength of the great powers, issued by the army and navy departments, show the forces Germany must face should she go to war over Czechoslovakia. The Czechs have an alliance with Russia and France, and Great Britain has intimated she could not stay out of any war Hitler might start. Russia's army is a questionable factor. Italy's has had an unsatisfactory record in Spain. This leaves France with the largest number and the finest equipped and trained soldiers in Europe. Each soldier on the chart represents 500,000 men. Each airplane represents 1,000 military airplanes.

# WILL WAR BE WON IN THE AIR?

Asks Winston Churchill



**ALL FOR NOTHING?** Bombs and bombing planes are a major item of every nation's army. But, says Winston Churchill, British soldier-statesman, the Spanish war has shown the airplane to be insufficient in war compared to heavy artillery and infantry.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

THE prime factor of uncertainty in the world today is the menace from the air. Nothing has bred fear and distrust among the nations nor encouraged predatory ambitions so much as this new means of sudden assault, not only upon fighting men, but upon their women and children far behind the lines. It is, therefore, of capital importance to measure, if that be possible, the part which air power would play in a modern war. The obscurities of the question make all judgments little better than guesswork.

It may, however, be said with some assurance that the whole

course of the war in Spain has seemed to show the limitations rather than the strength of the air weapon.

The extravagant claims of a certain school of air experts have not been fulfilled.

Take, first, the case of warships. We were assured some time ago that navies were obsolete and great battleships costing \$40,000,000 would

be easily destroyed by airplanes costing only a few thousands.

I asked in the House of Commons 18 months ago why it was that no Spanish warships of either side had been sunk by aircraft.

The Spanish fleets are not well-equipped with anti-aircraft artillery. Their vessels have no special armor against overhead attack.

Yet we see them cruising about the coast, often in full view from the operations across the sea as if airplanes had never been invented. Thus two years have passed.

All the time, each side in the

Spanish war has possessed hun-



WINSTON CHURCHILL

Limitations of the air by the Spanish war arises from the operations across the Ebro. Here, for five weeks, 50,000 republican troops have been fighting continuously on the south bank of that river, supplied from day to day by a number of bridges, all of which are plainly visible from the air and which are not defended by any very large number of anti-aircraft guns. Why, we must ask, have these bridges not been destroyed by air bombing? Certainly, if this had been accomplished, the defeat and destruction of the republican army would have followed. There was, therefore, the highest incentive to Gen. Franco

sole aim of airmen.

All these considerations might be vitiated by very much larger numbers of aircraft operating

against much larger targets.

I must therefore add, to avoid misunderstanding, that none of the conclusions which I have tried

to draw from the Spanish civil war in the slightest degree diminishes the need for Great Britain, with her special dangers and

her shores,

World copyright by Co-operation, Paris and Star Newspaper Service.



**ONCE UPON A TIME** a gal had merely to step out on what passed for highways in 1900 and the next moustached motorist would get her out of whatever mechanical jam her motor car had put her in, once upon a time

Prob. 3

# HERE COME THE SHIPS

From the Seven Seas Come the Merchantmen to Unload  
Their Cargoes at London's Docks

FROM earliest times merchandise has been brought to London up the wide estuary of the Thames. Today one-third of the total overseas trade of the United Kingdom is handled at the Port of London. The annual value of this trade is put at £445,000,000.

The Port of London is a very comprehensive term, since it embraces nearly seventy miles of the Thames—that is, the tidal portion of the river from below Teddington Lock to the sea—and eleven docks. The dock estate covers 4,247 acres, with a water area of 722 acres, and provides forty-five miles of quays. The number of vessels which arrived at and departed from the Port in 1935 was nearly 60,000.

Many of these ships brought us food. There must be some truth in the assertion that we are the world's largest tea-drinking nation. No fewer than five million pounds of tea, representing 95 per cent. of our total tea imports, was brought up the Thames in one year. Not all of this enormous quantity was consumed here, however, a proportion being sold and re-exported abroad. To help in sweetening this and other beverages, nearly one million tons of sugar arrived as well.



*Ships from afar in one of London's docks.*

India. A large trade is carried on with the Continent and America.

Carpets from these showrooms, said to have been specially made for the Royal household of the Tsar of Russia, but undelivered at the time of the Bolshevik revolution, were offered for sale by a firm of house furnishers in London recently.

Strangely enough, London is also the centre of the world's ivory market, public auction sales being held four times a year

By  
**HAROLD S. FISHER**

in Mincing Lane. The chief supplies come from Asia and Africa, mainly in the form of tusks. A good example will weigh as much as 1,600 lbs., and measure up to 9 ft. in length.

Ivory is derived from the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and narwhal. The last-named creature is a member of the porpoise group, and resembles a small whale, except that its head is provided with a long, tapering tusk which juts out in front to a distance of seven feet.

#### SPOIL FROM SIBERIA

From the wastes of Siberia come the tusks of mammoths that have been extinct for thousands of years. These are found in a good state of preservation, due to their having been "cold stored" in the eternal ice of the Arctic.

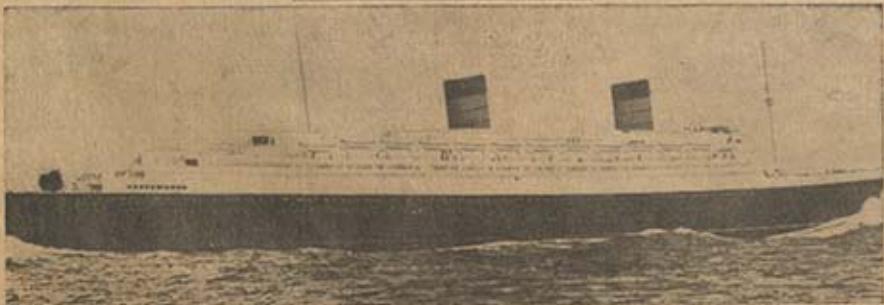
Tobacco, that luxury first popularised in England just three hundred and fifty years ago, now arrives in shiploads. To ensure immunity from fire, it is stored in specially constructed buildings, the capacity of which is about 45,000 tons.

Exports from the Port of London also reach large proportions, mainly composed of manufactured goods and live stock. Centuries ago we also exported wool, but one-fourth of the world's supply is now imported into this country. Here the fifty million fleeces are processed and manufactured into all kinds of materials for home and foreign markets.

Whatever we, as agriculturists, may think of competitive food imports, we must admit that we owe a great deal to

our merchant shipping. Our homes would be less comfortable, our standards of living considerably lower, and our enjoyment of luxuries rigorously curtailed were it not for the ships that are continuously at our service.

## 'Keep Cool Heads and Brave Hearts', Message of King to 300,000 Britons Gathered to Witness Launching of 'Queen Elizabeth,' New Queen of Atlantic



Glasgow (AP)—Queen Elizabeth, this country to be of good cheer in spite of the dark clouds hanging over them and, indeed, over the whole world.

"He knows well that, as ever before in critical times, they will keep cool heads and brave hearts."

"He knows too, that they will have their entire confidence in their leaders, who under God's providence are striving their utmost to find a just and peaceful solution of the

situations in which they find themselves."

The King had been scheduled to take part in the ceremonies but was kept in London by the international crisis. The Queen decided after launching the "Queen Elizabeth" to replace the King at Buckingham Palace tomorrow, instead of continuing her stay at Balmoral Castle.

The Queen was so excited when she cut the tape releasing the bottle of champagne which crashed against the liner's bow that she forgot to exclaim in the traditional manner:

"I name thee 'Queen Elizabeth.'"

The new liner will register 37,650 tons, more than the 31,225-ton "Queen Mary." The "Queen Elizabeth" is 1,050 feet in length, the longest liner ever built. The "Queen Mary" is 1,020 feet long and the "Normandie" 981 feet long.

The new ship will accommodate 2,690 passengers to the "Queen Mary's" 2,000, and has 14 decks to the latter's 12.

The maiden voyage of the "Queen Elizabeth" to New York is scheduled for May, 1946. The whole ship will be air-conditioned.

## Erosion Fight Is Assisted By Seed Planting

MORE than 1,500,000 pounds of tree and shrub seeds and nearly 700,000 pounds of native grass seeds will be collected between now and next July for use in the U.S. nationwide erosion control program. Collection work is already under way in most of 274 CCC camps.

Most of the seed gathered will be used to establish erosion control plantings directly in areas where such vegetation is needed to hold the soil. About 20 per cent of the tree and shrub seed will be turned over to service nurseries for production of the more mature planting stock which is also required in the soil conservation program.

Nearly all the native grass seed collected under this program will come from states west of the Mississippi, and much of it will be used in the states where it was gathered. Especially large quantities will be needed, however, in the Southern Great Plains, where wind erosion is a serious problem and native grasses are needed to tie down marginal crop lands.

The bulk of the tree and shrub seed collected will come from middle western states and from the east. From the middle west the service nurseries will seek Russian olive, green ash, cedar, black walnut, hickory and pecan tree seeds. From the east they will hold for seeds produced by tulip poplar, pine, oak, elm and plum trees.

Formerly the "prairie dealer" would bring truckloads of small fruit to market to sell excess grain to oil, taking on loads of fruit to be sold in the plains. Those days are over and mean a serious loss of trade to some Alberta traders. Adverse weather conditions reduced by about 30 per cent the production of 2,600 acres of highly cultivated tree fruit and berry lands, but the loss in fruit revenues was substantially made up to general business interests by the harvest of a grain crop from about 8,000 acres of Creston's recently dyked lands, the total crop from which has been placed at about 250,000 bushels, with the selling price averaging close to 90 cents a bushel.

### Use 21 Combines

The year just past has accrued to Alberta in the two years these reclaimed Kootenay River valley lands have been under cultivation are numerous, the most noticeable being the erection of 60,000 bushel elevators by Midland and Prairie Grain Corporation, Ltd., at Creston, Alberta. When built. In the same time, two local oil companies have established full-fledged warehouse distributing facilities. For 1934 the sales of gasoline more than doubled over 1933, and the estimates show the sale of oil will up to about 100 per cent. New implement agencies have come into existence, and the old agencies have encountered a new lease of life.

At harvest time, 21 combines were in action and 50 motor trucks of varying capacities were busy on the grain haul. Twenty-one tractors were employed hauling the combines and in addition to these latter, three old-time threshing rigs were utilized, mostly on the farms of older men. Thus, a check on equipment showed 21 tractors also engaged at plowing operations, along with four Diesel operated machines, one of which was handling an eight-bottom plow successfully. All the work of the plowing has been done by the four-bottom machine.

**Now 62 Bushels An Acre**  
Now that Creston is producing quarter-million-bushel grain crops, there has been an end to the fruitless efforts of prairie "dealers" with truckloads of unthreshed, green or coarse grain, to exchange for fruit and thus assure a load both coming and going. The two previous seasons have seen Alberta benefit by the sale of seed grain, but that trade is now at an end. Alberta implement houses, however, have benefited in the sale of farm equipment.

The new year promises to see a gain in another 2,000 acres to crop. This is due to another dyked unit that will be in crop on Nick's Island, and increased acreage in crop on the lands owned by the Reclamation Commission. Elevator reports indicate that the 1934 crop graded 75 per cent No. 1 and two of the farmers had No. 1 bags. So far as can be learned, the best individual showing made by Guy Constable, who staked acres combined 82%.

## Creston "Prairie As Koot Fertile"

## Alberta No Longer Swaps Feed For Fruit

CRESTON, B.C.—(Special)—Days of the "prairie dealer" are over, for this centre of a noted fruit-growing section has succeeded in producing its own grain. Dyked land operations have put Creston in the quarter-million bushel class. Just how recent this swing has been indicated by figures which show 30 per cent of the 1934 grain harvest was in crop for the first time. An average of 24 bushels per acre was obtained, one man getting 52 bushels an acre.

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## Gold Nugget Weighing 53 Ounces Discovered

## MINER STILL SEEKS GOLD FROM RIVER

Continued from Page Thirteen  
river bank—not as clean or as sifted as could be expected in a city home.

### A NICE WALK

Once a month winter and summer he walks fifteen miles through the bush to the nearest store to buy rations, which consist of the usual sour-dough, bill-of-fare: bacon, beans, canned foodstuffs and coffee.

Sometimes he shoots a bird or two for a stew. Fish are few.

A recent holiday was the first time in two years Mr. Walters had the mouth-watering pleasure of sinking his heavy-set jaws into a nice big piece of cake and allowing his whiskers to brush off some of the coconut icing.

Being in a city only once in a decade, and not being a pastry cook, such things as cake and pie are undreamed of delicacies.

His vehicle of fortune, "the grizzly," or rock sifter, is also typical of the sourdough. The added improvements these river gent seem to be able to conjure up are amazing. Blakely is not an revolutionary as it is labor-saving. Instead of moving hand, cumbersome grizzly around, he merely drops the grizzly box (the beginning of the sifting process), which is mounted on two bicycle wheels, pushes it to a fresh spot in his gravel bar, fills it up, pushes it back, and keeps on sifting.

### HE'S CONTENTED

Contented with his lot, and having no desire "to retire" on his well-filled pock, his only wish is to go to the city sometime and have a "Klondike blowout" and maybe a trip to the old country—but not to stay. City folks are as curious to him as he is to city folk. The out-of-doors is the only place he knows and the only one that will satisfy his sourdough spirit, he says.

"I don't know how you can live

in the city," he remarks, and looks puzzled when his hearers reply,

"Well, your way of living seems odd to us too."

Irregularly-Shaped  
Piece of Gold Valued  
at \$1,800

TELEGRAPH CREEK, B.C., Sept. 21 (CP)—A spectacular specimen gold nugget, weighing 53 ounces, was found with the gold commissioneer last Monday by Mr. Bindler, Mr. and Mrs. Vern Blies, to be sent to the Dominion assay office at Vancouver. At prevailing gold prices the nugget would be worth around \$1,800.

The big blob of gold is of irregular shape, seven and one-eighth inches long, four inches wide and averages about one and one-half inches thick. The Blies said they found the nugget on the bed of Alice Creek, a tributary of Telegraph Creek in the Little Muddy district of northern British Columbia, last year, but that they kept their find a secret until now.

They showed a second nugget, weighing 15 ounces.

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Price

## Problem III

### Britain's Overseas Empire

#### Nigeria Now Better Suited To White Men

##### Visitor Here Recalls Story of Famed Ancestor

It is only a week or so since Col. Gary was host to the Lord Mayor of London.

Tuesday evening a direct descendant of Richard Whittington, perhaps the most famous Lord Mayor of them all, spent a few minutes in the city.

The visitor was C. G. Whittington, assistant travel superintendent of the government railway in Nigeria, British West Africa.

It must have been something of the same urge that impelled the Dick Whittington of legendary fame to travel footsore to London which gave his descendant 15 generations removed the urge to go abroad to seek his fortune. Dick sent his cat to Africa. C. G. Whittington went to Africa himself.

He was reluctant to discuss the subject in any detail. But he said at last that the story of his forbear's triple occupancy of office to be referred to as legendary.

"I don't know about the cat," he said. "But certainly Richard Whittington was thrice Lord Mayor of London."

His father possessed the family history.

"Personally, I don't pay much attention to that sort of thing. I would just as soon not talk about it. I am surprised at being interviewed; especially here."

Whittington easily recognizable by his mien from the tropics. An equatorial sun had left a deep tan on his countenance. He said the temperature was frequently 120 degrees in the shade in Nigeria, and there was great humidity as well.

"We are only allowed to spend 18 months in Nigeria. We have to take a year off each year for a change — climate. White residents are compelled to take five grains of quinine a day to offset the danger of malaria."

##### Habitable for Whites

Medical science had done a great deal toward making West Africa habitable by white men. Black water fever was the worst menace to health there now. Science had as yet been unable to determine its cause and nature.

Few white women resided in the country, and those who did were required to obtain governmental permission and undergo medical examination, the visitor said.

The railway ran from the seaport of Lagos right up to French Equatorial Africa. Nigeria was a protectorate and governed directly by France.

"In the northern part it is not quite so hot," Mr. Whittington remarked. "It gets as low as 80° in the shade sometimes, and is a drier climate. During the harmattan season the sun is very bright, but it shifts slightly. The harmattan is a wind which blows continuously down from the Sahara desert. It conveys minute particles of dust which go to make up what almost amounts to a fog. It takes an hour for the sun to break through after it rises in the morning."

There were no native troubles in Nigeria, the visitor said. The natives were very loyal. Education was advancing, and the natives were beginning to expect fuller participation in administrative affairs.

Mr. Whittington had spent the past 12 years in Africa. He arrived in Vancouver from New Zealand last week on the *Aquitania*. While in New Zealand he enjoyed the winter sports there, he said.

— Collectors

#### Believes Indians Originally Came From Egypt

EDMONTON, Jan. 19 (UPI)—The average North American Indian probably wouldn't recognize Cleopatra and the pyramids, but in the opinion of Dr. Leo Roy Henry, former president of Adelphi College, Seattle, the Nile is the original stamping ground of the prairies' early inhabitants.

"In my opinion the North American Indian is just the offshoot of an emigration from the vicinity of Egypt in which an amalgamation of white, black and yellow races continued to produce the original North American red race," Dr. Henry said.

Dr. Henry, once professor of ethnology, the study of the human race, has travelled extensively in Alaska, Labrador, New Zealand, Australia and Africa.

"The theory that the red race is merely a combination of white, black and yellow peoples has been borne out in several instances in Asia where these breeds met on common grounds," he said.

Members of the original trek from the Nile to North American plains via the Bering Straits were a combination of Semitic and black races, Dr. Henry believed.

The expedition passed through territory occupied by several yellow and white races, including the Mongols, and by the time they reached Alaska they had developed into a red race. Time of the trek was placed between three and five thousand years ago, Dr. Henry said.

#### Police Fear Further Egyptian Unrest



Political circles speculated today on the next move in the struggle for power between King Farouk of Egypt (upper left) and former Premier Nahas Pasha (upper right), leader of the Wafd (Nationalist) party. Police arrested Wafd Headquarters as a further purge of members was expected following yesterday's expulsion of four, including Ahmed Maher, president of the Chamber of Deputies, who precipitated an uproar when he attempted to read to the House a decree prolonging it for a month. Below is a typical Cairo street riot scene, common in the past two weeks.

Although departing deputies prevented Maher from reading the order, observers predicted the 18-year-old king and his recently appointed premier, Mohamed Nahmou, would take it as read and rule without parliament for a month. At the end of that time, under the constitution enacted in 1923, the premier must again call the House into session, or else dissolve it and hold elections within 60 days.

Cause of Britain's interest in the dispute is indicated by the map which shows the sphere of British influence in Egypt and Africa and in the Suez canal and Mediterranean zones.



## Bible Lands—A Belt of Green Across Arid Wastes



William Thompson; Doron Leigh; Keystone; C. Litt.

Fertility-Bringing Rivers Set the Stage for Bible History

A Gigantic Stone Image of Ramses at Memphis, Egypt, Upper Left. Upper Right—Caravan Crossing Puntion Bridge Over the Exnahme at Kafa, Nub. Lower Left—In a Palestine Harvest Field. Lower Right—Primitive Plowing in the Shadow of the Pyramids

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Egypt.—The Three Great Pyramids of Giza, raised on a plateau. The Pyramid of Khufu, in the foreground, is 431 feet high, or 14 feet higher than the extreme height of Sydney Bridge (in the photograph below).





## Aged South African Prospector Mines Fortune From a Bleak, Barren Mountainside

**N**OWHERE of a 68-year-old prospector, who has won a fortune from a barren and almost inaccessible mountainside in South Africa.

The prospector is Mr. A. M. Burnett, and while the last few months he has become known throughout South Africa, he is still unknown outside the country. He discovered ancient Dutch gold in an old adit running later a mineral vein in the Cape's Peak District, where gold is scarce. His find is estimated to be worth \$100,000 worth of gold, or about \$20 years ago.

Died first prospector about 200,000 before the

time of his find, which is about 200 ft. long and 4 ft. high, and decided to try his luck. He found nothing, and was about to give up, but a passing sheepherder told him that he had a lambskin and tried the road.

That was the start of his fortune, for as soon as he reached the town he went to the staff, he started another about 200 ft. higher and began to dig out a portion of gold.

The search is carried down the mountain-side in parallel rows in a stream a quarter of a mile in length, where natives did washing in the primitive way used by the ancients.

Mr. Burnett explores 50 acres, and the task is to remove the soil and wash away the earth, leaving the gold nuggets. The natives continue to work, and when it appears there will be the job to clean up, which should provide a rich haul as probably half the gold has been washed away into the pools.

A striking feature of the natives working for Mr. Burnett is their apparent unawareness about the value of the stones; they might be mining emeralds for all the interest they show,

### INVASION BY BAROONS

Opposite page: A native from the hills by the docks which grinds the Wheat, Metal, salted skins and killed goats for food.

Top: A young woman holds a hand of gold nuggets recovered at Rich and Spade's mine.

Bottom: Sheep herding. Below: Sheep being herded through the mountains.

**T**HREE and a half hours from the port of Durban, the southernmost city of South Africa, a small, isolated community stands on the edge of a barren plateau, 10,000 feet above sea level. The town is built on a ridge, and the houses are scattered and isolated, with no roads connecting them.

The community is called Koonap, and it is a typical example of the life of the people who have settled in the high plateau of the Drakensberg mountains.

South Africa, during December, however, experienced a severe drought, and Koonap suffered. Although no water was available for drinking, the natives were willing to pay high prices for water, and a local boy said he could sell water for \$100 a barrel. The boy had drunk the Orange River, making it taste like beer, and said he had to boil the water at night. "Mother, you are ready for the last," he said, "and never buy water again."

Gold the same six months, for a series of mines by which miners have been won higher, but barometers are showing part of the border.

Prices of general groceries have been increasing gradually during the past year, but the December sugar has gone up to 40 per cent. Red meat, African pedigree cattle, 30 per cent; mutton, 20 per cent; bacon, 10 per cent; and other canned goods have also increased in price.

Prices for butter has recently risen, and 40 per cent, bringing the retail price up to 10 per cent. In September, 24 to 28 per cent increase was made. African bacon, 20 per cent; ham, 10 per cent; and other canned goods have also increased in price.

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# Proportional Representation Is Proposed For Election of Australian Senate

**T**HIS Lyons government, a coalition between the United Australia and Country parties, is back in office for another three years unless there is a successful attack, highly improbable at present, with a majority of 14 in the House of Representatives and a majority of four in the Senate. The former Senate did not fairly represent public opinion or the chief parties. The Senate, like the House of Representatives, is elected on the adult franchise, but there is a State-wide poll, whereas in the case of the lower House the State is divided into single constituencies. In the last Parliament there were 22 Ministerial senators and only three Labor opponents, although Labor polled more than 50 per cent. of the votes. At the election just held the Labor opposition turned 25 Senators and the government only three. One half of the Senate, which is elected for six years, retire every three years. The government is appointing a select committee to inquire into the Senate's mode of election. It is probable that before next election some form of proportional representation will be introduced.

## CHILD SWALLOWED A NAIL

By means of a bronchoscope, a small 2½ inches long has been extracted from the lung of a child at the Robert G. O'Hare Hospital. The nail had been embedded in the lung for six years. It was embedded in the lung during an operation for the child's right lung. It gave rise to few symptoms until recently, when it caused haemorrhage. The bronchoscope was guided to the site by an X-ray screen. The condition of the child since the operation is satisfactory.

## Machine Betting Very Popular

**R**ESULTS from the totalisator at the five days racing at Caulfield (October 9 and 10), Moonee Valley (October 20), Flemington (October 21) and November 3 prove the popularity in Melbourne of this means of betting. The totalisator competes against bookmakers in offering value in backers.

The investments for the five days showed an increase of £1,655 on those for the corresponding five days last year. The figures are:

	1936	1937
Caulfield (Guineas Day)	44,007	58,165
Caulfield (Cup Day)	71,858	65,426
Moonee Valley (Cup Day)	45,125	56,978
Flemington (Derby Day)	41,125	47,179
Flemington (Cup Day)	113,238	122,717

Total ..... 248,386 361,733  
In Melbourne, the statutory deduction from the totalisator pool is 10 per cent., of which the government keeps 5 per cent. and all fractions (about 1 per cent.) encountered in the paying of dividends. The racing clubs get the remainder.

## Mr. Lang Faces Union Revolt

**M**ISTER J. T. LANG, former premier of New South Wales, and, for many years, leader of the Labor Party in this state, is facing a determined revolt by a combination of industrial unions. A conference of executives, representing 72 unions with a total membership of about 250,000, has adopted a series of resolutions blaming him and his faction for the defeat of the Labor Party in the recent Federal elections. A demand has been made for his resignation from the leadership, and another conference of trade union and Labor League representatives will be convened early next year to formulate plans for the

rehabilitation of the party on a democratic basis free from internal group control.

The attitude of the trade unions is not, however, any guarantee of change in leadership. Mr. Lang is in a position to use the full force of the party "machinery" to defend himself and his followers, and can, if he chooses, launch a campaign of wholesale expulsions. In the latter event, the disaffected unions will almost certainly nominate their own "industrial" candidates to oppose the "official" Labor candidates in the forthcoming elections, thus, by splitting the vote, ensuring another victory for the Stevens government.

## THE GOLD YIELD

The State's gold yield for Western Australia for October, 1937, was 41,262 ounces, valued at £112,223. This was £2,528 ounces less than for the previous month and 6,462 ounces below the output for August, but 4,700 ounces higher than for October of 1936. The yield for the months is 308,935 ounces, which is only 54,322 ounces behind the total for the whole of 1936.

