H.47–Why is This Outrage Permitted

The Necessity For "A Positive Insistence on the Elimination of the Submarine From the Armoury of War"

What a great thing it would be if we could persuade the nations of the world to abandon the submarine as a weapon of warfare."

The Right Hon. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The sinking of the submarine H. 47 with its appalling loss of life is responsible for a passionate plea by Mr. A. R. Gardiner in the "Star." He writes:—

Aeroplanes are a weapon of war, but they have also added enormously to the useful and harmless equipment of society. But the submarine is unmitigated devilry. Apart from its uses as a weapon of war it is entirely worthless, and if it were outlawed tomorrow there is not a single healthy human interest which would suffer loss.

"The fact that it is a sneak that strikes in the dark, a criminal that hits below the belt, and nowhere else, would rob war of its last rag of decency and honour, if such a rag remained to it. Inl this vile furtive monster, that slays indifferently both friend and enemy the savagery of war touches its basest note, and its existence in an offense against the most elementary conditions of a civilised society.

"Why is this outrage permitted to destroy the innocent and affront the conscience of the world? All the nations have solemnly outlawed war. Why cannot they give evidence of their good faith by outlawing this most infamous weapon of war? It is said that it is the only weapon of defence available to the small nations themselves. It is not the small nations like Sweden and Norway that are building submarines, and it is common knowledge that if the matter rested with these Powers the submarine would be banned to-morrow.

"The responsibility is not with the small Powers, but with the great Powers, the Big Five of the Sea. And of these, two at least, and three almase certainly, desire its elimination. This country made a proposal to that effect at the Versailles Conference. It made it still more formally and urgently at the Washington Conference in 1921 when it was supported by the United States. Since then America has independently, through its President, repeated the proposal. I think I am right in saying that Japan is in full accord.

"With this powerful backing by the two greatest sea Powers in the world why is the infamy not abolished? The answer is that France blocks that fought the proposal at Versailles, and fought it still more obstinately at Washington, on which occasion Lord Balfour addressed to M. Briand one of the most impressive warnings ever directed against a nation in public by a responsible stateman.

"It was uttered in vain, and to-day, eight years after, the competition in submarines is proceeding as though no League of Nations existed and no Kellogg Pact had been signed, and France is in this respect as predominant in Europe as she is in the air and on land.

"It is time that this sinister fact was faced and challenged. The case of the submarne is the acid test of the armaments problem and it must be applied with candour and directness. It can be so applied with the utmost propriety and force. Both this country and the United States have repeatedly signified their wish to ban the submarine, and they have given abundant notice on the subject. Hitherto they have failed to act out of consideration to the opposition of France.

"That opposition should now be met with a positive insistence on the elimination of the submarine from the armoury of war. Such as insistence would be endorsed by the whole moral sense of the world and by the overwhelming vote of the non-naval nations. If resisted, the issue should be carried to the League of Nations. Nothing but good would result.

"France and Italy would either have to yield to the public opinion of the world or they would be gibbeted as the protagonists of a weapon that every consideration of humanity and of peaceful intention is concerned to outlaw and abolish. If Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover is their momentous meeting decide to make the elimination of the submarine an article of their common policy the victory will be won."

Just at the moment when the public has been following with painful anxiety the efforts—eventually abandoned—to salve Submarine H.47, there has been published a bood which enables the layman to realise the dangers and difficulties to be overcome and the heroism needed