## Curtail Powers Of the Council

**A**USTRALIA'S Legislative Council is considering a bill for the curtailment of its powers. The bill was altered considerably during its passage through the House of Assembly, in an endeavor to arrive at a compromise between the Labor government and Nationalist-Opposition parties. The bill, which has the unanimous support of the House of Assembly, provides that the Legislative Council shall have no power to reject money bills, but a provision has been inserted to guard against the insertion of clauses in money bills that do not come within the category of ordinary government service. By a resolution of the council, the attention of the governor can be directed to such bills, and power is given to the governor after consultation with the chief justice to reject any item or section on such ground. In respect of ordinary bills, the government is empowered to seek a dissolution of the council if it fails to pass the bill within one month of its presentation. A provision is made for the dissolution of the council, but an election for the council can be held within nine months of an election for the House of Assembly.

## INSUFFICIENT DOMESTIC SERVANTS

West Australia is suffering from a shortage of domestic servants. The State Labor Party annual report stated that domestic service did not attract the majority of the female workers, and that it was impossible to fill all the positions available, but that shop, office or factory work, with regular hours and more leisure time, had much more appeal to them. It was found that the labor offering was largely made up of persons who could not obtain other employment.

## Queensland's Low Cost of Living

**T**HE cost of living was lower in Queensland during 1936-37 than in any other State in the Commonwealth, despite the unusually dry conditions experienced in the south-eastern portion of the State, which seriously affected production in the main dairying and agricultural districts. The Commonwealth Statistician's returns showed that, state the Commissioner for Prices (M. T. A. Ferry), in his report for 1936-37:

"The 'All Items' total (food, drink, groceries, household, clothing, and miscellaneous household expenses) shows a new Broken Hill service—all operating each way daily.

Features of the new schedules are arrangements by which business men may fly to any of the capitals, spend some hours there, and return home the same day.

## AUSTRALIA'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Australia's favorable balance with principal world countries improved by more than 12 million pounds sterling to £14,327,713 in 1936-37. This satisfactory position arises mainly from increased trade with America, Belgium and Italy.

## OCTOBER GOLD YIELD

Queensland's gold yield for October, 1937, was 11,729 fine ozs., valued at £102,395. The yield was 1,147 ozs. more than that for October, 1936, and it has brought the total for the 10 months of 1937 to 35,914 ozs., which is 218 ozs. more than the 30,626 ozs. won in the corresponding period of 1936.

## LAMB EXPORTS

Lambs killed for export from Western Australia in November totalled 220,000, which is 17,000 in advance of the number for the corresponding period of last year. It is expected that the number will reach 280,000 before the close of the season. Treatment works are at Albany, Fremantle, and Albany.

penditure) shows that the index number for the June quarter, 1937, was the lowest for Queensland.

State	Index Number
Queensland	825
New South Wales	830
Victoria	821
South Australia	820
Western Australia	821
Tasmania	824

## CATCHING POLAR BEARS

Two Polar bears at Beaumaris Zoo have given birth to two cubs each, making a total of four. They have been sold to the Wellington (N.Z.) Zoo, but the Wellington authorities have made the condition that the Hobart City Council must crate them ready for shipment. All attempts to catch them have failed. They came to the zoo as cubs soon after it opened some years ago.

## Against Time Across Continent

**H**UBERT OPPERMANN, Australia's champion long-distance cyclist, who has records in Europe as well as Australia, rode against time from Perth on the western coast of Australia to Sydney on the east coast, a distance of 2,027 miles. He did the journey in 13 days 10 hours 11 minutes—5 days 8 hours 21 minutes less than the previous record. It was a trying journey. At one stage the cyclist had to ride for miles in flood waters nearly a foot deep. At another, he had to ride 14 miles through deep sand, where pedalling was something impossible and Oppermann had to carry his machine. Occasionally as much energy was needed to travel 50 yards as is ordinarily required to cover ten miles. Many miles were rocky and hazardous. The sun was fierce, and the nights sometimes cold. Oppermann skidded in the desert and hurt his knee. His hands were jarred by the bad tracks, and his back muscles suffered, but his recuperative powers were wonderful. Once when he was napping in sleepless moments he was induced to relax for 12 minutes and at the end of that period he started again with renewed energy.

Oppermann weighed 143 pounds when he started and 128 pounds when he finished. Two days after reaching Sydney he was motor-cycle racing on the track for "relaxation."

## Air Services in Australia Increase

**N**EW air services that will fly more than 20,000 miles a week and give Melbourne commercially important connections with other capital cities have begun. Duplication of Australian National Airways' Douglas services between Melbourne and Sydney and Melbourne and Adelaide, and the inauguration of Ansett Airways' network by the inauguration of an Adelaide-Narrandera service, will give Melbourne the following inter-capital services:

To Sydney—Four flights daily, two direct, one via Narrandera, one via Wagga and Canowindra.

Total seats available: 22 each way.

To Adelaide—Four flights daily, one direct, one via Mt. Gambier and Narrandera, one via Mildura, one via Mildura, Broken Hill and Broken Hill.

Total seats available: 27 to Adelaide, 23 from Adelaide.

Ansett Airways' new service not only gives a new Adelaide-Sydney service, but a new Adelaide-Melbourne connection via Mildura, and a



CHARLIE CONACHER  
Toronto hockey star, who came to open the National League game.

## Australia Plans to Develop Vast North

**C**ANBERRA, Australia (CP)—Federal authorities today recommended a commission appointed to examine possibilities of developing Australia's northern territories, a vast area with a population of 545.

The commissioners said in 25 years the territory could be self-supporting with a population of 40,000.

It recommended abolition for 20 years of income tax in the territory; abolition of the gasoline tax; suspension for 20 years of all taxation; the reorganization of Darwin as a free port for the territory and construction of two railroads.

As much of the country as possible should be converted from cattle to sheep grazing, the commission said.

Chocolate is made from the Fruit of the Cacao, or, as it is commonly called, the Cocoa Tree. Under ideal climate conditions this tree grows to a height of about twenty feet, and it is covered with leaves about twelve inches long and four inches wide. The flowers or blossoms are pink or yellow and have no odour. These flowers form into cocoa pods which look somewhat like a thick, purplish-red cucumber, and which contain from fifty to sixty seeds or beans imbedded in juicy white pulp.

The Cocoa Tree requires a very warm climate and thrives best within 15° of the Equator. Thus, we obtain cocoa from countries such as:-

Venezuela	Trinidad	Java
Jamaica	Gold Coast of Africa	Brazil
Ecuador	Ceylon	Mexico, etc.

When the cocoa fruit is ripe, the natives skilfully remove the pods by means of a "goulet" or "cocoa hook" without injury to the tree. These pods are then gathered by the native women who cut them open with sharp knives. The beans are removed, fermented, dried and washed before being shipped to modern and well-equipped chocolate factories, such as Willards Chocolates Limited, Toronto, to be re-born as smooth, rich chocolate.

When the beans arrive at Willards, they are carefully cleaned and sorted. Only the good beans remain. These are put in "roasters" which change them from a greyish-blue to a rich chocolate shade. With the shells still on, they are put in a machine known as the Cracker and Fanner where they are broken up, and the shells and any hard pieces of fibre are blown away. Thus only pure cocoa is left.

From there, the beans are taken to the Mill and ground between huge, stone blocks and rollers and this changes the crisp, brown beans into a dark "chocolate liquor". To this liquid, sugar, cream flavouring and more cocoa butter is added, and what is known as "chocolate mass" is formed.

This heavy, thick "mass" next goes to the "Refiners" where it passes between immense steel rollers which make it light and flaky.

Metal kettles of this chocolate are then put into a very warm, brick room to undergo the process known as "mellowing" before being placed in the beating machines or "Conches".

Here it remains for a considerable length of time, being continually stirred by large, steel paddles which makes the chocolate smooth, performing the same operation as one would when beating taffy or fudge.

After this, it is poured into moulds by a "Moulding Machine" and travels on a moving belt through a refrigerator about forty feet long to harden it before finally picked up in the form of chocolate bars by a "Wrapping Machine" which wraps it in a sanitary tin foil.

Thus the cocoa bean undergoes a complete change emerging from the chocolate factory in the form of delicious, energy-giving chocolate, so beneficial to children because of its remarkable strengthening and tissue building faculties.

## Problem IV

### Problem IV

#### The Industrial Revolution

P-11



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1937

### **World Gold Production Mounts**



According to data published by League of Nations, world production of gold in 1939 amounted to \$12,000,000 fine tons as compared with 30,000,000 fine tons in 1938. The countries are divided into gold producers: South Africa, 16 per cent; U.S.S.R., 19 per cent; U.S. and Canada, 11 per cent of world production. Other behind follow: Australia, 6 per cent; Southern Rhodesia, Mexico, 5 per cent; Philippines, 4 per cent; Colombia, 2 per cent; British India and Ceylon, with 1 per cent each. Gold production (GEOGRAPHES) - Gospres picture on the right shows the route of the Roman Ptolemy expedition.

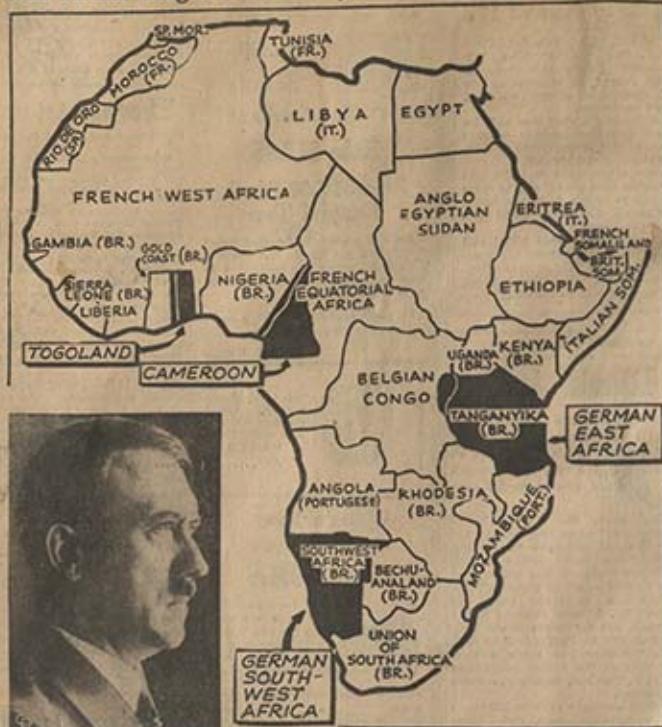


*The Sindi cart, an inefficient contrivance whose axle turns with the almost solid wooden wheels, has come down with little change from the carts which were used at Mohenjo-daro 5000 years ago*

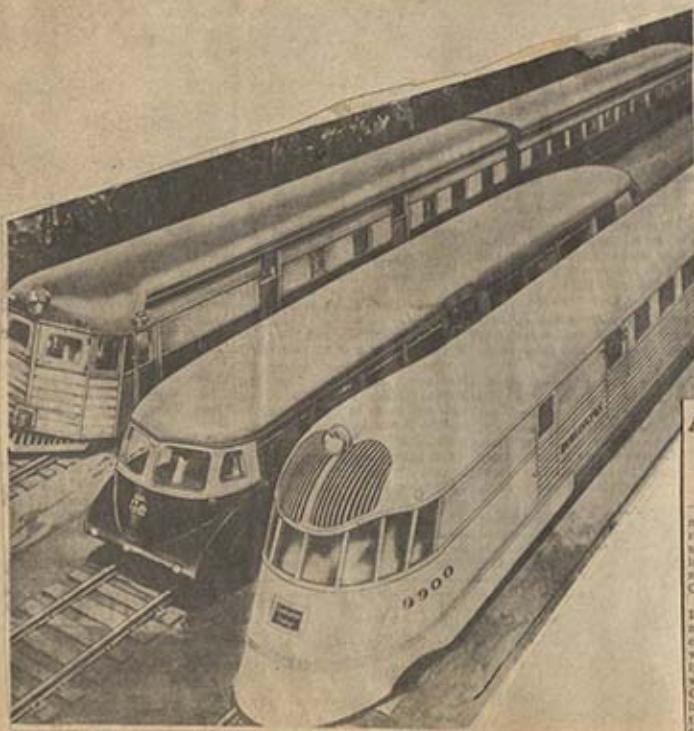
### Gas Beacons

In a Chicago residential neighborhood, the lamp-lighter may still be seen igniting one of the remaining gas lamps. Valentina Rodighier, member of an almost extinct profession, is shown applying his torch, which illuminates his face.

## Will Hitler Regain Germany's Lost African Colonies?



Adolf Hitler's rearmed Germany, her denunciation of Rhineland and military clauses of the Versailles treaty an accomplished fact, is reported to have sent Britain a note demanding return of former German colonies mandated to allied powers after the Great War. This map shows the former German colonies in Africa, with the names under which they were known when part of the German empire and their present names and ownership. Hitler is shown in the inset. The map also shows how Africa is divided among the powers.



Three of the latest types of streamlined trains. The Zephyr (BOTTOM) has a maximum speed of 90 miles per hour. The

### Answers German Colonial Claims

LONDON, March 1. (C.P.-Hans) — Arguments advanced by Germany to support the demand for return of her pre-war colonies were answered in a brochure published last night by the Imperial Economic Union, headed by former Colonial Secretary Leopold Amery.

The document, entitled "The British Colonial Empire and Germany's Demands," emphasized the colonies were ceded outright and were repartitioned among the allies on permanent basis. They were not to be regarded as former German possessions. It was added, inasmuch as they had belonged to the mandatory powers as long as they did in the Reich.

Turning to another German argument, it denied a redistribution of colonies would solve the Reich's need for raw materials.



## Where Japan Seeks to Extend Her Influence



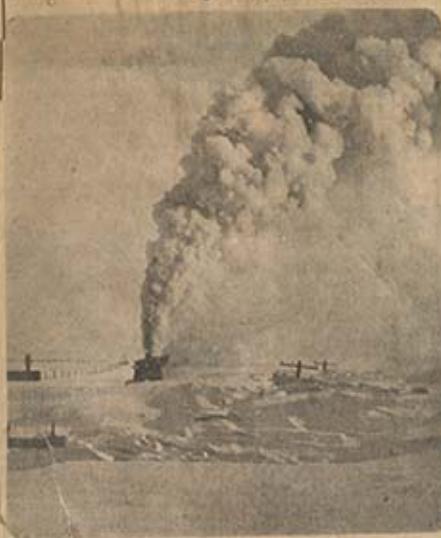
Camels, ox-carts and horses are still the chief means of transport of Inner Mongolia, where the Japanese are proposing to build a railway westward from Dolon Nor for strategic purposes. The nominal ruler of Teh, has been presented with a Japanese airplane which is flown for him by a Japanese pilot.

## The Crisis in Japan



The above map depicts where the Italians are advancing into Ethiopia on three fronts.

## King Winter Piles Up Gigantic Drifts in South



COWLEY district, at the gateway to the Crows Nest Pass, felt the full fury of King Winter this week-end. Occupants of the house above (top right) will have a little digging to do before they can see out of the windows, and motorists on Cowley's main street (below) will need to watch their progress—if they venture out at all. In the top left picture the depth of the snow is plainly indicated by the tops of the poles sticking out, and all the massed force of railway steel ties to buck the drifts.



### STEEL INDUSTRY MAY RAISE PAY

Consider \$75,000,000  
Advance for Workers  
In United States

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27 (A.P.)—Steel and labor circles here looked forward today to an impending increase in wages for the \$5,000,000,000 industry, which would add \$15,000,000 yearly into the workers' pockets.

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, largest subsidiary of the \$2,000,000,000 United States Steel Corporation, officially was considering demands of \$50,000 of its 100,000 workers for a raise of 20 cents an hour, a reduction of 8 hours in its 48-hour work week, recognition of minority rights and other demands.

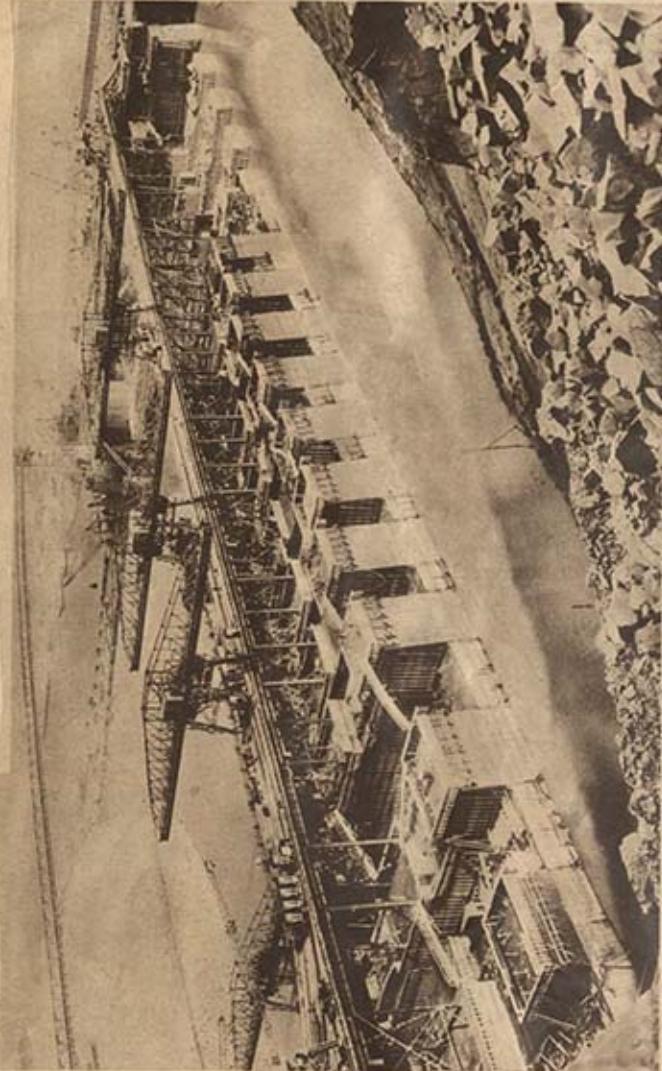
The American Iron and Steel Institute figures place the minimum pay in Pittsburgh at 53 1-2 cents an hour and the average pay for the industry at 71 cents an hour.

Increase in pay by major company has invariably been followed by the industry as a whole.

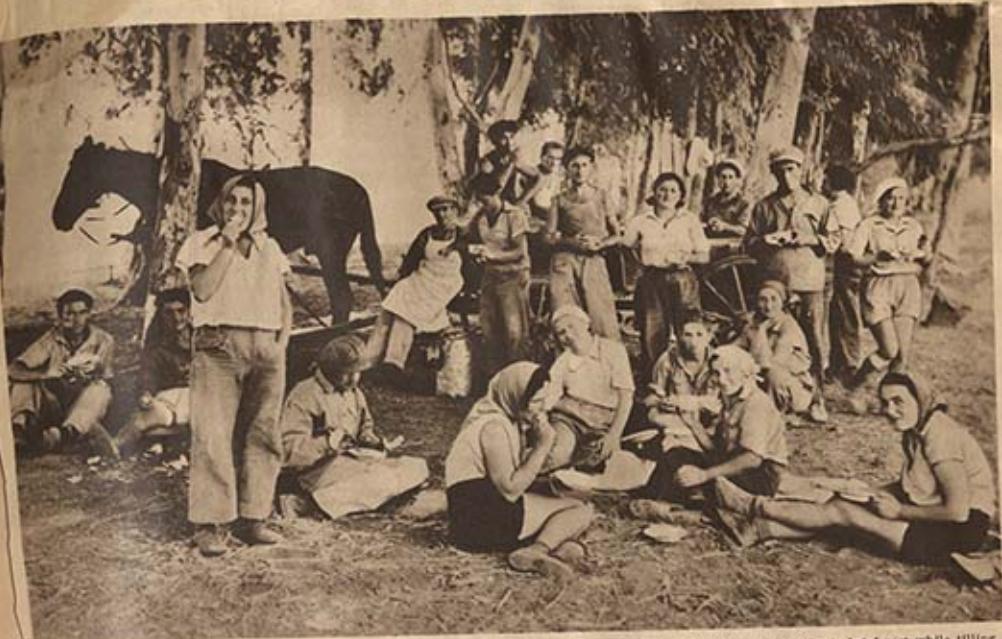


Kiangsi Organized  
Nanking Takes Name Created Province  
in Hand

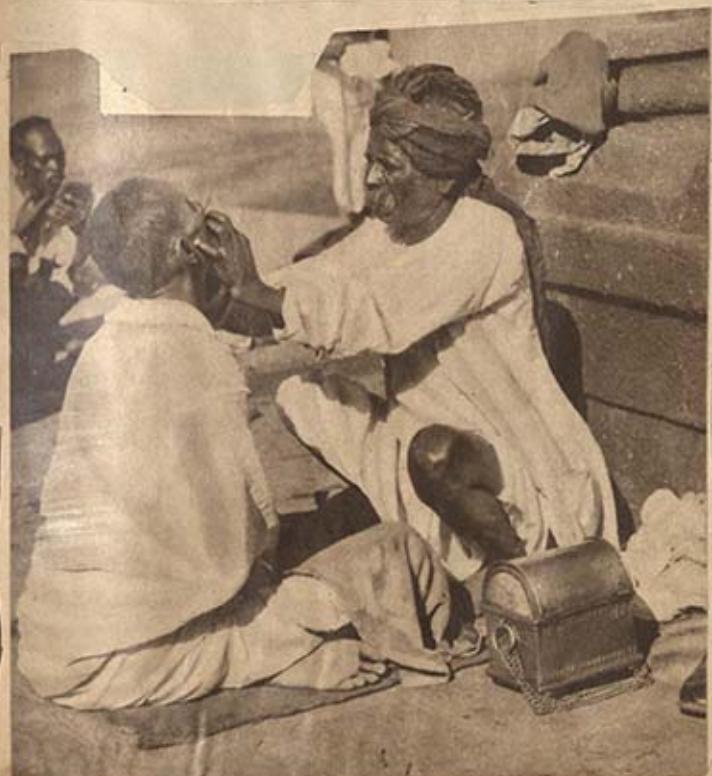




The world's largest dam is slowly nearing completion at Grand Coulee, in the state of Washington. The dam will divert the course of the Columbia river



Palestine, with all its racial troubles, is still growing into a modern nation. Here are workers of both sexes enjoying a brief rest while tilling the soil at Ein Herod.



No ultra modern conveniences at this open air barber shop on the streets of Bombay, India.



Because this aeroplane will fly between California...  
Canadian...etc.

### Where Twelve Million Dollars Will Be Spent



QUE  
VIA  
KING OF FORT  
SA ROLLERS  
INATED TH  
HER BEING  
FRENCH-1

Kidnapper's Victim



CHARLES MATTSON

Ten-year-old son of Dr. W. W. Mattson, wealthy New York physician, who is believed to have been killed by his kidnapper. A child's body, brutally beaten, was tentatively identified by police today as that of the missing lad.



Two pairs of kids. An amusing snap taken by a United Church missionary somewhere in Africa.

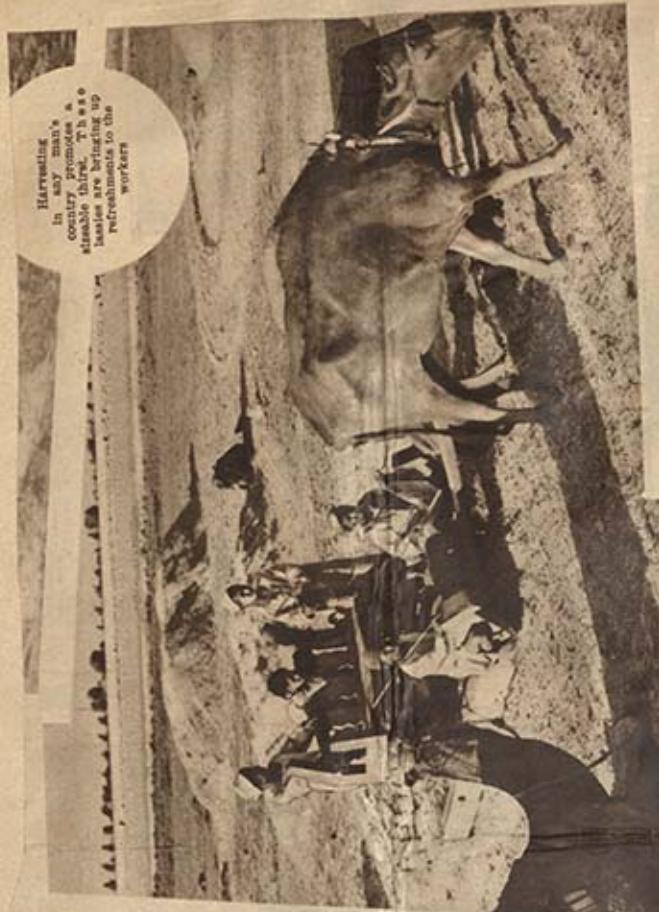


QUEEN ELIZABETH  
WAS KING OF FRANCE!  
"King of France" was a title borne by British monarchs for 432 years—Queen Elizabeth insisted that since English law prevented her being Queen of France, she would be King—it was not until 1600 that the French title was dropped by British monarchs.



This method of sifting grain was good enough for his father and his father's father, so it's good enough for him

Harvesting  
In any man's  
country promotes a  
sense of pride. These  
lasses are bringing up  
rewards to the  
workers

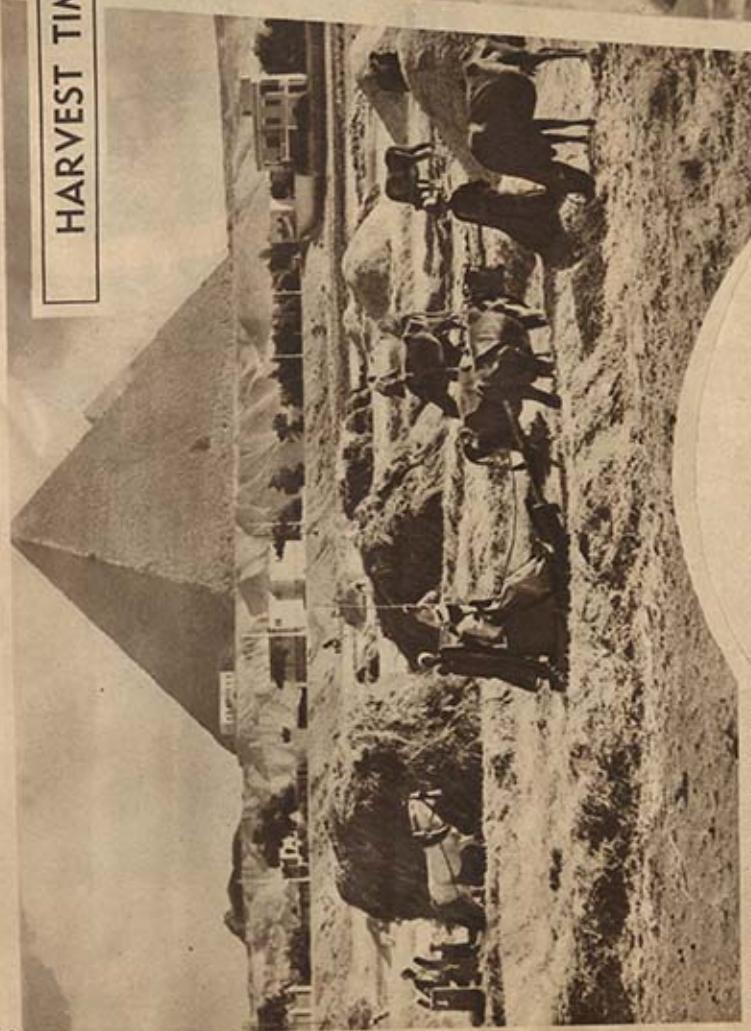
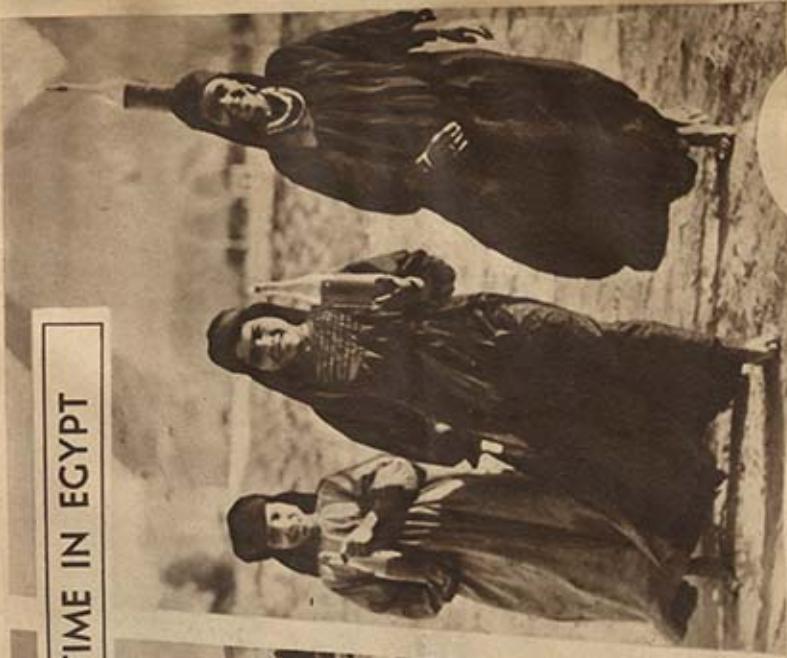


This is a joy ride for the Egyptian children, who add weight  
to an ox-drawn "machine" as it is slowly drawn over the corn

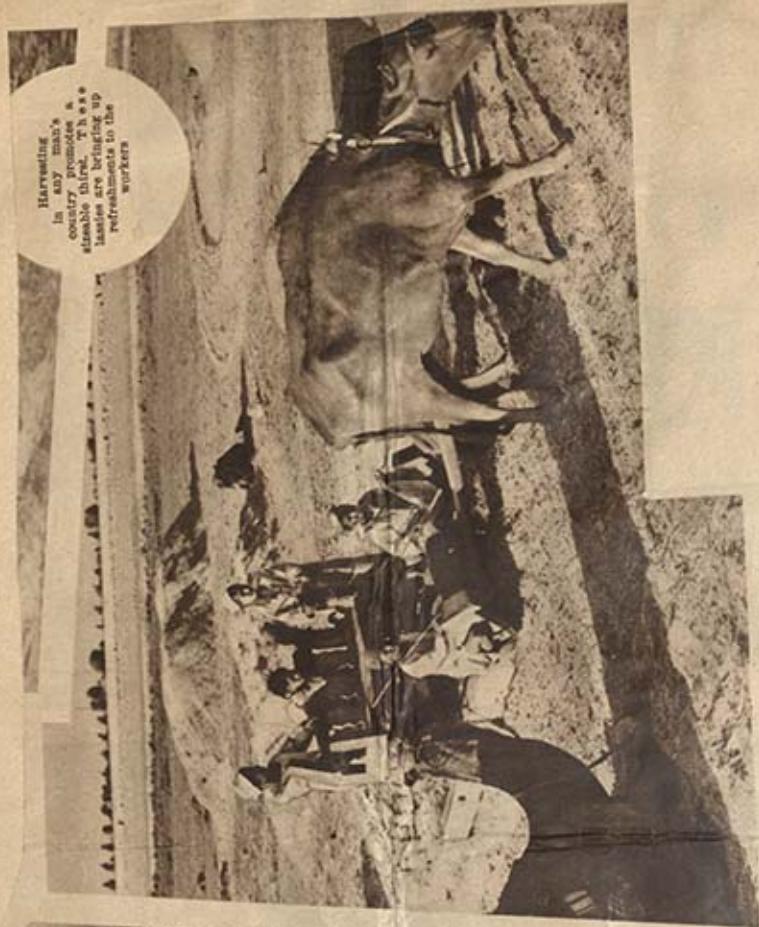


The crop, pounded into  
chaff, is rained into the  
air so that the straw is  
blown away while the  
earthy corn settles

## HARVEST TIME IN EGYPT



Although aeroplanes often zoom overhead and blab-power cars whiz along the roads, these Egyptian farmers cling to ancient harvesting methods. The mysterious pyramid of Cheops, featured in an article elsewhere in this issue, is shown in the background.



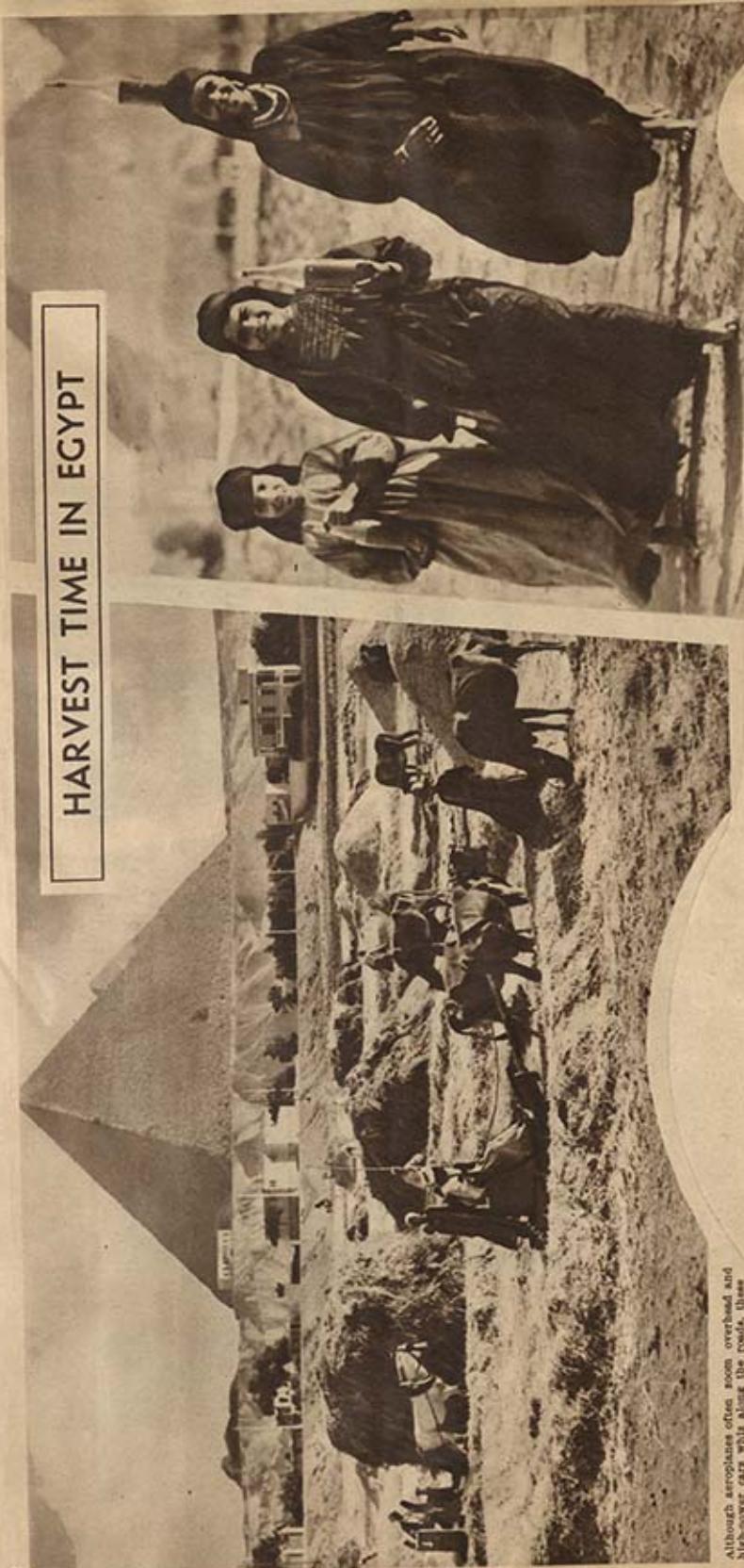
Harvesting  
In any man's  
country promises a  
sizeable third. These  
basins are bringing up  
refreshments to the  
workers



The crop, pounded into  
chaff, is tossed into the  
air so that the straw is  
blown away while the  
heavier corn section

A ride is a joy ride for the Egyptian children, who add weight  
to the threshing "machine" as it is slowly drawn over the corn

## HARVEST TIME IN EGYPT



Although aeroplanes often zoom overhead and high-power cars whiz along the roads, these Egyptian farmers cling to ancient harvesting methods. The mysterious pyramid of Cheops, featured in an article elsewhere in this issue, is shown in the background.

## Egypt Conserves Overflow of White Nile for Dry Months



Steamer Jackson Passes First to Go Through Lock of New Gebel Awlia Dam

### Egyptian Dam Nearly Ready Half-Year Ahead of Time

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAIRO.—Such good progress has been made with damming the White Nile at Gebel Awlia that this £2,000,000 project for conserving water for Egypt is nearing completion some six months ahead of schedule time.

For more than 20 years the desirability of constructing a dam on the White Nile at a point near its confluence with the Blue Nile was recognized by engineers who observed the natural phenomenon of the flooding up of the White Nile waters by the great volume of the Blue Nile during the flood months July to September.

#### Lake, Silt Content

In normal years the White Nile has a natural rise from low water level of only about 2½ meters (about nine feet) at Malakal, whereas that of the Blue Nile at Horites amounts to about 8 meters. The Blue Nile's flood volume is greatly in excess of all irrigation requirements and is difficult to store owing to its large silt content.

The White Nile is comparatively clear and is thus suitable when checked by the Blue Nile flood. Without a dam, however, such water flows freely down to Egypt and the sea as the Blue Nile falls, and is therefore largely unutilized.

#### Located Near Khartum

The most suitable site for the dam was found at Gebel Awlia, a rocky outcrop of sandstone and "mudstone" on the White Nile some 40 miles south of Khartum. Here work was commenced in November, 1923, by the contractor for the Egyptian Government, Messrs. Gilman & Pauline Foreign Ltd., a British firm with considerable experience in the Sudan.

The dam is three miles in length and is composed of a masonry dam of 1,693 meters or about 1,852 yards in length, crossing the bed of the river with its right (east) wing attached to the sandstone hill known as Gebel Awlia and its left to an embankment about 3,600 yards long which is 600 ft. at its west end to the low hills which bound the valley. The masonry portion is pierced by 60 sluices each 2 meters wide and 4½ meters high, of which 19 are "blind" and 50 controlled by steel regulating gates.

#### Provided With Ramps

The navigation lock (50 x 18 meters interior dimensions) is situ-

ated on the east side. Foundations were sunk to sound rock, the greatest height of the dam being 20 meters, while the greatest depth of the floor is 6.0 meters. The height from the floor to the top of the dam is about nine meters while the greatest width of the floor including aprons is 65.70 meters.

Both slopes of the embankment are pitched with sandstone and provided with ramps to allow cattle and flocks to pass over.

The granite masonry was obtained from quarries north of Khartum, while all the cement was Egyptian.

#### Method of Construction

The construction of the work in the river bed was made by means

of two main series of coffer dams made with sheet piling.

The storage capacity provided by the dam is calculated to be in normal years about 3,400,000,000 cubic meters of which about 600,000,000, or slightly more than one fifth, will be lost by evaporation during the storage period, leaving 2,840,000,000 to be utilized.

No flat is the slope of the White Nile that by raising the normal level about four meters its effect will be felt 314 kilometers upstream. Normal filling will take place from the first half of July until the middle of August and from the middle of October to the middle of October.

#### Feeder for Aswan Reservoir

Emptying will usually take place from early in February to the end of April. This stored water is designed either to fill the Aswan Reservoir (capacity 3,800,000,000 cubic meters) to full capacity in a year of short supply or to replace Aswan's stored water as it is passed down to middle and lower Egypt.

Gebel Awlia's water will be passed

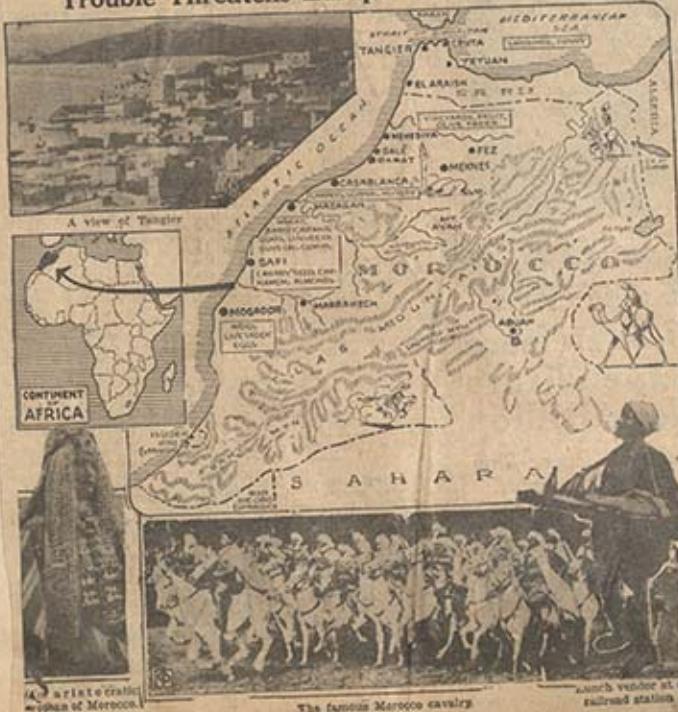
to Aswan as soon as possible, as, although evaporation due to high temperature and relative dryness of the air is as high as Assuan is at Gebel Awlia, the great depth of water at the former (Assuan holds up a head of 27 meters as compared with four meters at Gebel Awlia) makes it much more economical in respect to evaporation losses.

#### For Egypt's Sole Benefit

The whole work, including compensation to riparian landowners on the White Nile amounting to £750,000 which was actually paid before the commencement of operations, is at the charge of the Egyptian Government. Naturally Egypt has the sole benefit of the stored water.

Besides having this, Egypt will be able to control the later half of the flood season, a potentiality which may be of great advantage during a high and late flood when a continuance of high river levels in Lower Egypt is apt to cause considerable damage to riparian lands.

### Trouble Threatens Europe on a New Front



The above layout shows where new trouble is brewing to complicate the already tense European situation. It is reported 3,000 armed Germans have been landed in Spanish Morocco and that Ceuta, across the straits from Gibraltar, has been equipped with long-range German guns. These reports have greatly perturbed France.

# Problem F

# Causes of World War

**Top is a covered Indian grave—the roof added is placed atop the grave. At the left is a Dokis Indian ad-looking belli.**

and foods which belonged to Indians, every and trim-expensive fishing equipment, rifles which w how to handle, which they had loaned to wear, bought, although ds on Dokis land, that first districts were busy trans- from Sturgeon Falls a reserve at Dokis

who used to take sale 125 miles by dogteam to eks simply went wild as suddenly paid ticer, justice of the on Falls, related, in Sturgeon Falls distribution was personal friend of the tribe.

novelty of so off and they be- With a beauti- and a school on my new land, ne- but have lost the Indians. No more, no less.

Instead of they are 30 and more. Instead of is or shacks and over the country, active two-story.

In the summer money guiding the

many tourists up and down the French river, in and out amongst its islands." Mr. Fortier continued.

The Dokis and Restoulin Indians now only get the interest on the million dollars which is legally theirs. Old Chief Alex. Dokis, now dead, was a wily chief, and realized that so much money would probably prove disastrous to his flock, if it was given them in a lump sum. He agreed to sign the timber contract only on condition that he be given the interest on their money, and that the principal would be saved in case of emergency.

### Get \$130 Each Half-Yearly

As a result the mother, father, and each child on the Dokis and Restoulin reserve, more commonly known as Dokis Bay Indian reserve, receives from the government \$130 twice a year. The head of a family of six children therefore receives \$2,000 a year from treaty money alone.

Many families on the reserve receive \$4,000, while it is said that the income of the present chief totals \$40,000. Considering that they pay no taxes, have all the fish in the rivers reserved for the Indians, and all the game they wish to shoot, their lot in life is the envy of many a white man of the area. As they ride their motor launches down the river through scenery that Americans can tourists pay thousands of dollars to visit, they seem to be enjoying life to the utmost. Many white

### EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION

The American continent receives the largest number of British citizens. The percentage there rose from 75 in 1910 to 80 in 1930. After America, Oceania, the island region of the Pacific and adjoining seas, takes most British, although the percentage dropped from 18 in 1910 to 9 in 1930.

The number of aliens in the world, from the point of view of countries of residence, has decreased from 22,200,000 in 1910 to 29,900,000 in 1930, although the estimated world population has risen from 1,620,000,000 to 2,000,000,000.

### PLANS DEER PROTECTION

SUDBURY, Ont.—(C.P.)—To curb slaughter of deer in this district, Game Warden Joseph Loisele warns that all dogs must be tied up. Strays will be shot. District traplines are savage dogs and wolves this winter have destroyed more deer than any in memory.

men of Sturgeon Falls, understanding a little of the Indian language, have caught sentences of contempt when the Dokis Indians talk amongst themselves—contempt of the white man's sternal struggle for a living.

### Helps Keep Town

The Abitibi mill town of Sturgeon Falls has fallen into sorry days since the \$4,000,000 plant in 1929. Workers say that the money the Dokis and Restoulin Indians spend in Sturgeon Falls now is one of the few remaining means of maintaining the town. The bi-annual Indian pay-days are something of a godsend.

man, a "person may carry dread of horses, cows or other animals without the least in vexing himself, for the reason one can keep away from them. I do not, of course, at that everyone should like dogs, more than that every man should have the same taste—for amusement, or a career. But that I do not like grand or violent, through a lack of understanding.

Even the presence of fleas is a dog reasonably well cared for no valid reason for being afraid of dogs. As I have explained in other article, the sort that is fat, fat, fat, cannot prefer dogs to humans.

One of the reasons for writing this article is the desire to be about, if possible, a better understanding of dogs in general. Keener appreciation and higher sense of their value as an aid to our social and economic life, and lastly, but by no means of importance, to endeavor to help dog owners and admirers realize that the reasons for the existence of an anti-dog complex are largely of their own making.

I want once more to point that while I cannot too strongly urge the bringing up of children especially boys—with dogs, I shall like it understood that I favor only those who are able to care for them in a mild form of cruelty because of living conditions, etc. conditions are such as not to merit ownership or companion of one for a boy or girl, will cruelty to the dog itself, then to have the child realize the re-

# WOULD DEFEND OLD COUNTRY IN CASE OF WAR

## Foresee One of Most Vital Diplomatic Moves of Year

### LINKED TO SOVIET Expect Alliance Will Be Announced Soon In Paris

#### (BULLETIN)

PARIS, Nov. 30 (A.P.)—France stands ready to form a bloc of "democratic nations" to offset alignment of Germany, Italy and Japan, Foreign Minister Delbos, who already has said informally, "If Britain is ready to ally us in this proposed arrangement, we are ready to help them in the same circumstances," was described as ready to repeat his promise in the Chamber of Deputies.

Informed sources said that under the French plan, Britain and France would pledge themselves to assure each other's security, sending the same guarantee to Belgium and later to the United States to demonstrate the solidarity with such a "democratic bloc."

The government was represented as determined to show the world that France will not stand idle while Germany and Japan forge a chain from Europe to Asia.

**LONDON, May 30—** France has decided to conclude what will virtually be a closed military alliance with Britain.

This one of the biggest diplomatic moves of the turbulent year in Europe, will be announced by Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos shortly in Paris.

In effect, it means that France will support the United States by military, naval and air force against any act of unprovoked aggression, whether the new scenario part which Britain is now negotiating with Germany in Italy comes into existence.

Hitherto Britain by the terms of the treaty has guaranteed Germany's French security. Now she receives a reciprocal guarantee. France, thus assuring her safety while she is building during the next 2 months the world's greatest air force.

#### Diplomatic Peace

The significance of this is that Britain and France linked with Russia through a Franco-Russian alliance will be able to keep peace in Europe by diplomatic action backed by enormous military strength.

Prayer Hitler over the weekend has told the French nation that Russia, with France excepted, is the most powerful military force in Europe and an air force equal to any in the world.

Prayer Hitler also says that Russia has just heard of the Moscow government's plans to expand the Russian air fleet to 100,000 pilots, to build submarines so as to dominate the Baltic Sea and to develop paramilitary forces on a large scale.

Expert military opinion in London holds that the Russia's military power in the Far East is now so formidable that Japan dare not provoke another German's help. To wage Hitler's war against Russia and of attacking the Ukraine, the Soviet government has accordingly concentrated on European defenses with the result that Soviet leaders are now able to talk back to Germany and Japan in the bitterest of language.

Incidentally Chancellor Hitler's anti-Communist front with Japan could become a first-class Hitler-Japan alliance. It is attacked in Japan. Japan is not likely to attack Austria and Hungary look it a chance and the rest of Europe regard it as a secret military alliance against which it is necessary to guard by secret agreements.

## Death Stalks in Spain as Civil War Rages On



Spain's civil war rages on amid scenes of destruction and death as Fascist rebel troops advance relentlessly toward Madrid while Loyalist defenders strive to hold key cities. In the top picture, five disarmed rebel soldiers are shown awaiting death at the hands of their captors at Valencia. Two minutes after the photograph was taken, all five were shot to death. In the lower photo, a detachment of rebel troops is pictured lying in ambush along the mountain roadside wall near Guadarrama.

## Germany May Ask Britain For Tanganyika, Cameroons

Say Ribbentrop Seeks  
British Recognition  
Colonial Claims

By GEORGE HAMBLETON  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, Feb. 5 — Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German ambassador, it was learned today, will shortly submit to the British government a request for the return to Germany of her pre-war colonies.

He probably will see Viscount Halifax, who is to be acting foreign secretary during Anthony Eden's absence at Monte Carlo this coming week.

Ribbentrop's aim is to secure British recognition in principle on the justice of Germany's claim. The colonies held under British mandate, of which Germany is most anxious to secure the return, are understood to be Tanganyika and Cameroons.

Tanganyika, former German East Africa, exports sisal, cotton, coffee, ground nuts, beeswax, diamonds and gold. Cameroons, which is administered as part of Nigeria, exports cocoa, palm oil and kernels, rubber and bananas. It is largely on account of the vegetable oils that Germany wants Cameroons back. They are regarded as a valuable source for animal fats, of which Germany is short.

Held Under Mandate  
Both Tanganyika and Cameroons are held by Britain under "B" mandates which provide that the mandatory power guarantees freedom of conscience and religion subject only to the maintenance of public order and morale, prohibit slave arms and liquor traffic and prevent the establishment of fortifications, military and naval bases, and the military training of natives for other than police purposes and defense of the territory. The mandatory power also undertakes to secure equal opportunities of trade and commerce for the other members of the League.

—

## Spanish Mine Damages French Ship

PALAMOS, Spain, March 1 (A.P.) — The French steamer Marie Therese Le Bourne reported by radio today she had struck a mine, which exploded in the same district where the British liner Llandover Castle was damaged in a similar mishap last week.

The accident, in which the French vessel declared she was seriously damaged, occurred six miles off Cape San Sebastian, near Palamos harbor.

Spanish government authorities, meanwhile, continued their investigation in an attempt to determine which side of the civil war was responsible for placing the mine in the Marseilles-Gibraltar ship lane. Officials declined to disclose what results preliminary inquiries had produced.

The British liner Llandover Castle reported on Thursday she had struck a mine off Capo de Creus, tearing a large hole in two forward holds.

## Britain and Cuba In Trade Accord

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 27 (A.P.) — The trade agreement between Cuba and Great Britain, signed on February 19, was published yesterday after it was read before the Cuban Senate for ratification.

Each of the signatories undertakes to give the other tariff treatment "not less favorable" than that given other countries. But this does not give Great Britain the special consideration Cuba grants to goods produced in the United States.

In general, Cuba agrees to reduce certain tariffs, maintain others and take steps to protect the interests of British concerns operating in Cuba. In return she is assured of the maintenance of the present British tariffs on Cuban goods.

Colonel William Avery Bishop, in a Newport combat ship of the type in which he shot down 72 enemy airplanes during the World War



## SEES GERMAN DEFEAT, IF UKRAINE ATTACKED

Premier of Republic Addresses  
All-Union Soviet Congress

Moscow, Nov. 27.—The most inglorious defeat in history awaits Germany if she attacks the Ukraine, M. Lukchenko, prime minister of the Ukrainian republic, told the all-union congress of Soviets Thursday.

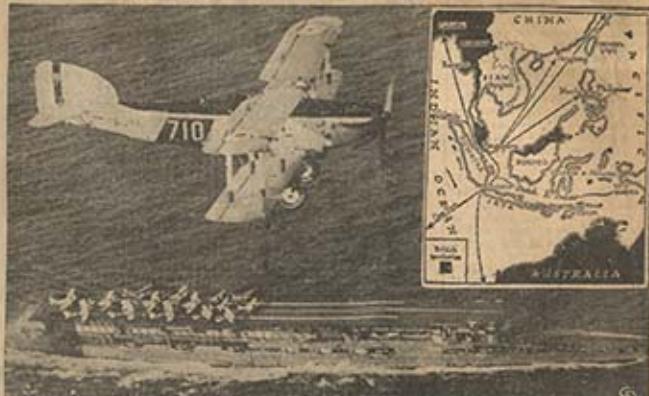
Lukchenko cried: "The Nazis dream of destroying the Soviet Union. Our answer to them is contained in the Cossacks' famous letter to the Turkish sultan." (This letter is one of the most vulgar in history.)

He continued: "We Ukrainians have a popular saying now for Hitler. It is, 'Just as a pig never sees the sky, so Hitler never will see our vegetable gardens.'"

He chided Poland, declaring "The Poles seem to forget that Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi foreign affairs official, wrote that destruction for Poland is the first demand of German policy. When they talk of the Soviet Union they do not remember they are in danger of being strangled by Germany."

## Britain Again Tests Impregnability Of Her Naval Defences at Singapore

Army, Navy and Air Force Wage Mock Battle



Possibility of Singapore's vulnerability to attack from the air is one of the points Britain wants cleared up. Floating aircraft carriers which might approach within reach of the strategic naval base will face the menace of her long range guns. One of these floating airfields is the giant aircraft carrier H.M.S. Furious, shown here with one of her brood of fighting aeroplanes flying above her. Map shows the relation of Singapore to all British possessions in the Far East—and reveals how vital to British interests is the famed base.

## RUSSIA WARNS JAPAN SHE IS SET TO FIGHT

Kruse Says Soviet Will Not Give  
Up Any Territory

Moscow, U.S.S.R., Nov. 28.—"We warn Japan frankly that if there is an attack we will deliver a crushing blow and will not give up an inch of territory," G. M. Kruse, president of the Far Eastern area, said, Friday, in a speech before the All-Union Congress of Soviets.

### Getting Ready to Attack

I. Maier, Russian foremost steel worker, told a cheering audience of the All-Union congress, Friday, that Fascists are getting ready to attack the Soviet Union.

The steel worker was one of the speakers during the sessions of the congress, assembled to discuss the new Russian constitution.

Gen. Vasily Blucher, Far Eastern military leader, appeared on the rostrum with other government officials.

His presence led to speculation over whether he had been summoned to discuss military problems after the Japanese-German accord against Communism.

An important statement on Russia's world policy was reported under preparation, Friday, by Maxim Litvinov, foreign commissar of the U.S.S.R.

Delegates to the congress heard Cossacks, Thursday night, pledge their lives to Stalin and the "Soviet Fatherland."

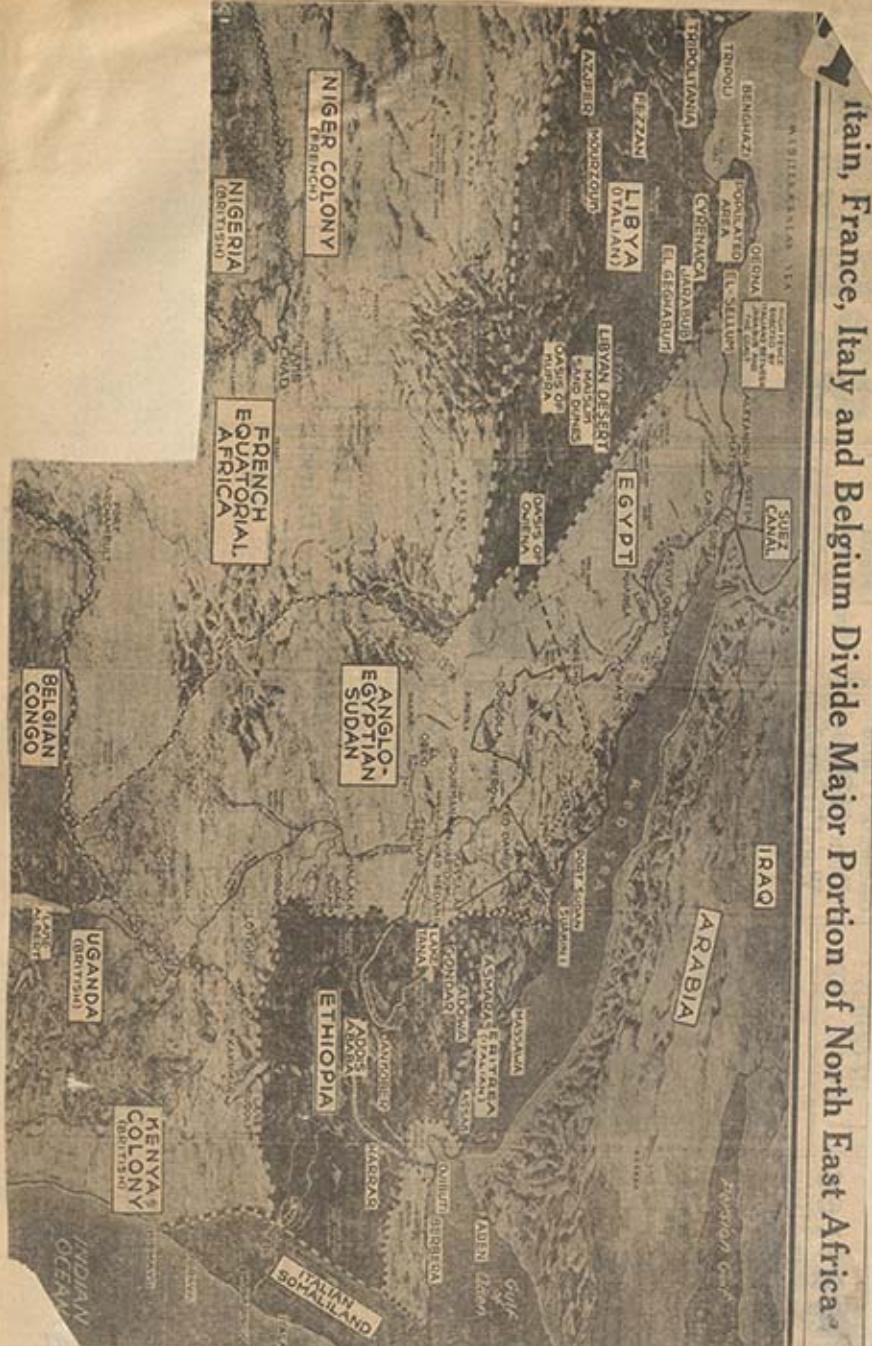
The former professional soldiers of the czars announced organization of a fighting unit, while the assembled delegates cheered.

TORONTO STAR WEEKLY

Austria  
is augmenting  
her armed forces  
with 15-centimetre  
guns. One of the  
new engines of de-  
struction is shown  
here with its  
crew



**Britain, France, Italy and Belgium Divide Major Portion of North East Africa.**



# What Brought U. S. Into War?

Newton D. Baker Blames Entry in World War on Submarine Attacks

Former Secretary Absolves Bankers

*From the Christian Science Monitor*  
NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—America's entry into the war was not the "heat effect" the entry of the United States into the World War, declares Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet, after a year spent in examining official and other papers.

Germany's submarine campaign was fundamentally to blame, as well as the entry of Mexico, Mr. Baker adds in a detailed defense of the wartime President's diplomacy in the former year's war.

**Blames German Saboteurs.**

"I am convinced," Mr. Baker writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, "that our entrance into the war was caused directly and solely by the German use of the submarine and that to the last President Wilson worked to keep America out of the war, not only for those reasons which would move any enlightened statesman who lived to save his country from such horrors, but also and primarily because of his conviction that a saving measure was a part of a presidential plan."

The whole point was that the national interests of the United States, that long-range view of the nation's position in the world of which it is a part, would not permit the United States to remain taking the lives of Americans peacefully engaged in occupations which they had both a legal and moral right to pursue.

Mr. Baker says it is his "conviction" that the entry of the United States into the World War was not in the least affected by military makers or leaders, that the business interests of the country and the public opinion of the day during the war were strong enough to constitute a stronger appeal of solicitude of the Government, but that nothing done in the protection or furtherance of American interests abroad affected the ultimate decision."

## Hostile to Germany

Referring to the statement that the American Government was influenced by propaganda from overseas, which enhanced as in other people's mouths for their benefit, Mr. Baker points out that before 1914 Americans were very rapidly aware of the problems facing Europe, but that they did have fairly strong inclinations concerning the different issues of life in the European conflict. In general, in so far as Americans were acquainted with the German theory of life, they disliked it. This feeling was violently fortified at the very start of the war by the German sinking of the Lusitania.

Speaking from his personal knowledge of Mr. Wilson's program, Mr. Baker says there can be no question of the President's firm determination to keep the United States neutral in the war, and as far as possible, in sentiment, regardless of any personal predilection of his own. Ambassador Spring Rice of the British Embassy in Washington has both left-wing sympathies and a desire to help Mr. Wilson's peace-making neutrality, and Mr. Baker quotes from them extensively.

## Differences Draw

Soon after the outbreak of the war, the United States became involved in controversies with both sides, in particular Germany and Great Britain, concerning our traditional rights as a neutral power. These were repeatedly to London and Berlin. In President Wilson's mind, however, there existed a clear distinction between the destruction of American property and the killing of Americans. This distinction was thrown into bold relief by Germany's declaration of a war zone around the British Isles, and by the subsequent sinking of unarmed passenger vessels which culminated in the torpedoing of the Lusitania on May 7 of that year.

"The shock of this disaster," writes Mr. Baker, "was felt everywhere in America, and public opinion was never reversed from St. Louis where statements were made that the Lusitania was armed and ready to ammunition for the Allies. The circumstances called for the action of the port of New York. This proved conclusively that the Lusitania carried no armament, offensive or defensive. It proved, however, that a substantial part of the cargo consisted of arms and munitions for the Allies, and the attempt was made to justify the action of the submarine commander as an effort to prevent economic warfare against the Central Powers. However, the export of arms and ammunition by a neutral, to any belligerent in a position to receive them, was legitimate under the



With Word  
Newton D. Baker  
War Secretary in World War I

## Italy Backs Away From Reich Stand On Communism

*From the Christian Science Monitor*  
LONDON, Sept. 16.—Great Britain today abandoned Oct. 19 as the date for the proposed five-power League Conference on the subject of communism, in its insistence on considerable diplomatic groundwork.

*By a Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor*  
ROMA, Sept. 16.—Italy's decision to postpone indefinitely the conference on communism, held at the insistence of Britain, has been interpreted as a sign of growing strength of the Italian Communists.

This, the Monitor learns here, is due to the fact that Britain's insistence on a meeting between Rome and Berlin on the scope of the proposed League party. Indeed, it is explained that insufficient diplomatic preparation for such an important conference has been made.

Foreign Minister Galante Giavarini agreed on July 31 to take part in the conference.

Italy, moreover, maintains, even though it is a member of the League, that the conference should be held between the five powers who signed the new Locarno Pact, as originally determined, no restriction should be placed on the number of delegations.

The new conference, that is to say after the protest of the Russians and the relations between Germany and western powers have been settled.

France, America, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia will be in full view that Russia's influence on the internal regime in the Soviet may be as much as that of other great powers.

Cordell Hull Declares Nation Must Arm to Insure Peace

## Good Neighbor Policy Upheld

*By a Staff Correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The world chanceries today have the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy redefined in the interpretation of Cordell Hull, secretary of state, who defined America's major task in foreign affairs as the formulation of "a sound foreign policy which will insure peace, for ourselves and prosperity" in an address under the auspices of the Good Neighbor League here last night.

Recitation of war and the perils of neutrality of countries were the keynote of Uncle Sam's address. Mr. Hull declared that they were justified, he added, "out of the wishes and wisdom of a popular democracy."

## National Patience Needed

"We must be on guard against the hasty, excited impulse, the quick desire of passing emotion," Secretary Hull said. "Good neighbor" foreign policy must be able to stand upon the qualities of patience, of sympathetic understanding, of steady poise and of assured inner strength among the people...

"Against the walls of our democratic methods and institutions stand the forces of reaction and reactionism... We must keep before us the knowledge that our democracy was built on the solid qualities of hardwork, individual self-reliance, independence and a general indifference above personal interest in any great matter of national interest, forbearance in every direction and abiding patriotism."

## Mass Protest Rights

Mr. Hull defended the nation's recent arms budget on the basis that the increase of armament abroad and the "isolated condition" of many countries would make it a duty to the United States to persevere in the world today without adequate powers of self-defense.

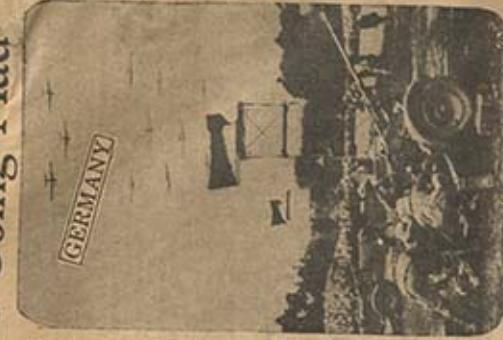
"We must be sure that in our desire for peace we will not appear weak and pusillanimous, and unable to resist the attacks of force or to protect our just rights."

Neutrality of nations by fair dealing, Secretary Hull stressed, and, deplored the current importunity of the League of Nations of "internationalism" which, he said, "is nothing but a struggle for world domination with the result that the internationalism which will prove more durable than those that have been broken."

## International Good Will

The audience of the Commodore Hotel, where the dinner was held, was hung with the banners of many nations and the guest list was representative of foreign embassies, with those at the speaker's table, including Lord Minter, vice-consul general of Australia; Sir George Davis, United States Ambassador to Belgium; James G. McDonald, Lawrence A. Stetson, minister to Sweden; Charles E. Morgan, president of the Foreign Policy Association; Dr. Mary E. Wooley, president of Mount Holyoke college; Dr. Walter Van Kirk of the National Peace Commission; Daniel C. Tracy, chairman of the Board of Trade; Robert F. Wagner of New York and Joseph F. O'Conor of Pennsylvania; William Church Osborne, Norman H. Davis, James A. Farley, James J. O'Farrell and Oswald Garrison Villard.

## Why Great Britain's War-Time Premier Says "World Is Going Mad"



Germany's anti-aircraft gun with airplanes as targets.



Italian "new cavalry," baby tanks by hundreds, on display at Brescia.



British war power was equipped with warships like the battleship.



Soviet Russia's Red army aircraft sweeping over Moscow.

R. HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, prime minister of Great Britain, has declared that the world is now engaged in the greatest war ever known. He has also declared that the forces illustrating preparations for war being made by major world powers,

## Russia Shows Might of Red Army



This picture, taken when Soviet Russia recently celebrated the 10th year of the revolution, gives a sample of the might of the powerful Red army. Detachments of the Russian military force are shown marching in a giant demonstration past the tomb of Lenin, seen on the right. Old-timer Stalin reviewed the troops.

## Why Czechoslovakia Fears Hitler



Czechoslovakia, prosperous, middle-European republic, fears that Adolf Hitler's threats against Russia may mean that she first will feel the Nazi fist. They fear that Dictator Hitler will turn Czechoslovakia a Fascist state dominated by Germany—either by peaceful or other means—in order to have a clear avenue for an attack upon the Soviet. The relation of Czechoslovakia to Germany and to Russia is shown by the map.

Greek Pyramids.



## War Is Costly Business!

Millions Died, Billions Spent and World Still Pays



Remembrance Day, 1937, recalls the cost of the World War, as closely as it can be tabulated. No one can attempt to establish the total cost in depression, illness and suffering which was the aftermath. The illustration, above, gives the picture in part.

## THE RICH RESOURCES ON WHICH GERMANY HAS HER EYES



"Nature, which has been niggardly with Germany in many ways, has lavished its treasures on her eastern neighbors."

# **What Five Years of Hitler Have Done to Nazi Germany**

## Is the Reich Ready to Assume World Power Status?

Five years after the day in 1933 when mustached Adolf Hitler strode from the Brown House in Munich to promise the German people a return to world power, his Iron-Heeled troops tread the soil of Austria, now made part of Germany.

In bold defiance of Great Britain and France, der Fuehrer now seems near actual fulfillment of his promise to elevate Germany to its pre-war prestige and the military domination of central Europe.

But now, what of the future? Is Nazi Germany prepared to assume its full responsibilities as a world power? Has Herr Hitler made good on his other promises? What has been the cost? The answers are to be found in the record of the Hitler regime.

standing that historic day in Munich, Hitler pledged himself to throw off the humiliating shackles of the Versailles treaty and to restore bread and jobs to the German

people. Now look at the two

**SCRAPED VERSAILLES**  
In startling succession he ordered reorganization of the German army; triumphantly regained the rich Saar area; reoccupied the demilitarized Rhineland; perfected the Rome-Berlin axis; flung to the world his demand for the return of German colonies lost in the Great War, and now has annexed little Austria.

Key of this resurgence, of course, is the German rearmament program, first violation of the 1919 treaty. The man in uniform now typifies the Reich. Not yet complete, the German military machine already promises to surpass that of any other nation. At least 1,300,000 men could be put in the field in 48 hours, best observers agree, with millions more soon after. It is believed Germany has 3000 airplanes and there are 2500 fast tanks.

and there are 2000 fast tanks.  
At the same time her navy approaches by British consent 25 per cent the total strength of the great English fleet. She has constructed 2000 kilometers of the finest military roads in the world and is still building them.

To achieve these ends the national debt must be boosted to a level previously surpassed only in wartime. The government does not publish its budget figures but the total public debt is estimated to be 9,000,000,000 marks, which is about 16,000,000,000, or approximately half the size of the U.S. national debt. It is still to be seen whether the country can bear it. Certainly Germany cannot continue indefinitely to keep the nation alive by means of borrowing money.

## **OUT UNEMPLOYMENT**

Invariably linked with Hitler's step-tournament—was his double-role and herald. When the master book office in 1933 there were 6,000,000 numbered. Today there are roughly 500,000, mostly inexplicable because of physical damage. At first, thousands were shamelessly placed as land-helpers or put in libraries regardless of need. Owners were forced to pay them

Since then, says a recent survey of the Foreign Policy Association, the increase in unemployment has been due to a real increase in production. The problem of self-sufficiency, however, perpetually aggravates the German economic picture. There is little doubt whether Germany can ever become self-sufficient within present boundaries, hence her

Production has been speeded up in Germany, large amounts of money have been spent in exploration of oil land, but in cotton, rubber and other materials Germany is relatively short. She produces only 10 per cent of her wool, no cotton, only 28 per cent of her iron, the same of oil, no rubber and roughly 10 per cent of necessary foodstuffs. She is self-sufficient in coal, grain and milk. Some of the deficiencies



## UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY



How the production of goods has increased in Germany is shown in the chart above. Rearmament has been largely the chief factor, however, in this rapid rise.

#### A YEAR'S INCREASE IN A GERMANIC FOOD

A YEAR'S INCREASE IN A GERMAN'S FOOD BUDGET IS ONE HUNDRED PER CENT.



*(Please indicate which of the numbered points fit your situation.)*

Graphically portraying the improvement in Germany's unemployment situation from 1932 through 1936 is the chart above, showing only 1,500,000 out of work in 1936 compared with 6,000,000 when Hitler took office. Much of this employment increase is attributable to Germany's vast rearmament program.



Adolf Hitler, above, as he appeared five years ago on taking command of Germany from the *Reichstag*, Berlin, on March 21.

# Problem VI

## U. S. Disclaims Planes Deal As Against Policy

Washington Cables Powers  
Regretting Loophole  
in Neutrality Law

### Move to Amend

By a Staff Correspondent of  
*The Christian Science Monitor*  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—President Roosevelt and the State Department moved swiftly today to prevent foreign governments carrying any farther their apparent misunderstandings of American policy in granting licenses to export aircraft and engines to Spain.

In a lengthy message cabled to the American Embassy in Paris for relay to London, Berlin, Rome, and Moscow, and to diplomatic representatives in Spain, the State Department explained that the grant of this Government's policy of non-intervention in Spanish affairs.

#### Had No Choice

It explained, however, that under the mandatory provisions of the Neutrality Law, the State Department had no choice but to issue the license when Robert Cuse, a New Jersey dealer, made application and refused to heed departmental requests to refrain from the shipment. Officials at the various embassies were instructed to convey this information to officials of the governments to which they are accredited. It was hoped that these governments would understand the American Government's embarrassing position. Such embarrassment was evidently all too well appreciated in Berlin, where government officials were reported as laughing at the inadequacies of democracy which found itself forced to act in direct contravention of policy.

#### Plugging Loopholes

Preparations to plug the loopholes in the Neutrality Act to debar arms shipments to Spain went ahead speedily today, with the Cuse incident furnishing President Roosevelt and the State Department with an effective illustration of the need for discretionary rather than mandatory legislation.

Meanwhile, all sorts of rumors circulated concerning Robert Cuse of Jersey City, the broker who holds licenses to export \$7,777,000 in aircraft and engines to Spain.

#### Amtorg Relations Denied

One report was that Mr. Cuse had close previous relations with Amtorg Trading Corporation, the official Russian commercial agency in the U. S. The Soviet Embassy here said officially today that: "U. S. S. R. is on speaking terms with the Spanish Government but had nothing to do with this transaction." It was also said at the Embassy that Amtorg Trading Corporation had no connection with the deal.

Another report alleges that Mr. Cuse was closely related with other firms investigated by the New Munitions Committee of the U. S. Senate in deals with Latin-American countries and other rebellious groups.

The War Department was unable to confirm or deny that the airplane motors which Mr. Cuse plans to ship to Spain were originally army property. More than 300 plane motors of a type now obsolete for the air corps were sold at auction on Nov. 23 to Martin Lilling of New York, and he is alleged to have sold some or all of them to Mr. Cuse.

Government agents were today investigating these reports, and at the White House it was unofficially

## Our American Neighbor United States

A. W. Robins, chief of the material division of the Army Air Corps, said today:

General Robins, under whose direction the engines were sold to Martin Lilling, New York, broker, said that any purchaser accepting the equipment for military use must be buying it "right unseen."

### Professors Seek Repeal Of Loyalty Oath Laws

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30 (UPI)—The American Association of University Professors declared that state laws requiring teachers to take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution were "Tutis," yesterday and went on record as opposing such requirements.

Local chapters were urged to seek the repeal of measures in 22 states already requiring loyalty oaths. The association elected as a new member to its executive council Dr. A. N. Holcombe of Harvard University.

### Airplane Exporter Declares Planes Not For Use in Conflict

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Robert Cuse, president of the Vimalert Company, Ltd., states that the airplanes which the company will export to Spain under licenses granted by the State Department "are commercial planes that are neither designed, built nor equipped for conversion into fighting planes."

"The planes have been used by private owners throughout the country for a considerable length of time," he said in a statement. "The replacement of these planes and engines, the overhauling of engines and the manufacturing of engine spare parts will provide employment for approximately 1,500 men for a period of one year."

"My company is engaged in the manufacturing of engines and parts and had dealings with foreign countries in its usual course of trade for 12 years. In my opinion, during the present lack of employment and vast expenditure of public money for relief, an opportunity of securing work through trade with countries that are not at war should not be passed over."

Besides there is another angle to the situation. The airplane manufacturing industry is greatly in need of skilled metal workers; and manufacturers of engines and parts are in need of skilled mechanics and machinists, and unless employment is provided for them, in case of need, our country will be in the same situation as the European countries are at present as far as a shortage of skilled workers is concerned."

"Whatever new laws may be passed in the future, the fact remains that my company has purchased commercial airplanes for shipment to a country with whom we are not at war, on the strength of and in compliance with the existing laws of our country and the license for their export was granted accordingly."

### Airplane Engines Sold By Army Called Unfit For Wartime Service

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The Spanish Government, if it is the ultimate purchaser of approximately 150 airplane engines sold by the Army Air Corps last month at Wright Field, is buying engines "not suitable for operation against modern military aircraft," Brig. Gen.

## Britain's Royal Youngsters

**O**n April 21, Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the British throne, was 13. On that day she permanently graduated to long silk stockings and was given a diamond bracelet by her father. The portrait at left, taken a few weeks ago, shows the future Queen of England as a reasonably grown-up young lady. With her at the piano in Buckingham Palace is her young sister Margaret Rose.

The others on these pages are Elizabeth's cousins, Edward and Alexandra, offspring of the Duke and Duchess of Kent. They are healthy, high-spirited, mischievous, and a great asset to the British Empire.



**The King's daughters,** Margaret Rose and Elizabeth, pose at the piano in the music room of Buckingham Palace.

Margaret Rose is 8 and still impish. Elizabeth takes after her grandmother, Queen Mary. Their dog is a Welsh Corgi.



**On the nursery sofa,** leather-covered for just such rough wear, Prince Edward bounces happily but precariously.



**Edward and Alexandra** rise to retrieve a toy Edward has tossed away. Edward is fourth gentleman of the realm, ranking after the King, the Duke of Gloucester and his father, the Duke of Kent.



**Climbing on sofa,** Alexandra imitates brother's bouncing. In succession to the throne, Edward and Alexandra come after Elizabeth, Margaret, Dukes of Gloucester and Kent.

*Problem VI*

Page 50



Russian railroads are the worst of any great nation in the world. They are improving slowly but far behind the increasing demands now made on them. The engineer and fireman above are wearing the strange-looking Russian gas masks. The lettering CCCP is the Russian for U.S.S.R., shown above the

emblem of the railroad, the North-Caucasus, plus Communist hammer and sickle. The engine crew's names are included in the list of the train's engineers and firemen painted on the side of the cab, who are members of the Honorary Brigade of the Rostov Depot. Total Russian mileage is 33,000 miles.

**RUSSIAN RAILROADS  
ARE NOT MUCH GOOD**



The Czarist Armies were running away a large part of the time, as here in 1917 on German front. Many soldiers were asked to advance without rifles, counting on picking one up from a dead man of the preceding wave. Men and officers were subject to occasional mass depressions that spelled rout. Men here have thrown away rifles.

The Revolution began spontaneously in Petrograd in March, 1917, against the semi-lunatic rule of the Czar's family and put in a moderate Government. Below, Bolsheviks staged an unsuccessful uprising outside the Petrograd Library on July 3, 1917, before failure of a front offensive, tried it again with success in November.



# RUSSIA'S ARMY



JOSEPH STALIN (RIGHT) CONTROLS ARMY AND EVERYTHING ELSE. BESIDE HIM IS HIS ARMY CHIEF, MARSHAL KLIMENTIY VOROSHILOV, WEARING ORDERS OF RED BANNER AND LENIN

## WILL IT FIGHT WITH DEMOCRACIES AND IS IT ANY GOOD?

**W**ithin the past month Europe's democracies have suddenly thrown down the challenge to Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Britain's Prime Minister Chamberlain got the support of a line of second-class powers east of Germany—Poland, Rumania and Greece. But what he wanted most was the titanic army of the vast country beyond—Soviet Russia. The excruciating questions in Europe today are: *What will Soviet Russia do in case of war between the democracies and the dictatorships? And how good—or bad—is the enormous fighting force which the Communist Government has built up in the last 21 years?*

The trouble is that everything in the Soviet Union of eleven Socialist Republics (very loosely called Russia) is hidden in an impenetrable cloud bank of censorship, deception and mandarin propaganda. The few gleams of fact that have penetrated this fog are the basis for the picture of the Soviet armed forces on the following pages.

The Soviet armies are, first of all, big. They have 1,800,000 men now under arms and probably another 10,000,000 in trained reserves. A large part of these have served three years. They have vast and excellent numbers of all-important non-commissioned officers. The Soviet Army is organized in 98 infantry divisions and 32 cavalry divisions plus artillery and tanks. About half the regiments have been modernized by organization into light machine-gun squads of nine men each, and the division has lately been stepped up from 15,000 to 18,000 men. From 1924 to 1931, the Russians got their chief training

from a mob of unemployed German officers, nearly all of whom went home after Hitler reached power.

The Russian is a fine soldier, strong and willing to die. Even under the Czar he was good enough to keep half a million Germans occupied until 1917. The Communist soldier is better educated and healthier than his predecessor, far better treated by his officers, and his "will-to-win" has been improved. His docility may have deteriorated. No matter how badly these 12,000,000 men are officered, they can keep vast numbers of German troops busy on their western front. Even German victories would not be soon decisive against such hordes in such vast areas.

The high command of the Army has been decimated by Stalin's purge and by a thousand imitative purges by underlings. It seems certain now that some of the purges had actually planned the overthrow of the Stalin regime. Most outsiders think the purges wrecked the Army; insiders who know best seem to think they helped it.

Russia's assistance to Britain and France would certainly be most effective in the form of Russian planes. Russian fliers are excellent, Russian planes are better than good, but workmanship is inferior. Nearly all planes are copies of American, French, British, Italian and German bodies and engines. The standard bomber, the native SB-3, makes 100 m.p.h. Russian factories, far back in the interior, can produce in peace or at war 7,000 planes a year. Plant No. 22, near Filii, produces 300 bombers a year. Plant No. 21, at Gorki, 1,800 fighters a year.



RUSSIAN FIGHTER PLANE IN SPAIN—THE "CHATO"

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

CLOSE-UP



A QUORUM OF DIMAGGIOS  
HAPPILY SURROUNDS JOE

The San Francisco crab-fishing family which produced Joe DiMaggio, baseball's greatest contemporary star, includes enough children for a full-sized ball team. Standing (*l. to r.*, above) are Joe DiMaggio Sr., Tom, Mrs. Marie DiMaggio Kroes, Mrs. Mike DiMaggio, Dominic, Mrs. Rosalie DiMaggio. Seated (*l. to r.*) are Mike, Mrs. Mamie

DiMaggio Scrivani, Joan Scrivani, Joe DiMaggio, Joe III, Berry Kroes and Mrs. Frances DiMaggio Petromilli. This amounts to a quorum of DiMaggios but does not include the whole family. Missing are Vince DiMaggio, several pwee DiMaggios. Middle name of Joe and all his brothers is Paul, Joe DiMaggio Sr.'s favorite name.

*Problem VI*

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Edward George Nicholas Paul Patrick Windsor, 3½, has already been marked as an ingratiating "personality prince." He resembles his namesake and uncle, Duke of Windsor.



Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel Windsor, 2¼, has a more determined chin than her brother. Though blonde, she is somewhat like her dark, attractive mother, Marina.



Alexandra sits on nursery floor. This is at Duke's country home in Buckinghamshire.



Alexandra's toy llama is about to be hitched to Edward's toy dogcart. The children play together amiably but very noisily. Their father is a good playmate.



Tea service for six but actual tea for none is laid out on Alexandra's table. Edward, being older, is bossy.

# SPANISH REDS USING U. S. RIFLES!



United States army ordnance experts inspected this picture from the radical lines of the Spanish civil war front, and declared the rifles visible are identical to the 1917 Enfield models manufactured for the United States army. How they got there is a mystery.

International News photo.

## Individual Cold Storage Of Produce Aids Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Cold storage, said Mr. Guest, are run as departments connected with farm elevators, creameries, ice plants, gas stations or retail stores, but a good many are independent enterprises.

Instead of canning the surplus of orchard, garden and hotel, they are having these perishables frozen and stored in private lockers in community plants until they are needed, months, maybe years, later. Advocates of the community locker plan declare that the average farm family can save \$150 on its food bill a year by adopting it.

The story of the spread of the cold storage locker idea in the last six or seven years was told the Agricultural Club of Chicago recently by a consulting engineer, W. Rd E. Guest. Mr. Guest heads a company which installs the plants.

From an experimental beginning on the Pacific coast a half dozen years ago, the community plant system has spread until there are now more than 750,000 rural families served by it, he said.

Strawberry shortcake brightens Iowa farm dinner tables in December; down-on-their-luck regular shortcake, and the steaks and chops associated formerly only with winter feasting, now come sizzling onto the table in June. In Iowa alone, 100 communities have obtained the benefits of cold storage locker plants in the last three years, said Mr. Guest.

The idea behind the community plant is that a large group of farm families using the same plant can afford to use the freezing process for preserving food, although it would be too costly for any one family alone.

Some of the plants are owned cooperatively by the farmers, others are private enterprises. The majority,

said Mr. Guest, are run as departments connected with farm elevators, creameries, ice plants, gas stations or retail stores, but a good many are independent enterprises.

The plants consist of a meat-cutting and processing room, a chill room, a "sharp freeze" room, and the locker room proper. Facilities are usually provided for curing ham, rendering lard and making sausage.

Each farmer sees to it that after his meat has been divided into appropriate cuts and quickly frozen in a 10-below-zero temperature, it is wrapped and packed away in his private locker. Lockers keep the meat in a frozen condition for months, or even years, at a temperature of about 10 degrees above zero.

Fruits are put into jars as for canning, sugar is added, but the mixture is frozen instead of cooked. Fresh vegetables are also put into glass jars. The quick freezing process, it is claimed, keeps fruits and vegetables much more nearly in their fresh state than canning. Mr. Guest quoted as authority C. D. Fellers, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Station, who has reported studies on frozen peas.

After the meats, fruits and vegetables are packed, the farmer locks them in with his own key, and his wife can take them out as they are needed. By wrapping the frozen edibles in thick paper, they can be kept frozen for from 24 to 48 hours, it is said.

Advantages claimed for the cold storage locker plant system by Mr. Guest are: (1) a saving in the family food bill, which he said three agricultural colleges had figured to be over \$100 per patron a year, (2) a saving in labor for the farm home maker and (3) fresher and more varied foods for the farm table.

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## U. S. Trade Bars Viewed as Blow To Philippines

(Continued from Page 11)

the market was to revert to the Philippine treasury, inflation has prevented any such instances. Moreover, the restriction has made coconut oil higher in price than benefiting competitive oils, not only because of protection, but also, but of all other tropical oils like palm-kernel oil, not under American sovereignty.

### Other Restrictions

Third, the cordage act of 1925 sets an absolute quota on Philippine cordage that may enter the United States, including hibiscus twine, although hibiscus twine from other countries may enter the United States duty-free and in any quantities. This is one of the most astonishing legislative anomalies produced by the constantly surprising tariff and protection process.

But in the sixth year of the commonwealth period, in 1940, export taxes, beginning at 10 per cent on American sugar, could easily be placed on all Philippine exports to the United States, rising to 25 per cent in 1945. And after 1945, the full American tariff must be paid.

The important export commodities of the Philippines will be variously affected by these restrictions, the Tariff Commission finds.

During the 5-to-25 per cent period, the taxes on sugar—by far the biggest Philippine export—will affect the production of sugar, not the volume of exports. After 1944, says the report, Philippine sugar can only get into the United States if it is granted a preferential quota. Without a quota, "it is doubtful that any significant portion of the sugar industry will survive."

These last words bear an ominous ring for the island economy. About 15 per cent of the total Philippine population is directly dependent on the sugar industry. But in certain provinces, from 30 per cent to 80 per cent of the population depends on sugar. With collapse of the industry, the social and economic conditions in this large, rural area are easy to imagine.

### Other Trade Cuts

Even before the full tariff, it is also calculated that exports of such important Philippine commodities as coconut oil, copra, coconuts, and pearl buttons "will be obliged either to curtail sharply or to discontinue altogether." Copra—dried coconut flesh which oil is pressed—will continue only as long as export laws, like the present revenue act of 1934, do not affect its status. Cordage, desiccated coconut, straw hats, and abaca fiber will be unable to find a market over the tariff wall.

Meanwhile, the severe internal adjustments of the Philippine economy, the report implies, might force imposition of heavy taxes that would still burden agriculture, the export industry. In short, it is concluded, "it is not certain that adequate provision has been made for a transition sufficiently gradual to permit the readjustment of the economy to objectives sought in the independence act."

Liquidation of industries, inability to find outlets elsewhere, and an obvious deterioration of economic status all derive from the guarded conclusion of the report.

Likewise, American exports to the Philippines are expected to decrease in similar measure, with a corresponding drop in services rendered by shipping agencies and insurance companies.

### Commission's Finding

The Twelfth Commission, to be entirely fair, points out that part of this market would be lost anyway, and that some indirect gains may be felt in purchases from the United States by third countries from which the Philippines are forced to buy. Also American citizens, Filipino expatriates would furnish the Treasury with some new revenues.

Since one of the provisions of the independence act, specifically underlined by President Roosevelt, was a transfer of the American mission to possible effects of the act, this report comes as timely preparatory documentation. President Quezon's mission is to give the way for that independence, or to secure some promised financial reward, provided that a better economic relation. He is expected to take the main material validated by the tariff commission, and apply more pointed conclusions.

And ultimately, in the words of the Twelfth Commission, "In determining upon its future trade relations with the Philippines the United States must consider not only its own economic interests, but also its political and military interests and its international engagements. It must consider further its obligations to the Philippines, the former colony responsible for the unique situation which now exists in the Philip-

### Peace Trade vs. War Trade

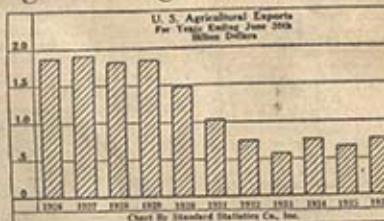
**I**N ALL questions about the United States' relations to a possible world war the word "trade" has become a key. The prime problem of neutrality is how America can escape a disastrous dislocation of trade. Americans wish to avoid either a mounting war trade which might draw them into a world conflict, or a complete blockade of normal commerce which would upset their internal economy. But is it not also important to avoid both of these evils in peacetime? Some of the hearings now going on in the Senate on the bill for extending the authority under which Secretary Hull has been making reciprocal trade agreements indicate an appreciation of the fact that what happens to peace trade may well determine what happens to war trade.

Indeed, wisely and naturally "located" peace trading can do much to prevent trade-dislocating war. The testimony of Secretary Hull to the Senate Finance Committee has emphasized the benefits of opening up the channels through which world trade would normally flow if not artificially stimulated or blockaded by political action of countries engaged in economic war. Much of the tension in the world today is due to excessive economic nationalism—to the dislocation of commerce by quotas, high tariff walls, currency restrictions and trade embargoes.

There is plenty of evidence that militarism and aggressive dictatorship have been stimulated by tariff blockades which made it appear that countries hungry for raw materials could obtain them only by capture of the sources. Dictators have exaggerated the "hunger" of their countries and have made trade more difficult by their own regimented economies, but that does not lessen the need to ease economic tensions.

This is being better recognized by the democratic countries. On the same day that Mr. Hull's plan was presented to the Senate committee a notable five-point program of international economic co-operation was submitted to Mr. Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister. This plan, in the form of a national memorial signed by 400 influential Britons, proposes a revision of the Ottawa agreements by which Britain encouraged exclusive "Em-

### U. S. Agricultural Exports Show Slight Change in Past 5 Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A major item in the farm philosophy of Secretary Wallace is that the Federal Government should exert some form of control over the production of agricultural products.

His point is that millions of acres were originally planted to supply a foreign market which no longer exists and which is not likely to be fully recovered.

Thus, continued cultivation of this acreage must lead to chronic over-production during periods of normal weather cycles, bringing about low prices and distress among the farming population.

## U. S. Trade Barriers and Philippines

### Tariff Restrictions Held Blow to Independence of Island

By a Staff Correspondent at  
The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The discussions which the Tydings-McDuffe Independence Act will produce in the Philippine economy are cautiously but comprehensively set forth in a report of the United States Tariff Commission, issued this week.

The report will give President Quarno of the Philippine Commonwealth, now en route to the United States, much of the facts which he will need in presenting to President Roosevelt to alter the terms of the law which will start dismantling the economic structure of the islands in 1940, with a general breakup scheduled for 1945.

While the report does not describe or forecast the political repercussions which would follow these blows to the insular economy, it can be concluded from the factual material carefully set forth that the new nation would be subject to severe internal difficulties. A whole series of recommendations to support some modifications of the laws which would start the erection of tariff barriers against the Archipelago in 1940.

#### Japanese Penetration

An important section of the report analyzes the extent of Japanese penetration in the islands, pointing out that "the increase in sales of Japanese goods in the Philippines, though substantial, has not been as large as is sometimes represented. nor has it been accompanied by a

### U. S. Chief Market For Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 9.

The degree of Philippine dependence on American markets, which are now threatened by the terms of the Philippine Independence Act, will probably be indicated by figures given out here. In recent years, slightly less than two-thirds of all Philippine exports have been sold in the United States. Virtually all of the island's sugar, coconut products and embroideries, and two-thirds of its copra and hemp cordage, are thus sold within the American tariff area.

In terms of dollars, the amount of island-American trade which would be affected by the terms of the Independence Act is placed at approximately \$63,000,000 annually.

corresponding decline in the total sales of American goods."

The share of the United States, Japan, and all other countries in the Philippine import trade is shown in the following table, simplified from figures in the report:

	Share of Philippine Import Trade
United States	62.5
Japan	18.5
All others	20.5

As these figures indicate, Japan's increase over the years from 10.5 per cent to 12.5 per cent has been at the expense of countries other than the United States.

Some writers—trying to prove a thesis—have compared 1935 with 1932, and made out a much greater

### Modification Urged to Safeguard Insular Economy

increase. The reason for the small figure in 1932 was the anti-Japanese boycott operated by the Chinese shopkeepers of the Philippines. As the statistics show, Japanese participation has not yet reached large proportions in the economic field.

#### Population Trends

Nor is Japanese population penetration any greater. In 1910, the census revealed 82,944 Japanese out of a total of 10,314,210. The 1930 estimates are 18,000 Japanese out of a total of 13,099,403, or about one Japanese to 700 Filipinos. The Japanese are, however, increasing their share in small trade, with bases in the principal towns, and in the provinces of Davao in Mindanao they control much of the Abaca (Manila hemp) industry, where the best quality of hemp is grown.

But the main job of the tariff commission was to study the trade effects of independence.

Already the altered status of the islands has cast its shadow before. There are three American legislative restrictions on Philippine trade with the United States already. The Jones-Costigan Act puts an ad valorem quota on the amount of sugar G.I.T. Philippines may bring that may be as high as 11 sets, however, a total of greatly less than the Philippines had normally exported to the United States.

Second, the revenue act of 1932 provided a processing tax of 12¢ per pound on coconut oil extracted from Philippines. Though

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

THIS dramatic world! The tremendous story of the U.S. floods, with 1,000,000 waiting to be evacuated. The satanic trial at Moscow, reaching the lowest sub-human come yet recorded. The two great, but slightly faecid, democracies, Britain and France, revealing their air defence weaknesses in open debate, wondering just what Germany means by her terrific preparations—whether the blow will fall and when!

Last week I mentioned the poverty that lies behind the long-accepted story of American prosperity. Now I feel rather sorry for it.

a multiplying population, and not the conditions they live in, regarded as the sign of success. There seems no victory in creating huge (and intelligent) communities. In large numbers of them are destined to be miserable.

On Monday our Parliament receded, banded before the problem of how "to populate the empty spaces of the Empire." They pretty well gave it up. Unhappily Canada, Australia and the rest have too few people. But (defence questions apart) it is far better to have too few than too many, as is the case of the U.S. Australia is more than one-third desert. Indeed, an Australian view during the week is that only 15 per cent is capable of agricultural development. It is agreed there that "Australia must populate or perish," but there is an early limit to the number of whites she can support.



We have been doing a little shooting among our own wolves.

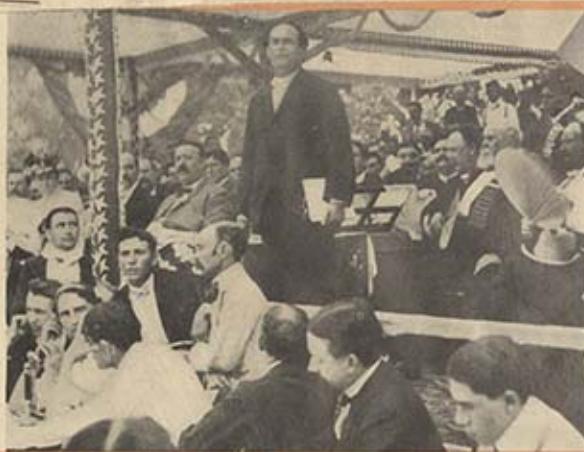
although it was well meant. The present disastrous visitation of Nature is something so immensely beyond our experience. It's the sort of thing that seems all right in China, but is all wrong for a white, or mostly white, population. (Left-wing providers, looking round for bits to pounce on, may pause when told that this was written sarcastically.)

Perhaps it is merely the outraged wilderness getting back on the industrial sins of the 19th century. Too rapid an exploitation, with

advertising the campaign

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greatest

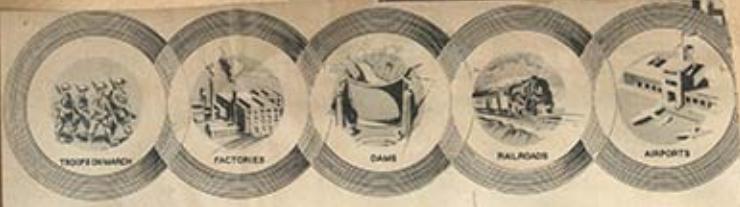
Below: it's the "mike" that matters in 1936, both to the incumbent and his rival.



## PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS YESTERDAY AND TODAY



Alexander  
Duke



## What Brought U. S. Into World War?

the border. By using obsolete weapons of one kind and another, we were armed, but the Government owned but seven airplanes which could fly far enough to get to Mexico and Captain Fodder reported to me that none of them could be safely flown even on missions of local recognition.

"When we began the actual mobilization of material for our participation in the World War there simply were no American munition makers. No American munitions plant in January, 1918, had been established and an agreement made in June, 1917, whereby the British and French supplied us with cannon cast out of their surplus in exchange for raw materials. In the early months of the war, our manufacture of guns was negligible. That we were always able to have enough modern rifles for our men, however, was due to the fact that we were able to buy British-owned factory built in this country after the World War began, and modified the Enfield, with which the British were armed, to our needs.

**Plants Converted**

"We converted typewriter factories into fuse factories and generally converted American industrial plants to war material nearer their normal product, somehow we got through." In the opinion of the industry, we did very well. But a number of industries large enough to be interested, much more interested in what was going to war simply did not exist. During 1916 I never saw a munition maker except as I sent for him and urged him to try to help us in the emergency of our border trouble."

Mr. Baker adds that the managers of industries converted to munitions could have had no interest in taking the country into the war. "They have done so," he notes, "but have been the most short-sighted of policies, for after we were reduced to a minimum and excess profits taxes required the profits cut out of war with a writer of constantly increasing efficiency. Upon the plainest terms, the interest of the owners of 'war babies' was in keeping our country at peace while they continued to supply the beneficiaries with their needs upon certain terms as they could arrange. The charge against munition manufacturers is largely an ungrounded accusation made as an argument in furtherance of a policy of those who

accusations of the performance of a policy by those who are in opposition to it.

arms manufacture and the total  
prohibition of international traffic  
in arms.

**ARMED  
FOR  
THE  
PEACE**

**Knowles' Bankers**

The charge that bankers were directly responsible for our entry into the war was made, Mr. Baker believed, to the function of bankers as did not in themselves originate business and society. Bankers merely facilitated the legitimate business of American producers who wished to sell to the allies. This they continued to do if they were to their share to bankers and to bear preventing an industrial collapse in this country. Mr. Baker asserts that whatever can be said on this matter cannot be charged that the bankers influenced Mr. Wilson.

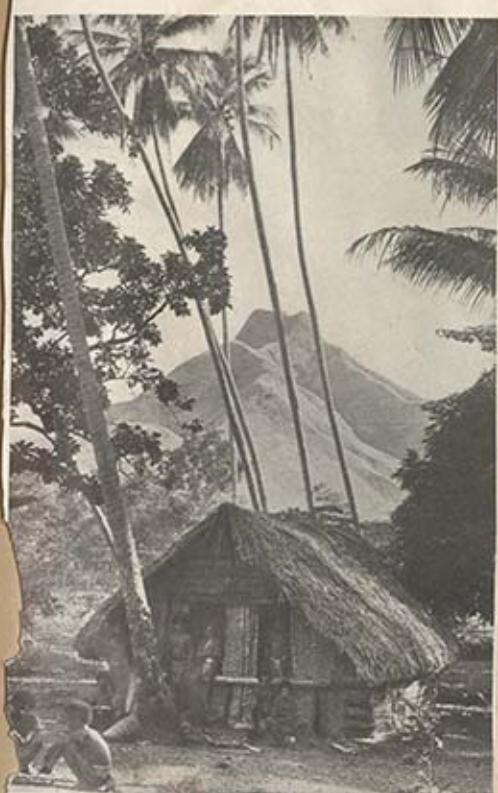
That some of the bankers were personally anti-German in their sentiments is obviously true," writes Mr. Baker. "That some very important international bankers in the United States were pro-German in their sentiments is equally true. That the slightest effect upon President Wilson, if they were even communica- cated to him, is so fanciful and im- probable as to pass the bounds of reason. . . .

There is no case unless it can be shown that he was influenced by such precise pressure. Those who knew Mr. Wilson best, those who realized his state of mind as bankers at the result of his Act, will not be disposed to believe that he was predisposed in favor of any view of national financial policy they were likely to entertain.

Mr. Baker also discusses another charge frequently directed at the Wilson Administration, namely, that it was really neutral, that the Wilson administration, and particularly Lansing, are three of the targets for this criticism. Mr. Baker observes that these gentlemen were human beings and that they were in one way or the other, like other citizens, "no such thing as a neutral character." But that their personal views governed their official actions, more important, influenced Mr. Wilson one way or the other, according to Mr. Baker's improved conclusion.

to M.P. ~~the~~ by the record.

*otis America*



Natives near Port Moresby, New Guinea, where the author (right, above) ended his seafaring adventure.



Above: A warrior of the primitive Golari-ber tribe, New Guinea.  
Right: A lodge for young warriors not yet initiated into tribal manhood.



# Alberta Leads Dominion In Potential Wealth, Says Crerar in Edmonton Speech

## But Utters Warning Against 'Lack Of Confidence'

(By Canadian Press)

EDMONTON, Oct. 2.—Development of Canada's resources must rest in the hands of the privileged few," Hon. T. A. Crerar, Dominion minister of mines, told a joint luncheon of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines here yesterday. Delegates from the executive committee of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy were guests at the luncheon.

The minister blamed uncertainty and lack of confidence on the part of investors, for retarding development.

"I sympathize with problems facing the Alberta government, but we have not reached the end of development in Canada. Alberta has the greatest potential wealth and future in the nation."

He quoted the huge farm areas, coal, gas and oil resources in huge unknown quantities. "The north country has tremendous wealth and still greater wealth yet to be discovered," he said.

"Development must not be in interests of a privileged few as we have had too much of that in Canada. To do that, you must have help of the outside world, and make no mistake about it."

### Fair Responsible

"anks cannot be blamed for lack of development. Investment experts are uncertain of the future, and it is that fact that is responsible. There must be confidence."

"If German's position were different, giving us again a wheat

market, it would spur business here, and so on."

"I greatly fear that anything that shakes confidence is bound to retard development in this province, as well as anywhere."

"Reforms are not achieved in overnight jumps, but are always going on. I do not say we must condone things of the past, but reforms must be brought about in an orderly way."

Crerar promised to the Dominion's \$15,000,000 expenditures on parks in Alberta as one natural resource that should bring revenue. American tourist trade can only be attracted with better roads, he added. It was his intended to confer with Hon. A. W. Calring, provincial minister of public works, regarding a program of road development in Alberta.

### Mentions Bonds

He told of speaking recently with a friend "who holds some Alberta provincial bonds" and he wanted to know if the government had done with its wealth, that it now had to reduce interest on its bonds.

"That may be an embarrassing question, but it certainly is a pertinent one," said Mr. Crerar.

"The development of our mineral wealth constitutes a great responsibility, and care is required," Mr. Crerar said in an evening address to the meeting of the institute.

The minister said that the mining industry had assisted in carrying Canada through the depression, and its continued development would cause it to be a great leader in the Dominion's industries.

E. G. Clegg, president of the institute, addressed the meeting yesterday as Alberta's Lieutenant-governor, attended the meeting. It was his first social function in his new office. He did not speak.

# POTATO PRICES ABOUT DOUBLE LAST SEASON'S

## 1936 Local Yield Is Very Light With Heavy Growth

### CUT BY DROUGHT

#### Irrigation District In South Gives Good Crop

Calgarians are going to pay more for potatoes in months to come, just about 50 per cent more than last year, the Herald learned today, as reports of the current "spud" crop were in circulation.

So far as local growers are concerned, the crops are disappointing, both as to yield and size, and the same applies to the districts south of the territory east to Medicine Hat.

The local complaint is that there is so much top and so little root. Gardeners report the tops of the plants have flourished as vegetation but the roots have been underdeveloped. This is the case with most of the spuds in the area.

Reason for the short crop was the long drought period, which allowed the edible portion to develop opportunity to develop, let alone multiply, while energy went to the herbage portion.

As a result, one large grower four miles east of the city had 12 acres planted to potatoes—23,000 hills by actual count, and much less than boozing. Under ordinary years the yield should be ten carloads, or 100 bushels per acre. It will only be a minor fraction of that amount. The hills, on an average, are not yielding better than half a pound of each respective "bashed brown."

In Calgary district the crop is not expected to be more than 20 per cent as large as last year, and the yield and quality was probably the lowest in a 20-year period. In eastern Lethbridge irrigation areas around Lethbridge, the yield was heavier, turning seven and eight bushels to the acre though all told the marketable volume in the southern section is not expected to be any more than 100,000 bushels. Where the land is not irrigated the growth is meager, while northern and central Alberta at present enjoys prospects of a heavy crop.

At the moment Calgary whole-salers report prices to be "just about double those of last year at this date." They expect that figure to be maintained or probably bettered in the next few months.

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### Dollar Minimum For New Crop Proposed

Editor, the Herald—

Whereas, it is essential to the well-being of the citizens of Western Canada that we have an effective government-controlled system of marketing and the marketing crop by means of a Wheat Board ensuring a reasonable return to the producer, covering at least the cost of production.

Therefore be it resolved, that we ask for a continuation of the Wheat Board system of marketing with a guaranteed minimum price of 10 cents of certainly not less than that of 1935, and, if at all possible, one dollar a bushel.

The above resolution was recently passed by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta. The reason and the necessity for it should be obvious to all. The grain trade is opposed in a proper Wheat Board minimum price. Their interests are in the farmers' interests. We are in danger of losing both the Board and the minimum price. Our present board is not at all what we desire. I imagine Mr. J. R. Murray is now a much sadder and wiser man than our Wheat Board is far better than no board at all, and look at the difference between even the minimum of the Board and the open market price. That difference has meant a lot of clothes and a few little kiddies.

It has meant many a child going to school in Western Canada who could not otherwise have gone. It has meant a few more of the necessities of life to many a poverty stricken family.

All this and much more it has meant to us. Come on and see the farmers of the West, willing to any such consideration? We say no, we are not asking any favor whatever, that which is our just due. Have we not supplied the necessary foodstuffs and other farm products now for many years at prices far below the cost of production? If we are not, immense amounts of wealth have been made available to the people of Canada through our efforts? Has not paid in millions of dollars every year our preferred interests in the east? Has not paid untold millions of dollars in the wages or profit on money we follow farms? We are not asking for any favors, but for merely that which is justly due us.

As I am in every local and every constituency, I call upon all to pass resolutions similar to the above and get behind the executive of the Farmer Movement in requesting the government of Canada to give us the necessary protection.

Yours, JACK SUTHHERLAND,  
Hanna, Alberta.

Problem VIII  
Britain's Prize Colony

## Men Who Transformed the Earth

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# TORONTO STAR WEEKLY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1937

## FIGHT DROUGHT ON CANADIAN PRAIRIES

*Five Year Plan Expected to Irrigate  
Wasted Farmlands in Saskatchewan,  
Alberta and Manitoba  
With Man-Made Lakes,  
Canals and Rivers*

By TERRY ROWE

THREE Canadian provinces in a few months will enter the third year of what is probably the greatest peace-time combat the Dominion of Canada ever has waged.

The provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The war—a battle against drought.

And as all Canada contributes one way or another to the prairie emergency, designed to rescue disaster-taunting thousands who have failed in the past few years to wrest even bare sustenance from the land, the Dominion's five-year plan is beginning to show results.

Winter snows are filling man-made reservoirs with life-giving moisture for parched lands. Drought-stricken farmers in southern sections of the battlefield are looking forward with renewed optimism to years they believe will provide abundant crops and prosperity.

In Regina, too, there is hope and prosperity. In the area hardest hit by lack of rainfall, a staff of engineers, draftsmen, agricultural experts, hydrologists and surveyors is studying and planning further methods of preventing soil drift, conserving surface moisture and restoring strength and productivity to dried-out farm lands. Supporting this staff is a \$3,000,000 federal program, drawn up under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Assisting are university soil scientists, technical agriculturists and officials of federal and provincial governments.

Already about \$1,750,000 has been spent and on the prairies to-day there are dug�ongs, stock-watering tanks and large concrete and steel parts that have been up surface waters in the spring and created artificial lakes where before there were dry-out ravines and slopes. More than 1,400 "small" projects have been completed when the work ends, rehabilitation officials say. These measures include dams and reservoirs, small dams across streams and coulees, irrigation ditches dug into slopes and prairie "dips," and dugouts designed to collect snow water on individual

**E**XPERTS decided their first step in the drought battle lay in providing fodder for livestock. Hence the man-made reservoirs. If the farmer can maintain his stock and thus keep himself provided with necessities, he will be able to survive drought years and stay on the land instead of deserting it, experts say. It follows that governments would have to spend practically nothing on relief feed and fodder so that the heavy burden of relief would be partially lifted.

In Saskatchewan there are 100 minor irrigation schemes which are either under way or completed. Each will provide moisture for five to 100 acres of land. Manitoba has 635 farm ditches completed and Alberta about 200. Direct financial assistance for these will exceed \$100,000, based on an allowance of 4% cents per cubic yard of earth excavated, 24 cents for rock excavated or utilized and 100 per cent "coverage" for all other materials used.

At Val Marie, Sask., is one of the most expensive major projects undertaken. It is a dam 3,300 feet long and 30 feet high with a cement railway 101 feet wide. Its eight heavy cement and steel flood gates are each 10 feet wide. The dam has a storage capacity designed to irrigate 6,000 acres of land. Its total cost will be at least \$100,000.

When it falls with water it will cross the hills like three miles long and a mile wide, forming a lake, fed by depleted waters of the Frenchman river, and moisture drained in spring from surrounding hills and coulees, a criss-cross system which carry water to feeding fields. The water may travel 14 miles through irrigation ditches.

**W**HILE drought-relief measures progress, however, their action is retarded in part by a vast majority

The type of irrigation canal which the U.S. government has found invaluable, turning desert-like wastes in central Oregon into farmland capable of supporting new homesteaders is shown ABOVE. At LEFT, W. J. Jacobson, Regina, secretary of Saskatchewan water development committee and one of the front line men in Canada's war upon drought in the prairie provinces. The dam at Val Marie, Sask., part of the development, and which it is expected will irrigate 6,000 acres of dry land, is seen inset.

bary movement which has caught the praises in its grip. Governments are wrestling with the problem, but from

The thousands—approximately enough to populate an average-sized pearl city—have deserted their farms. Behind them they have left crumbling buildings, rusting farm implements, mortgages and dried-out

well. This land quickly turns to a wind-swept, thistle-covered acreage if no rehabilitation efforts are made during the first year.

Figures from the 1936 census for instance, show what Dauphin, Manitoba, district has in total 1,611 vacant or abandoned farms in a total of 6,294 farms now occupied. Kindersley, Saskatchewan, area has 1,656 unoccupied farms out of 7,145 farms in the Vegreville district, Alberta, 3,629 vacant among 8,325 that are still

THE migration in some instances has been approved and even recommended by agricultural experts who believe the lands in dried-out areas should be abandoned and used as pasture. Generally, however, the various departments of agriculture have vigorously opposed the movement, pointing to the fact that such drought periods are recurrent. The farmer here is told to stay put.

Though relief problems grow and the drought area is spreading in many areas, officials are optimistic and believe the future looks bright.

You believe the five-year plan will not only defeat the present dry spell but will also provide safeguards against recurrent drought periods. When will "good times" return? Just as soon as the prairies again receive the abundant moisture of pre-drought years, say the optimists. In the meantime they're fighting... and hanging on with the ten-

Continued on FMS Trends Four

## Men Who Tramped Trail Of '98 Still Seek Gold On Saskatchewan River



Blake Walters and his portable "grizzly" on the banks of the Saskatchewan river.

By PERCY POWERS

Romance of the gold trail still draws the adventurous. Tales have come down of the trail of '98, but unknown to most Edmontonians, colorful participants in those hectic days are at the city's doorstep.

For 300 miles up the Saskatchewan river from Edmonton, there are scores of these retainers of the gold lure, still persistently pushing surfboards, sand and gravel beds to extract flakes of beauty of the yellowish metal. They are men who tramped the Yukon Trail and who have again taken to the gold hunt.

### BURDOUGH PETE

One of the more picturesque of these sourdoughs is a stocky and bearded man known only as "Pete." For twenty years he has worked a stretch of water extending from Rocky Mountain House downstream for about 100 miles. He spends most of his time at the junction of the Brazeau river and the Saskatchewan, about 200 miles upstream from Edmonton.

Desperately he has tried to find the mother lode, which according to experts on the Brazeau, Time and again he has penetrated this almost impenetrable portion of Alberta's terrain, but he has come out empty-handed each time, hoping for better luck next year.

That section of the province is unusually wild land, consisting alternately of high plateaus either heavily timbered with tamarac or tall "razor edge" grass, with innumerable muskegs or sloughs in the lowlands. The Brazeau, at its best, is but a shallow stream with jagged rocks protruding everywhere making canoeing impossible. The most feasible mode of transportation is wading up the river or using pack horses, via the same route.

### ANOTHER VETERAN

Thirty miles west of Edmonton there is another veteran of '98, Blake Walters, a rugged five-foot ten inches of bronzed and weather-beaten Englishman come to Canada to make "head" in him the Yukon Trail. Since then he has been gradually working south and now finds himself well within the confines of civilization.

For the past three years lad luck has smiled on Blake and he has made a comfortable income.

Never working more than six hours a day, he usually manages to squeeze out about 15-16 ozs of gold a day which nets him \$40 a week or about \$1,000 a year. He takes five months off in the winter to hibernate.

His home is a rudely constructed combination cave and cabin in the

## Canada to Consume 250,000 Tons Of Russian Anthracite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 — Russian anthracite will again be available to Canadian consumers. On the heels of Premier Mackenzie King's announcement that the embargo against Russian goods had been lifted came a statement from W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, that Russian coal, up to a maximum of 250,000 metric tons per year, will be sold on the Canadian market at prices corresponding to competitive prices of the same product from other countries, having due regard to the quality of the product.

But restrictions governing Russian imports are sufficient to protect British and United States exporters from serious competition with consequent lowering of prices.

The statement indicates that the Russian authorities will limit the shipments of anthracite coal to Canada to 250,000 tons.

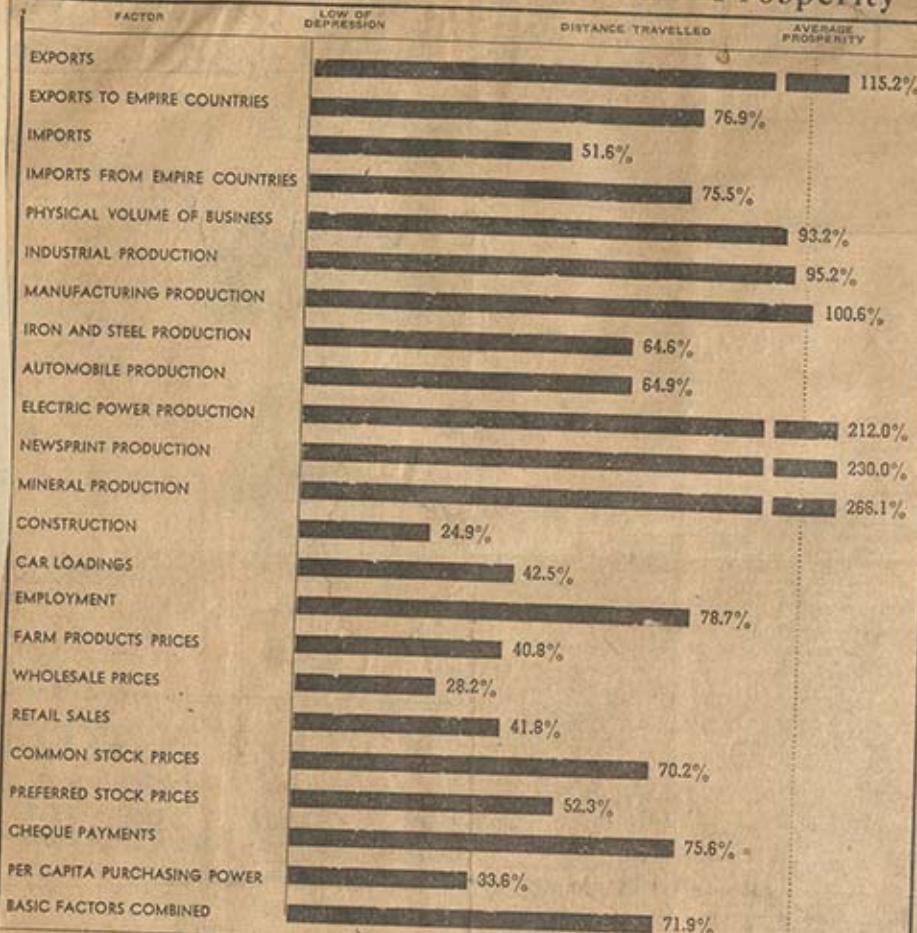
Before the embargo was imposed in February, 1931, the Russian exporters had a contract with Canadian distributors whereby shipments would increase each year until in 1933 and 1934 they would have amounted to a figure greatly in excess of the above maximum. Actual imports of Russian anthracite in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, amounted to 264 tons.

## Lord Tweedsmuir Watches Gridders



Lord Tweedsmuir, governor-general of Canada, was an interested spectator at the Queen's versus Toronto intercollegiate football game in Kingston which saw Queen's tricolor soldiers whip the men of Trinity & St. George. His Excellency is shown in his box wrapped in a Tri-color robe watching the gridders in action. George Sprague, former Calgary Frank gridder, scored the touchdown that gave Queen's victory.

## Canadian Business Marches Steadily Forward On Path Which Leads To New Prosperity



LONG-TERM BOND YIELDS decreased from 4.53% in April, 1933, to an average of 3.09% for the six months ending August 31, 1936.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES decreased from 216 in April, 1933, to a monthly average of 107 for the six months ending May 31, 1936.

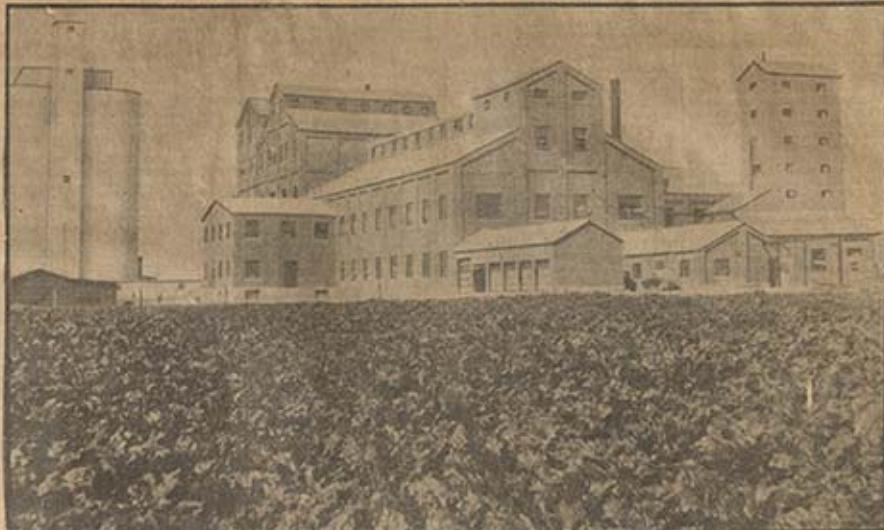
Presenting a clear picture of the progress already made by Canadian business in the long climb from depression to prosperity, the above chart has been prepared by J. J. Gibbons Limited.

Leading in the forward movement is better times, which movement has already retraced almost three-quarters of the distance lost at the height of the depression. Electric Power, Newsprint and Mineral production all show remarkable gains, carrying them well beyond the average reached in the best days of Canadian prosperity.

Sharp recovery is also shown in the volume of exports. The record of commodities shipped to all countries already surpasses the mark attained in the period 1926-1929, while exports to Empire countries have recovered three parts of the ground lost at the depression.

Also striking is the rate at which Manufacturing Production has made headway to reach the level of average prosperity times and the speed at which employment figures have increased to recover more than three-quarters of the losses suffered in the worst days of the depression.

## The New Picture Butte Sugar Factory



The new beetroot sugar factory at Picture Butte, Alberta. A beautiful view of the refinery including the huge cement bulk silos on the left. Note the field of thrifty beets in the foreground.

### Welsh Sheep Given to Canada



Gift of the Kerry Hill Flock Book Society of North Wales, this pen of sheep has arrived at the Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont. Both Hon. Duncan Marshall and Dr. Christie, of the college, are well pleased with the sheep, which are a new breed in Canada.

### Export of Wheat

OTTAWA, April 26 (C.P.) — The export movement of Canadian wheat continued through the week ending April 23, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today. On that date, Canadian wheat in storage totalled 75,572,400 bushels, compared with 77,702,200 for the previous week and 204,757,883 for the week ending April 24, 1936.

Canadian wheat in elevators in Canada amounted to 643,586,856 bushels compared with 650,6214 for the previous week and 1,211,571 a year ago. The stocks were held as follows: Country elevators, 18,320,000; interior terminals, 3,309,653; Vancouver-New Westminster, 6,369,323; Prince Rupert, 910,394; Churchill, 414,559; head of the lakes, 12,473,646; eastern elevators, 3,094,299, and eastern seaboard ports, 200,483.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 11,213,633 bushels, a decrease of 827,754 from the previous week.

## Louis Riel's Lawyer Dies at Quebec Home

Naismith, Noted Canadian Barrister, Had Brilliant Career

DANVILLE, Que., Mar. 17 (C.P.) — James Naismith Greenfield, K.C., 84, noted Canadian criminal lawyer who defended Louis Riel against high treason charges in 1885, died at home here Monday.

The native of Danville, who was called to the Quebec bar in 1877 after graduating from McGill University, first gained prominence for his defense of the Metis rebellion leader, Louis Riel.

Later in career before the bar saw him in a legal role in a dozen or more famous Canadian trials. He was

prosecuting attorney in the noted Grand Trunk Railway robbery trial and counsel for the liquidators against directors of the Exchange Bank.

In 1892 Mr. Greenfield was chief counsel for Hon. H. Mercier and was defense counsel in the Annie Eastman, Donald Morrison, Hooper and Shorlie murder trial.

Before his retirement some years ago, Mr. Greenfield was prominent in financial circles. He was a member of the firm Greenfield, Greenfield and Langdon, president of the Quebec Savings and Trust Company and of the Travellers' Life Assurance Company.

Chief Justice H. A. E. Greenfield of Quebec Supreme Court is a son. The funeral will be in Mon-

# Government May Not Fix Wheat Prices

## Officials Consider Present Mart Prices Likely to Stay High

Will Make Initial Estimate of Yield In August

### SMALL CROP

(From the Calgary Herald's Ottawa Bureau  
By CHARLES BISHOP  
(Copyright, Southern Publishing Co., Ltd.)

OTTAWA, July 22.—The advent of August next week will mark the beginning of a new crop year. It will also bring into being the belated effect of that bulky marine measure—the Canada Shipping Act. Likewise, that date, or soon after, will be the time for proclaiming the statutes which have merged several departments at Ottawa in the interest of economy. A little later on—when the rather voluminous cabinet mission returns from overseas—the acts which provide for reconstruction in railways and radio will be proclaimed.

To all intents and purposes, the Harbor Board Act is now functioning and certain new appointments are effective on August 1, but it, too, calls for the formality of proclamation.

Circumstances, unfavorable to the new wheat crop, have been favorable in the enterprise of selling grain, and in carrying out a policy which is the result of bording. And so, it is expected that when the crop year ends next Friday the accumulation in the hands of the wheat board will be reduced to more ordinary proportions—between 100,000,000 and 115,000,000 bushels depending upon the sales, meanwhile.

#### Agitation Again

There is agitation, again, for a fixed price for the new crop and one may be fixed. On the other hand nothing of the kind may be done. The market price is high, the chances are that buying high are considered good, and those in authority are adverse to fixing a minimum which means that, if the market falls below that figure, all our wheat will land in the bag of the government. The bag it has been holding for many years was so expanded at times as to cause great financial apprehension. There is no desire to embark afresh on available enterprises into which the government is so predominant. Meanwhile the policy is to sell when the favourable opportunity presents itself.

What alteration will be made in that situation will depend upon what the federal commission of inquiry recommends. At present, after a survey of the world conditions and Canada's place of fitting in,

Not until August 8 will the bureau of statistics make its initial estimate of the yield of grain, but the reports as to conditions suggest a crop away below the climatic total which the early spring suggested. Already—in the case of cattle raisers—the effects of drought have been brought home here this week. Alternative efforts are being made to remove the distress by the slaughtering, removal or export of the impoverished animals. The outlook is not greatly promising for much modification in the government's request for agrarian relief even if those faced with a crop will be able to cash in at favorable prices.

The Privy Council in London is according to the request of the Canadian government, leaving to appeal constitutional references from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. While courts do not relish pronouncements on abstract and distinguished from concrete cases, the need of constitutional classification is ready undertaken to hear the argument.

### Canadian Parks Prove Popular

Gov't Reports 8 Per Cent Gain in Tourist Registration

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 (C.P.)—Canadian National parks continue to grow in popularity for tourists. It was indicated last night in a report issued by the department of mines and resources. During the six months ended September 30, tourist registration recorded a gain of about eight per cent over the corresponding period in the previous year.

Notable increases were shown in Alberta parks. Elk Island National park reaching an all-time record of 59,555 visiting motorists, an increase of 36,721, or 33 per cent. Banff National park, during that period, was visited by 132,706, a gain of 12 per cent, while Jasper National park recorded an influx of 4,597 motorists, an increase of 35 per cent.

Tourists of Waterton Lakes National park—the Canadian section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park—totalled 59,000, a slight increase over the corresponding period. Buffalo National park was the only Alberta park to show a decrease, 7,473 visitors, a loss of 562.

### Cheap Fuel

Farmer at Erskine Heats Home With Weed Seeds

Even recognized nuisances sometimes prove useful and in this instance the "nuisance" happens to be the bane of every agriculturist—weeds.

From Erskine comes news that a farmer operating on an extensive scale threshed a lot of grain and a lot of weeds this fall.

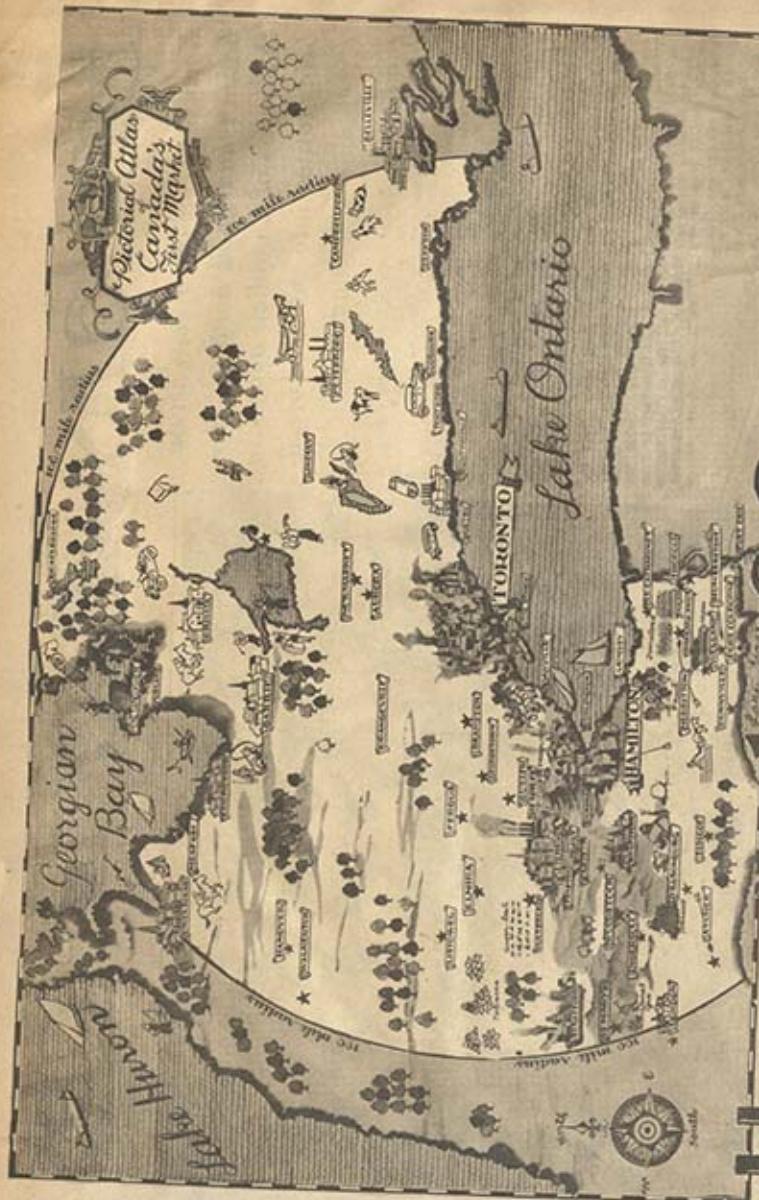
The wheat was sold, the weed seeds dumped on the ground—several tons of them. Then they dried out to a certain extent.

Puzzled as to how to dispose of the unwanted crop, the farmer shouldered some into his stove and furnace. As a "banking" fuel, they worked fine, burned well and retained heat for considerable time.

Apart from being easy to handle, the weed seeds when burning, are said to give off a nice aroma, and more important, are definitely put out of circulation.



# Here is $\frac{1}{3}$ of Canada's Buying Power



## **TURNER VALLEY COMMANDS ATTENTION OF OIL INDUSTRY**



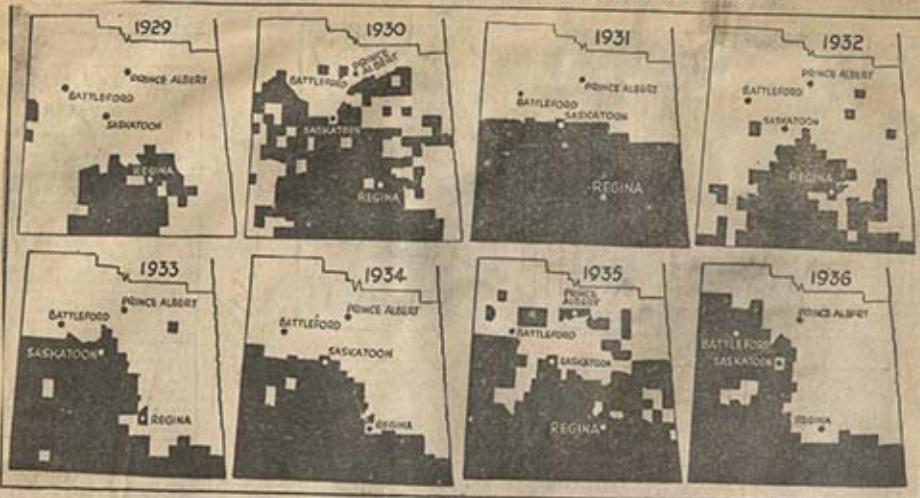
Lying some 40 miles southwest of Calgary, the Turner Valley gas and oil field is today electric with wells.

*Above-A fine panoramic view of the Valley, with scrub and shrubaceous plants in the foreground. Standing in the shadow of the mountains are the debris accumulation walls that have, at various times, played a leading part in the history of the field. In the background, to the left, the Rocky Mountains stretch away to the international border. The picture taken by Wm. Oliver, Herald Staff Photographer, does not show the south end of the field, where the big cottonwood groves are.*

In early 1911, Mr. W. D. Digman, manager of the Galaxy Petroleum Company, under whose direction Digman's first oil well in Turner Valley, was brought into production in 1911, the year before Gogarty's new famous oil boom of that year. Mr. Heron and Mr. Digman entered into an agreement whereby Mr. Digman was to assist in forming a syndicate which would own and operate all the holdings owned by Mr. Heron. This syndicate was duly formed, and thereafter became known as the "Heron-Digman Syndicate." With Mr. Heron as president, it still is in business, and now has its headquarters at Lethbridge, Alberta. The original members of the syndicate were A. W. Digman, W. H. McLaren, R. B. McLean, A. S. Gogarty, James A. Lepine, T. L. E. Skinner, A. C. Cross, and J. E. Cross.



*Fluctuation of the Drought Conditions in Saskatchewan*



While drought has wrought its ravages in many parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan suffered even more severely; and while Alberta's relief problem is grave, that of Saskatchewan is even worse. Over 200,000 residents of that Province are faced with the possibility of going through an entire winter under conditions of great distress like large numbers in this Province unless measures are hastened. Stock may die on the farms before feed and other policies of governments are in effect. The above map shows the fluctuations and extensions of drought in the neighboring Province. In 1929 a comparatively small area in the middle southern section of the Province was hit in the first serious drought for many years. In 1930 this dried out

area was tremendously increased, covering a greater part of the southern section of the Province. In 1931 the drought covered the entire southern area of the Province, from Manitoba to Alberta. In 1932 conditions were still very serious, but the drought had let up in some sections and crops were reaped. Again it was confined to the middle southern section. In 1933 the drought spread north for the first time, covering many areas not previously very greatly affected. The next year, 1934, the huge area was still affected. In 1935 the entire southern portion of Saskatchewan suffered, but this year the drought began to go still farther north and now, in 1936, it has reached the furthest point north yet recorded.



# Aviation Progress Achieved in Canada In Past Ten Years

STRIES being made by commercial aviation in Canada, and the vital role it is playing in development of the country's vast natural resources, are revealed by statistics reviewing progress during the past 10 years.

The figures show that the country's airways have grown from a makeshift system, using only 20 licensed aircraft, and carrying only a little more than 500,000 pounds of freight, in 1925, to a great network extending over the whole country, with the far north having 400 aircraft and carrying more than 20,000,000 pounds of freight in 1935. Figures for 1936, it is expected, will show another great expansion. Over the whole Canadian airway system more than 44 tons of freight are carried daily.

Commercial air transport has proved of immense value to Canadians mining. Aircraft are used in preliminary surveys of new territory. They bring in prospectors and equipment before, or directly after, the spring "break up" so that operations can start without loss of time that would be inevitable in long journeys by canoe and other pioneer modes of transportation.

AEROPLANES also transport

drills and other gear for preliminary work, and carry men, supplies, and machinery for subsequent development operations.

The cargo-planes also are employed

to carry out "concentrate" or billion-wheel mine in production, and to refuel them to "service" established mines. Flying regularly to and from the nearest centres of supply.

Aerial survey work is another

great field for civil aviation in

Canada. Air surveys are made for

suggested transmission lines, for new roads in virgin country, for harbor works, and also for town-planning surveys.

A vital part is also played by aircraft in connection with Canadian fisheries. The stocking of lakes and the marketing of fish are carried out by air. For the past ten years the salmon fisheries off the coast of British Columbia have been patrolled by air from June to October.

\* \* \*

IN Quebec trout-fry are flown from hatcheries in lakes, and in western Ontario last year alone more than 100 tons of fish were flown from lakes to markets.

Aeroplanes also are widely used in connection with forestry work. Forestry engineers rely on air patrols for fire detection and suppression. Survey flights are made to check timber-lines, and by air photogrammetry, through flight, an engineer can obtain a complete record of cutting operations.

Canadian aviation undoubtedly will take another great step forward next year, when the long-awaited trans-Canada air mail service is established. The service will be a vital link to the projected transatlantic air service now being planned by Canada, Great Britain, the Irish Free State and the United States, and will enable mail to be flown from coast to coast in less than 24 hours.

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# Times Says Peace Hanging in Balance

## King George Returns to London Tonight; Cabinet Discusses Defence and Stands By

Times Southern Special Service  
Gouverneur, Dr. Southern Publishing  
London—European peace is  
hanging in the balance again, says  
the Times today. Rejection of the six-  
hour ultimatum from Sudeten Ger-  
many to Czechoslovakia has turned  
demands of withdrawal of police and military from Sudeten Ger-  
man areas has intensified the crisis  
to the point where British and  
French cabinets are now hoping  
against hope war will be prevented.

Lord Runciman, responding to an appeal from the Paris cabinet, has redoubled his efforts to bring both sides together again for negotiations, but everywhere in Czechoslovakia it is felt that events have got out of control. The Prague government has proved itself conciliatory to the last degree. Its offer to meet Henlein and his associates shows that despite the murder of Czech and organized wrecking of frontier customs houses it still refrains from any measures and dictated by requirements of law and order.

### German Paper Retorts

The Times references to Hitler's talk of "annihilation" has spoken of seven million Czechs torturing three and a half million Germans is the subject of a bitter retort from the Hitlerite organ, Boersen Zeitung, which recommends that the Times "inform itself about elementary matters before taking up cudgels with a man like Adolf Hitler."

Editorially the Times dispassionately considers the possibility of a plebiscite among Sudeten Germans but asks "who would or could guarantee true or fair election for propaganda and internal animosity during those critical weeks?"

As for Henlein's ultimatum, the newspaper says "it must know that acceptance of his demand by the

### British Clamp Export Ban on War Materials

London (CP)—Widening Great Britain's wartime preparations, the board of trade today invalidated until October 16 all licenses for export of war material from the country.

The board announced its object was the revision of all existing export permits. Export shipments to the Dominions, the colonies, protectorates and territories under British mandate were exempted.

The board warned against efforts of the public to hoard food supplies. In case of war, food and its distribution would be placed under official control designed to check any undue rise in prices and guarantee equitable distribution, it stated.

—PAUL SOOTHE

### Trouble Area



Nearly 250,000 Italian and French troops are reported drawn up along the Libya-Tunis border on Dec. 8, as France heard reports that Germany would back up demands of Italy for territorial expansion in the Mediterranean. This map shows the area.

### German Propaganda

CANADIANS have been given a sample of government-inspired propaganda in Germany by the statement published in Herr Hitler's own newspaper, the Voelkischer Beobachter, that "real atrocities" are being inflicted on Canadian Indians and that they are being debauched by liquor supplied by the authorities.

At the moment the inspired press in Germany is making desperate efforts to convince the German people that the brutality inflicted in the Jewish population by their Nazi government is paralleled in democratic countries. It has even sought to connect responsible British public men with the assassination of a German embassy official in Paris. But when it throws out its poisonous innuendo about ill-treatment of Indians in Canada it exposes the baselessness of its campaign of defamation.

The condition of some of our Indians, heaven knows, is bad enough. We might as well plead guilty here and now to the existence of under-nourishment among certain unfortunate tribes. But even these are the victims of circumstances or, at worst, administrative sloth and not of the calculated ferocity which Germany has so well exemplified of late and which she would like to attribute to us also.

Canadian Indians are not "debauched with liquor." The Indian Act forbids the sale of liquor to the Indians and this prohibition has always been strictly enforced. But apparently any falsehood is sufficient for the German-controlled newspapers when they want to score a point against a democracy.

The chief duty of the good citizens tomorrow is to get out and vote.

The growth of air travel in this country is evidenced by statistics issued for the St. Hubert air harbor near Montreal. Two hundred and twenty-six airplanes, carrying in all 1,000 passengers and 1,200 pieces of baggage, were handled there in September last, while seventeen flights, seven inward, ten outward, were cancelled during the month owing to adverse weather conditions.

Recently Premier Hepburn of Ontario criticized the Canadian government for not following the example of Australia in dealing with the debt situation. To which the Winnipeg Free Press retorts: "Mr. Hepburn should brush up on just what happened in the sister Dominion. If he did so, he would find that the improvement which he cites as an example for Canada was not due so much to the courage of the Commonwealth government as to the constant, far-reaching and successful co-operation of the State and Commonwealth governments."

### British Airmen Kill 100 Arabs

Jerusalem (AP)—A clash between 12 Royal Air Force planes and a large band of Arabs ended in victory for the British airmen, and death for more than 100 tribemen, the government officially announced today.

### WHEN Was the Suez Canal Opened?

In November, 1863. The ceremony began at Port Said on the 12th, and ended at Suez on the 20th. It included a procession through the canal of 64 vessels representing many countries. The canal was built by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, who in November, 1854, obtained a concession to form a company for the purpose, and began construction in April, 1859.

Back from Scotland,  
Ruler to Consult  
Ministers

### U.S. INFORMED

By Canadian Press  
London—King George plans to return to London from Balmoral Castle tonight because of the gravity of the international crisis. He will consult his ministers, who spent 2½ hours in an emergency session of the cabinet at 10 Downing Street.

Defence precautions were understood to be one of the main topics considered at the cabinet meeting following consultation with eight among the chiefs of staff of the naval, army and military forces, the three defence ministers, and the home cabinet. Prime Minister Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Viscount Halifax and Sir Samuel Hoare.

The cabinet meeting broke up without a public communiqué. No further meeting was scheduled for today but the ministers were "standing by."

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States ambassador, drove up to 10 Downing Street during the cabinet meeting and reports spread that he was joining the ministers in the council room, something that had not been anticipated. It was learned later that he conferred with Mr. Chamberlain after the cabinet meeting, getting the latest reports from Prague and Berlin and being advised of British policies.

The following statement was issued at Buckingham Palace:  
"The King, who was proposing to travel south on Thursday night for the funeral of H.R.H. Prince Please Turn To Page Eight—See London Anxious."

### Antipodes Stand Firmly By Britain

Chamberlain Big Enough to Deal in Big Way, Says Savage

Wellington, New Zealand (CP—Reuters)—Prime Minister Michael Savage tersely defined New Zealand's attitude in the European crisis today as follows:

"Wherever Britain is, we must be."

What Mr. Chamberlain has done merits our deepest admiration," Prime Minister Savage declared. "Faced with the problem of the biggest magnitudes, he has shown himself to be a man big enough to deal in a big way."

I personally think he will succeed in averting the possibility of war. Whether his mission succeeds or fails, his gesture will go down in history."

At Canberra, Australia, Prime Minister Joseph Lyons today described Prime Minister Chamberlain's visit to Germany as "a dramatic and courageous move and a culmination of his great services for peace."

This unprecedented move by the British prime minister has stirred the whole world," Mr. Lyons added.

Canadian delegates at the British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Sydney, N.S.W., today felt Canada could not remain neutral, while South African and Irish delegates considered circumstances would force them into any world war on the side of Britain.

Opinion among the delegates differed as to whether South Africa and Ireland actually now had the right to neutrality if the United Kingdom became involved in war.

"Lilibet" and Margam Who Are Active and Imaginative Children  
"Like Any Parents, Spend Many Hours With the Prince and Queen Elizabeth,

## Royalty at Home

precious stones, porcelains, and objets d'art, brought from the East by the overland route. These luxuries were a constant incentive to the navigators to find an all-sea route to what they called the Indies. With the Portuguese discovery in 1498 of the Cape route, the way was open, and into Asiatic waters sailed first the Portuguese, after them the Spaniards, then the Dutch, and finally the English, who established a trading post, or "factory," at Canton in 1644.

This was exactly 100 years before New England merchants equipped the Empress of China for the first Yankee commercial invasion of the Chinese market, in 1744.

There were two difficulties in the early days of trading with China. One was the hostility of the anti-commercial Manchu court. The Manchus were what we would now call autocrats, and autocrats without benefit of ersatz materials. "Our Celestial Empire," wrote the magnificent Emperor Chien Lung, "possesses all things in prolific abundance, and lacks no product within its own borders. There is therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce."

The second difficulty of trading with China was that it was not trading with us, as Secretary Hull never tires of telling us; it is a two-way business, goods for goods. But, just as the Manchu court was hostile to trading, so the Chinese were really not interested in Western produce, though they readily took silver in payment for their own produce. Accordingly, the boats used to go out loaded to the gunwales with pieces of eight, Carlos dollars and ballast.

Eventually, the Americans hit on something that the Chinese valued. This was ginseng, esteemed all over China as a medicine. The Chinese domestic supply was running low when the Empress of China set sail, and the Americans built up as their main export product the swapping of what a contemporary American writer called "this useless produce of our mountainous and forested" for the "elegant luxuries" of China. An excellent illustration of the virtues of international trade! England, in her turn, hit on opium, though she didn't introduce it. It was introduced by the Arabs, I believe, as far back as the thirteenth century, but the Chinese took avidly to Indian opium, which was carried in British bottoms.

Now, in the United States, England's name in the modern history of China seems to be tarred with opium. The Sino-British War of 1840, for instance, is often called the Opium War. I have already explained why opium became an article of commerce with China; the Chinese wouldn't look at anything else. There was, in consequence, an imperative commercial necessity, to use the American, H. B. Morse's words, of lessening the constant flow of silver from the depleted European market. Only in recent years, incidentally, has that silver started to come back to the West. And now, ironically enough, it is paying for all manner of lethal weapons which kill far more quickly than opium.

Opium takings by China became so big that they did more than balance the East-West trade. They turned the balance of payments outward, from China to the West. The books, I know, tell how the Manchu court objected to the opium traffic. But to the high moral grounds on which the Imperial govern-

ment based its hostility to opium imports, the economic argument must be added. This was quite readily understood in the days before we took our history in the form of tabloids and slogans. In 1841, for instance, John Quincy Adams said that if one required a single explanation of the war it was the kowtow. The Manchu court suffered a trickle of trade through the Canton bottleneck on lord and vassal terms.

As a mixture of all these ingredients—Manchu hostility to trade in general, Chinese alarm over the opium imports, Chinese alarm over the loss of silver—the Sino-British War of 1840 broke out. Systematic foreign economic intercourse with China starts with the peace treaty, the Treaty of Nanking, 1842. Nothing about opium appears in the peace treaty, but a good deal about the rights of general trading. And, to help that trade, four more ports of bottleneck were opened to foreign residence and trade, including Shanghai, a stretch of mudflat with a few tumble-down fisherman's huts, now Asia's wealthiest city. In addition, Hong Kong, an arid rock, which was used as a pirate's hideaway, was ceded to Britain.

The distinction between Hong Kong and Shanghai from the standpoint of British interests is vital. Shanghai was leased in perpetuity to the foreign land renters individually, and "just grew" into a self-governing municipality. With Shanghai, Hong Kong is the gateway to ancient Cathay of western ideas, institutions, and goods, but, unlike Shanghai, it is a British Crown Colony. Both acquisitions were criticized in England. It is said that the British Empire was created in an absent-minded moment, but the men on the spot seem to have had a pre-vision which was anything but absent-minded.

By this time America was turning its back on the sea. Its position in China, which had begun to vie with Britain's in what to me is one of the most fascinating periods in the modern intercourse of the West with China, namely, the clipper era, went into decline in the mid-eighteenth century. Even as late as 1871, however, 42 per cent of the China carrying trade was American. Then it began to fall off rapidly. In 1877, it was only 3 per cent. It was to what has been called internal imperialism that the new land-hunting Americans

had turned. There was no such inviting frontier for Britain at home. Expand she had to, and, with the industrial revolution, she began to make goods cheap and estimable enough so that even the Chinese would buy. Formerly, the British bought handmade textiles from China. Now the trade was reversed, and there started that tremendous industry which is associated with Lancashire, namely, the export of cotton textiles.

You will notice that I stress and re-stress the British interest in China as motivated solely by commercial imperialism. There was basically no territorial design. Indeed, the breakup of China, which seemed to be imminent in the 'nineties, caused most alarm and perturbation in Downing Street. For it would interfere with trade. The British sought frantically to prevent the break-up of China. They suggested the Open Door policy which John Hay subsequently formulated, just as Canning suggested the Monroe Doctrine which Monroe formulated. Indeed, the phrase, "Open Door," itself is, I believe, Lord Charles Beresford's.

I could give you other illustrations of the British trading interest in propelling up China as a territorial and administrative entity.

In the Taiping Rebellion the British General Gordon to the Manchus on the Dragon Throne. It was a poor service to China, for the Manchus were doddering in decay, as the British themselves realized in 1911, when they prevailed upon the Japanese not to interfere with the Nationalistic Revolution against the Manchu dynasty which set up the present Chinese Republic. Closer to modern times there have been the continuous efforts to build up China and help the Chinese in attaining full sovereignty, which began in the Foreign Secretaryship of Sir Austen Chamberlain's. This policy was assiduously pursued from 1931 to 1937, when China was suffering from the effects of America's silver policy, and no doubt accounts in part for present-day Japanese bitterness toward England.

In cotton textiles there was a commodity for which there seemed to be an insatiable demand on the part of nearly 500,000,000 people. The hold on the imagination of British industrialists of the possibilities of such trade was quaint. For population has always be-

trayed judgment. H. M. Stanley, the journalist-explorer, used to stir Manchester audiences by drawing eloquent pictures of the prospects of commerce with Africa when the missionaries should have persuaded the Negroes of the Congo to wear clothes at least on Sundays. When the natives had further learned to array themselves in cotton week days as well, the looms of Lancashire were to know no cessation. Similarly, the late Wu Tingfang was wont post-prandially to hold forth on the accretion to world trade which would result when the teeming China should have been induced to add an inch to their shirt tails.

But Chinese buying African, is restricted. In early fables of the sales bitter fact of modern China. The salutation is: "Have eaten today?" not "How are you?" Ironically, China is what Dr. God calls a vegetable civilization, meaning that the people are dependent upon the plant world for their food and clothing. Even in this lowly degree it is not self-supporting. Poppy has been outraging available food supply before, and since Chen Liao declared China's economic self-sufficiency.

Moreover, those early purveyors of cotton textiles in Lancashire never to have envisaged the time when the Chinese and the Orientals generally would themselves adopt to a trial revolution. But, as you know, they have adopted it. And they have "killed the trade around which there are to be so many fond British." They have helped to make a distressed area. The figure is not impressive. The United Kingdom, during the war, shipped cotton pieces to China (including Hong Kong) amounting to 717,000,000 linear yards. By the amount was less than one-tenth of Japan, and, to add insult to injury, Japan is now beating England in her own game, and is so proficient probably the best loom in the world Japanese, the Toyoda loom.

It is now time to look into that, as it stands today. Britain sells Japan less than \$17,000,000 worth merchandise. She buys nearly 400 times as much as that, nearly \$40,000 worth Japan as a market for

(Continued on page



Philip D. Gendreau Photo

ENGLISH CUSTOMS IN SHANGHAI  
In Nanking Road, One of the Principal Thoroughfares in the International City.  
Traffic Moves to the Left as in England

## .. Britain's Stake in the Far East

(Continued from Page 2)

lish goods is gradually disappearing—imports as well as exports—are insignificant as to amount. China's account is better. It was showing signs of increase when the Sino-Japanese War broke out; but even with China the totals are relatively slight. Britain buys from China (and Hong Kong) about \$40,000,000 worth. All these figures are lost in the sum of Britain's foreign trade, which last year was: Imports, \$4,300,000,000; exports, \$2,000,000,000. Thus Britain's exports to China in 1936 were about 1 per cent of its total exports. Not much of a chestnut here!

The sad state of British trade in the Orient has been the theme of more than one report of a British economic mission since the World War. The first one in 1930 is noted lugubriously, "We find our competitors beating us in supplying the needs of China and Japan in manufactured goods." Britain, even with Hong Kong (which is merely a transhipment point for the goods of all nationalities), now ranks fourth among China's purveyors. The first is the United States, the second Japan, the third Germany. All of them have profited from the falling off in British trade. But, till the Sino-Japanese War broke out, British faith in the recovery of a modicum of trade was riding high, for it was hoped to expand the Chinese market for engineering products, to take the place of the vanishing textiles. To that end Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Britain's Chief Economic Adviser, had been in China for almost a year; Dr. H. H. Kung

had virtually obtained a fairly sizable loan in the British market; a happy arrangement on railroad debts had been reached; and even the abolition of extraterritoriality had been initiated ad referendum.

British trade with China is by no means the extent of the British estate in China. This has two other parts in addition to trade: namely, investment and shipping.

These ports which were opened by the Treaty of Nanking have become wealthy emporia; particularly Shanghai. When the pioneer traders moved into Shanghai on the heels of the Treaty of Nanking of 1842, they marked out plots on the Whampu River, a tidal river of the Yangtze. It was then dank with an overgrowth of reeds. On steel

piles driven into the mud eventually rose international Shanghai, the world's fourth port. Within this settlement the British alone have amassed over three quarters of a million dollars in investments; that is, trading concerns, warehouses, shipping and banking offices, mills and factories (for Britain owns a number of the factories in China which outcompeted Lancashire), real estate, and public utilities. Through this port flows nearly half of China's foreign trade, which means that headquartered in Shanghai are prosperous shipping lines plying between coastal and riverine ports as well as the docks of home shipping concerns. Britain owns half of China's carrying trade. Then most of the railroads were built with British capital. Government loans are held by British investors, and mines are concessioned to British interests.

How much is it all worth? We have to take the authoritative estimate of the American economist, Dr. C. F. Remer, who has made a special study of foreign investments in China. Out of a total of \$2,500,000,000, he reckons the British share at about half, or \$1,250,000,000, over two thirds of which is located in Shanghai. In order to put this estate in perspective, one must set it side by side with the shares of other powers. England's stake is valued at \$1,250,000,000, with Japan next at \$750,000,000 and the United States a long way third, with \$200,000,000. So, though Britain lags badly in trade, it is well in the lead in the value of its estate.

However, these figures are not really impressive, especially in these \$1,000,000,000 days. A sum of \$1,250,000,000, after all, is only 6 per cent of Britain's total investment, and in a normal period of peace adds less than \$50,000,000 to British national income. This amount, small as it is, is certainly in danger from the Sino-Japanese War. But so are incomes of other nations, even China's, in China. It so happens that Britain and China are mutually engaged in protecting one another's trade stakes. Hong Kong, for instance, has become the most vital element in the continuance of China's

formal war making. Chinese Government offices are installed there; supplies come from Hong Kong, across to Canton, and up the Canton-Hankow Railroad. Hong Kong is indeed pulling some Chinese chestnuts out of the fire.

And, in return, China is reciprocating the favor. For the longer China holds out, the more chance there is of the British estate being saved. Indeed, the length of the Chinese resistance may so weaken Japan that Britain, serving the cause of expediency, may be encouraged to move more actively in south and central China (never in North China, I believe) for the preservation of her estate, even for the integrity of that part of China

## Unending Crisis Wearies Britons

London (UPI)—While Britain's leaders studied latest reports of the deepening European crisis today, Britain's citizens wondered what the outcome would be.

Newspapers posters proclaiming "Rudites Ultimatum" and "War-Unless" were met at every street corner.

The man in the street is not worried easily but is growing weary of constant tension and unending crisis. There is a feeling that matters must come to a head soon.

Some Americans have inquired concerning means of getting home quickly should war come. "One or Two" Canadians have made similar inquiries. It was learned at Canada House, by American companies said they had not noticed any increase in demand for passages across the Atlantic.

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said London and Paris had decided to establish full co-operation between the defence services of Great Britain and France and that representatives of the French fighting services in London had established the necessary contacts.

### Recalls 1914

Not since 1914, said the News Chronicle (London), has Europe known such a night as last night. While most British citizens were sleeping comfortably in their beds, statesmen of this and other countries had to face a stupendous threat to peace.

"To lose faith is the greatest of sins and even now real statesmanship can keep Europe from tumbling into the yawning chasm which opened up beneath it last night," the News Chronicle declared.

Under the heading "The Twelfth Hours," the Financial News said that at the moment the world's peace hangs by a thread.

"The next few days — perhaps even the next few hours — will decide the final outcome," the Financial News added. "At the moment we cannot do more than sit calmly and hopefully, trusting that common sense and sanity will make their voice heard in time to avert catastrophe. In this interval the City (the financial district) must not allow itself to weaken and lose the sense of its proportion."

### Ahoy Threatening

That was the viewpoint which appeared to sum up the philosophy of the average man on the street, who is fully aware of the gravity of the situation but is reluctant to believe the country will be plunged into the abyss of war.

What A. S. Byatt (Cambridge) said: "China Day (Pariser), \$2.50.

### FIFTH RACE

(6 furlongs—1:20 2-3)  
Wise (Leighman), \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.40.

### SIXTH RACE

(6 furlongs—1:18)  
King's Blue (Martin), \$1.50, \$4.20.

### SEVENTH RACE

(1 1/16 miles—1:34 2-3)  
Max (McGinnis), \$2.00, \$2.50, \$2.80.

### EIGHTH RACE

(1 1/16 miles—2:05 1-5)  
High Man (McGinnis), \$1.50, \$2.50, \$2.80.

### NINTH RACE

Cambria (McGinnis), \$1.50, \$2.50.

### TENTH RACE

Jane W. (Martin), \$4.50.



#### HISTORIC INNS OF ENGLAND—No. 50

## The Old Hall, Sandbach, CHESHIRE

ONE of the finest examples of Elizabethan architecture is the lovely black and white, half-timbered Old Hall Inn at Sandbach, Cheshire.

Walking over the cobbled stone paving of the Market Place you will find the Old Hall at the southern entrance.

The career of the Old Hall has been varied. Originally the manor house of the de Sandbach family, who held the manor from the time of King John, it later passed to the de Bradefield family of Lancashire, and is now in the possession of Lord Crewe. At one time it was used as a parsonage.

The structure is in a good state of preservation; for in 1887 the former Lord Crewe spent £1,000 upon the building.

Ancient records give this description of its ale in 1656, "Dagger stiffe," and "True mapple."

Though situated in the old-world township of Sandbach, this ancient house has seen an ever-changing pageant of history. Sandbach was the scene of conflicts during the Civil War, and later during the 1745 rebellion.

To-morrow: *Ye Olde Trip to Jerusalem, Nottingham.*

### A Gallant People

None who has followed closely the trend of events in troubled Europe in recent weeks can fail to admire the courage and integrity of the Czech people. Although threatened by a powerful and unscrupulous neighbor and disturbed by interior forces, the Czech government has adhered steadily to a policy of fairness in dealing with a troublesome minority incited to rebellion by German Nazi leaders in Berlin. It has made liberal concessions in order to maintain peace although recognizing that the gesture was futile. For it has been clear for some time that nothing short of the absorption of the Sudeten German territory would satisfy the war lords in Berlin.

And now that the northern portion of the republic has to be sacrificed on the altar of general peace, a change of government has been effected at Prague with a minimum of popular disturbance. A military administration has succeeded in responding to popular clamor and the Czechs are still prepared to fight for the defense of democracy and their territory. They will resist any further territorial claims on their country and in this they should be supported by European freedom-loving nations, for Czechoslovakia, or what is left of it, constitutes the last remaining democracy in Central Europe.

### Continuous Cables Informing Ottawa

From the Herald's Ottawa Bureau  
Cablegram, No. 10000, Publishing Co.

Ottawa—Advice which came to the Canadian government today from London suggested a certain easing of the tensions without minimizing the gravity of the situation. Last night the prospect was described as very dark. No official advice, it was said, was received to report the pressure by England and France's bring about a self-determination plebiscite for the Sudeten Germans.

The government here is very much at the receiving end. It is learning all that is to be learned from continuous cables, sometimes in advance of and sometimes synchronizing with press dispatches; but it is not responding, with any long reply, or being asked to.

#### Net Despairing of Peace

One point emphasized here is that, all through, British diplomacy, despite the taxing of its resources, has remained despaired of a peaceful solution and with some reserve that spirit, it was said, was still indicated today.

A cable dispatch that at Geneva, the dominions' representatives, save New Zealand, had informed the British embassy that they would not go to war with Germany over this issue, is not credited here. The presumption is that Hon. Ernest Lapointe, if he has spoken about it, reiterated what Prime Minister Mackenzie King's doomsday, namely, that there are no "moralistic commitments" to participate in another war that Canadian policy would be determined in the light of the situation and what the war is about.

Parliament would be called to decide the matter, both as to the principle and the detail of participation, if any. The government would be expected to give leadership in the line of policy.

## Housing Projects Advanced In Norway

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL  
Professor of the University of Oslo, Norway—I have just spent several hours inspecting Oslo's new housing projects, and am amazed at what the Norwegians have accomplished. Realizing how little has been done to meet a similar need in our home city of Winnipeg, I have been all the more impressed with the advances made here.

"Oslo (formerly Christiania)" has an urban population of 275,000. Its adjacent suburbs bring the "Greater Oslo" district close to half a million. It is thus only slightly larger than Vancouver. As an old resort, the chief haven of a little nation whose merchant fleet is the third largest in the world (smaller only than those of Britain and the United States), and greater than those of France, Italy, Germany and Holland, it long had its shabby slums, almost along the harbor front of "Prinses Bay" and "Bier Bay." The development of modern industry intensified the squalor and congestion; and in recent years the municipal authorities have not resolutely about the task of slum clearance. Believing that children can grow up into proper citizens, sound in mind and body, only in surroundings that are clean and wholesome, they have undertaken to transmute the whole of their urban population in new quarters in the suburbs and the task is now virtually completed.

#### Burdened by Flowers

Our first visit was to Oslo, where apartment blocks for the less affluent workers predominated. These blocks, which were seldom more than three stories high, were surrounded by flowers and signs of large inner courtyards that were bright with lawns and flower-

beds. Every window had a blossoming window-box, and the walls were green with English ivy. So fine were the apartments that I expressed surprise that Oslo's most poorly paid workers could afford to live in them; but I was promptly informed that the average wage in Norwegian industry was more than three dollars a day and that there was no sweat labor. Commercial enterprises in Oslo, so far as one could see, is largely confined to cooperative stores in which prices are naturally set as low as possible. The flowers and lawns are maintained at the city's expense.

From Oslo we passed on to "Ullevål Garden Village," designed for workers in the higher wage areas. Here were pretty frame homes, each set in a garden plot crammed with vegetables and fruits. Cherry-trees were especially in evidence, heavily laden with late summer blossoms. Ullevål has a very fine school of its own and its own picture theatre. Every child in the Greater Oslo area, I am told, is entitled to a warm breakfast at school if he requires it, and more than half of these take advantage of this opportunity. The "warm breakfast" has more recently been adopted in principle, and under that name, by the schools of the other Scandinavian countries. All schoolchildren in Oslo receive regular medical inspection and attention from the school doctor, too, for each school, and if a child remains unweight even with the "Oslo physician," he is sent at once to a person in a specialized clinic in the country. In this way Oslo is seeking to preserve and enrich the human wealth of the growing generation.

Near Ullevål we went through

Norway's finest hospital, the "Ullevål Sykehus," a group of forty-two large modern buildings set in a park acre and a half in square. Every kind of treatment, from surgery to psychiatry, was fully represented. Health insurance, conditioned especially from the highest wage level, is universal in Oslo. Medical treatments from a doctor call for a nominal fee, to prevent capricious abuse of the system of state medicine; but all serious cases, including all that require hospitalization, are free, and the cured patient, man or woman, leaves the hospital without a cent to pay.

After visiting several of the new Norwegian housing areas, I visited the slums of the city. I went to "Bjørnhaugen" ("Bear Hill"), a ramshackle winding street beside a creek flowing into "Bear Hill." Even here, however, the rickety cottages, surviving from Old Christiania of the 15th century, were quiet rather than squalid, and every window had spotless white curtains and a flowering plant in a bright pot. They tell me that Oslo has invested upwards of eighty million dollars in its housing projects. Part of this has been spent directly by the city on buildings for rent or long-term purchase; while part of it has been paid in loans to building corporations and co-operative building societies. The results have been very favorable, and the investment is now bringing in a handsome annual dividend. Not the least remarkable feature of the whole Oslo system, is a frost-bitten Canadian taxpayer at any rate, that the local tax on real property is less than seven mills. On the other hand, income tax is the big squeeze, and absolutely everybody pays.



# EYES OF THE WORLD ON ETHIOPIA



Herewith is an operations map of Ethiopia which readers should cut out and save. It shows places mentioned in the cabled reports of the advance of the Italian Army, which is moving forward in eight columns. The map is based on information to guide the students and readers generally interested in accounts telling of the Italian advance, are shown. The topography of the country under invasion also is plainly shown. The relationships of Somaliland, British Somaliland, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya Colony and Uganda to the theatre of war are strongly revealed. Italian troops massed in Eritrea for the southward drive and, in Italian Somaliland, for a drive northward through the territory marked Ogaden.



A LIGHT TASK. A woman in the candle works in the Sartor Bellinary where wicks are feeding through to the candle moulds on the floor above.



# BRITISH GOVT WILL ABOLISH FAMOUS JAILS

## To Turn Prisons Into Housing Sites Under Reform Program

### MORE FREEDOM

London (UPI)—Some of Great Britain's most famous prisons will be abolished under sweeping reforms announced by Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons.

Pendonville prison in North London, from which prisoners were prepared for transportation half way through the last century, is to be turned into a housing site. This prison was opened in 1842; occupies an area of ten acres and cost \$450,000 to build. In its burial ground are the graves of Cripps, Sir Roger Casement and others executed in the prison since 1867.

The gaol at Reading is to be pulled down to improve the amenities of the town. Oxford prison is to make way for the new Nuffield College of Medicine.

Halfway prison is to go out of use as a women's gaol and be housed temporarily, and the women will be moved into a new prison "camp" in the country.

#### Assurance Reforms

The reforms announced by the home secretary have come as the result of a conscientious campaign waged for many years.

"We have had a housing program for the people, and we should now have a housing program for prisoners," Mr. Samuel said. "I am glad to say that we have formed at the Home Office for the first time in the whole history of prison administration in this country, a program for the future."

Probably the most interesting reform concerns the women's prison at Holloway, built in the mould of Windsor Castle, with great walls round it. Mr. Samuel said that nothing could be more humiliatory as a prison for women than Holloway, and in its place will come the camp in the country, where the women will live in little communities, helping themselves and each other back to normal conduct. The most difficult class of women prisoners are the habitual drinkers. They make a habit of going into prison on a Monday or a Friday morning, coming out on Friday and going back the following Monday. Some of these, when they leave, cry "Keep my room for me next week."

#### Adds Self-respect

Two more important reforms in prison are food and clothes. It adds considerably to the self-respect of a woman prisoner if she feels she is not wearing a tattered and torn clothes fit her," Mr. Samuel.

Food—and this applies to men as well as women—will, if the present experiments succeed, be served in small containers which the prisoners themselves will collect from the kitchen.

In addition such privileges as the prisoners now possess will be extended—smoking in prison, wages for good work and exercises for physical fitness.

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## Hitler Waiting

acting as an independent mediator in Czechoslovakia, has at the same time been asked to ascertain from the Sudeten Germans what they mean by their demand for "self-determination."

Once in possession of this information the British mediator will then approach the Prague cabinet and see whether negotiations can possibly be resumed. The cessation of rioting in Czechoslovakia today is also seen in London as a not unfavorable indication.

At the moment of cabling Hitler is waiting. No one knows what he contemplates now. He may think that not enough rioting and bloodshed has been fomented in the Sudeten German area to afford him an excuse for armed intervention, or he may believe he can induce Britain and France to force Czechoslovakia to grant a plebiscite. He may simply be awaiting the same hour.

#### Defences Reinforced

So far, no signs of preparations for armed intervention are visible on the German frontier, but Czechoslovakia is taking no chances and has reinforced her defense preparations.

The French general staff, according to Paris reports, does not see an immediate war but believes the

same hour will arrive any time within the next fortnight. By that time negotiations will have either given Hitler all he wants or he will have mobilized his army and air force and be prepared to take it.

One report current in Paris and London, among a crop of the latest rumors, is that if war becomes inevitable Germany will not invade France but fight purely a defensive campaign on the western front which the German general staff believes to be impregnable.

Continued From Page One

## London Anxious

Arthur of Connaught, has decided to proceed to London tonight to have further time for discussion of the international situation with his ministers.

The last time a King broke a holiday in Scotland because of an emergency was when the late King George V hurried to London in 1931 in the midst of the economic crisis that resulted in formation of the National government.

His Majesty planned to return alone, leaving Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses at Balmoral.

#### "War Council" Meets

While the peace of Europe swayed in the balance, Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer, and Viscount Halifax, foreign secretary, conferred with the ministers in charge of the three defense forces and their chiefs of staff. The recommendations of this "war council" were discussed at a full cabinet meeting today.

The alarming disorders in Czechoslovakia, including martial law and the Sudeten ultimatum against it, loomed large in the cabinet discussions. It was thought possible the cabinet might pronounce a comprehensive, far-reaching precautionary measure of defense, depending upon the degree of gravity with which the situation is viewed in the light of all available information.

Closest contacts have been maintained between the British and French general staffs. It is understood information is exchanged twice daily, particularly reports of German troop concentrations along the frontier.

#### Crowds Throng Streets

Long before the ministers began to arrive for the cabinet meeting, large crowds gathered in Whitehall and Downing street and outside the entrance to the Foreign Office in the Horse Guards' Parade.

A number of foreign office messengers stepped across Downing street with big red dispatch boxes containing diplomatic reports from key points of Europe. They were taken into the cabinet room.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, permanent undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, was called in after the ministers had been in session for an hour.

Karl De La Warr, lord privy seal who flew back from America, attended the meeting. Lord Stanley, secretary for the dominions, who is in Canada was the sole absentee. London was full of rumors of new German troop concentrations on the frontier.

#### No Criticism of Czechs

There was no adverse criticism here of the Czechoslovak government's declaration of martial law and other defense measures yesterday in the Sudeten district in an effort to quell disorders which started just after Chancellor Hitler's final speech at Nuremberg Monday attacking Czechoslovakia. On the other hand a Sudeten demand that martial law orders be

withdrawn was generally considered impudent.

In view of the failure of the Nazis to create an atmosphere in which negotiations could continue, many observers here believed the best thing would be to let Hitler take all precautionary measures. The first rule of any increased British military activity was believed to be closer cooperation between the French and British general staffs.

#### Deterrent to Aggression

Robert Boothby, Conservative member of parliament, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph, declared nothing is more likely to deter Hitler than the knowledge that staff talks were taking place between Russia, France and Great Britain.

The News Chronicle (Liberal) said: There must be no more drifting, especially in Downing street. Peace is still preserved, but it calls for the most resolute action by the British government working in the closest agreement with Czechoslovakia, Russia, and with France and Russia, and there is not a moment to be lost.

The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) declared: "The British government . . . must remember that it will have to convince its own people and other peoples that up to the last minute of the last hour it did the utmost it could by appeal and by warning to Berlin to avert catastrophe."

At midnight, the ministers authorized a statement that the defense chiefs and ministers had met to "consider precautionary measures that might be advisable in view of the troubled state of Europe."

Attending the consultations were Viscount Gort, chief of the Imperial general staff; Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, first sea lord and chief of naval staff; War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha; Alfred Duff Cooper, first lord of the Admiralty; Sir Kingsley Wood, secretary for air; Sir Thomas Inskip, minister for defence co-operation, and the "inner cabinet"—Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir John Simon and Mr. Chamberlain.

# Last Sad Tributes Paid Late Senator Pat Burns, Pioneer West Cattle King

## Calgarians Throng Church During Funeral

Calgary's best loved citizen, the late Hon. Senator Patrick Burns, better known to thousands as "Pat" Burns due to his intimates, was laid to rest this morning in the city which he helped to build.

Slight winter sunshine glinted on the snowy streets as the long cortege made its slow way from residence to the church in which he had worshipped ever since it was built, and above through its arched windows as the beautiful and stately requiescent High Mass was celebrated in the incense-filled church.

A guard of honor composed of 12 scabbard-worn Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen headed the long procession as it wound its way to the Cathedral, the band playing a hymn as the cortège reached Seventh Avenue and First Street west, and later stood on guard in silent farewell to one of the great figures of the Western plains when the cortège reached the cemetery gates.

To the tolling of the Cathedral bell the procession made its slow way to the entrance, where it was met by Rev. Father J. R. Smith, director of the Cathedral, and the chief celebrant of the mass. He was assisted by Rev. Father E. A. Houleau as deacon and Rev. Father C. J. Lyons as sub-deacon. Covered with a black pall, the casket was wheeled to its resting place between tall lighted candles at the foot of the chancel steps, with mourners, honorary pall-bearers and pall-bearers following.

Seated in the pews in the main body of the church were the khaki-clad officers of the guard of honor, representatives of the provincial and civic governments, old timers, relatives, family employees and the men who had acclaimed the senator in life and now honored him in death.

A party of officers of Calgary Regiment, of which the late senator was honorary colonel, composed a guard of honor which preceded the casket in the slow march into the Cathedral and formed a double line at the entrance through which it passed into the dim interior of the church. Those comprising it were Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, Col. H. R. Knight, Lieut-Col. F. I. Shoultz, Major W. K. Jull, Major C. Purdy and Major D. McDowell. At the graveside the same small company of officers stood silently to attention as the senator was laid to rest in the family plot beside his only son.

### "Most Respected Citizen"

"We are assembled here to pay our last tribute to Calgary's oldest and most respected citizen," said Rev. Monsignor A. J. Hetherington, vicar-general, in a brief eulogy, "and to acknowledge the great part which he played in building up this city and province in which we are privileged to live. He was a pioneer to the Western plains just 60 years ago, and well nigh 20 years ago to this city in which he made his home."

"His influence was so profound, so intimate, and of such consequence that it would be hard to compute it."

His passing seems to us to mark the end of a great epoch. Coming, he found little, but he has made this a better place for us to live in. Whatever his hand found to do, he did it with all his might."

The beautiful ritual music of the service was sung from a surprised choir, and Miss O'Brien of Paris (Gardens) "Ave Maria." As the procession moved slowly up the church aisle the organist played "Jesus, Lover Of My Soul" and "Abide With Me."

Following the service in the cathedral, the cortège once more took up its slow course to St. Mary's cemetery, where burial took place in the family plot. Masses of beautiful flowers bore evidence of the affection in which the senator was held by all who knew him in his lifetime.

Mayor Andrew Davison and Alderman A. J. McMillan represented the city and Very Rev. Dean H. R. Raye the clergy of the Anglican diocese of Calgary, with J. C. Brokawski, K.C., chancellor of the diocese, representing the laity. Rev. H. S. MacDonald represented the Calgary Ministerial Association, and Brigadier Gillingsham the Salvation Army.

Lieut. Col. David Hitchcock represented the Calgary police force and Inspector J. O. Scott the R.C.M.P. in the absence of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Newsome. Former Chief James Smart and Chief A. Carr represented the city fire department.

The Ranchmen's Club was represented by J. E. A. Macleod, K.C., Dr. G. R. Johnson and H. A. Allison.

Hussar D. W. R. Spy represented Military District No. 13, and Major L. W. Miller and S. L. Miller the Navy League of Canada. The Sea Cadets were represented by W. H. Mitchell and L. P. Fleck. H. A. Cannon and Frank Trainer represented the Knights of Columbus, J. A. MacLeod the Red Cross and E. D. Cotterill the Canadian Pacific Railway. The South African veterans were represented by Col. F. Steel, H. Ginsberg and A. J. Morris.

The Southern Alberta Pioneers and Old Timers Association was represented by Alfred S. McKay and Harold W. Riley, while Dr. J. N. Gunn and Dr. G. D. Stanley represented the St. John Ambulance Corps as did C. E. McArthur and N. Mackie.

The Swift Canadian Packing Co. was represented by G. S. Robertson, H. T. Anderson and W. H. Lyons of Edmonton, and the Canadian Manufacturers Association by J. E. Giroux and L. R. Hess. Canadian Packers were represented by W. Tranter, and E. W. Bowness represented the Calgary Gas Company.

The Kiwanis Club was represented by E. A. McCullough and E. D. Hardwick.

Among those occupying seats in the long line of cars which made up the funeral cortège were:

Michael Burns (Vancouver), John Burns, Mrs. Betty Burns, Mrs. A. C. Spurr, Mr. William Kortright (Vancouver), Tom Burns, Fred Burns, Mrs. Philip Coughlin (Vancouver), Mr. McFarland, J.W. Tighe, R. J. D. McFarland, J.W. Tighe, R. P. Hickman, O. A. Boucher, L. E. Haynes, Alex. McInnis and E. Flory.

Honorary pall-bearers were: Hon. J. W. Mowat, K.C., attorney-general; Hon. Mr. Justice A. H. Clarke, Hon. General J. W. Stewart, Vancouver; Hon. William Tools, Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, C. F. McQueen, Norman W. Hindley, J. J. Dorgan, E. D. Adams, James Cross, Norman Williams and R. C. Thomas.

Pall-bearers were: J. T. Gray, N. J. Duggan, H. J. Moon, A. J. Johnson, M. C. Stockton and James McKinney.

## Weekend Saturday Session

### Government in Argentine May Curb Wheat Exports

#### Over-Shipping Risks Seen as Supplies Diminish

WINNIPEG, Feb. 27 — (C.P.) — Prospects of Argentina taking some action to curb its export of wheat were seen in grain trade circles here today because of heavy shipments and declining supplies in the southern Hemisphere country.

Activities of traders in the South American grain growing nation held a major spot in the interests of traders here as losses of 2½ to 3½ cents a bushel were chalked up for wheat on the Winnipeg grain exchange for the past week.

Out of an estimated exportable surplus of about 133,000,000 bushels, Argentine growers have exported about 69,000,000 bushels. This leaves a little more than 90,000,000 bushels to be exported during the balance of the crop year of 43 weeks. Danger of over-shipping was seen and some form of embargo may be considered necessary by the Government for protection of supplies.

Violation of measures to the United States winter wheat belt towards the close of the week offset, to some extent, the improved foreign demand for Canadian grain. The heavy shipments of Argentine wheat were price-depressing as well.

## Argentine Wheat Reserve Reduced By Heavy Export

### World Grain Situation Reported Strong in Monthly Survey

Argentine shipments of wheat and flour attained record seasonal levels during the past month, according to the monthly review of the Department Bureau of Statistics. The heavy movement has taken place without unduly depressing world wheat prices despite that by the end of the present week Argentina will have exported a third of its crop year's surplus.

The volume of Argentine shipments is expected to decline sharply and slackening demand for vessel charters from Argentine ports is the first indication of the reduced movement.

World wheat shipments have been maintained for several weeks at the highest level in the past four years and the fact that European importers have absorbed this supply at current levels is considered encouraging for Canadian wheat and heavy demands are expected to be made on the remainder of the Canadian surplus during the spring and early summer months.

Purchases by Spain and Germany during the past two weeks have contributed to the steadiness of the market.

Following the Valencia government's sanction of the purchase of 11 million bushels a fortnight ago, it was reported Spain had purchased several parcels of Argentine wheat and one Danish cargo. Since then Spanish demand has subsided, probably due to recent developments in the civil conflict. German buying, although intermittent, has been more substantial, purchases amounting to 7 million bushels within the past two weeks.

In addition to the effect of these purchases upon prices, moderate reduced prospects for United States winter wheat crop have been made apparent by dust storms over the week or two in western and southern portions of the winter wheat belt. The influence of these was registered in Chicago market principally, but in other markets they helped to allay the effect of the Liverpool reaction to heavy Argentine arrivals.

Visible supplies in Canada and United States continue to decline and the Argentine surplus is being reduced rapidly. Because of the short available supplies, prices are more than usually sensitive to the sporadic high European demand, and there is every indication the situation for the next few months will become one of erratic markets with rather frequent and wide variations in price. Such conditions make for an active trading situation.

Australian supplies, in addition, are relatively low this year, and weekly shipments for the past three weeks have been declining from the peak volume.

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# SCRAP BOOK

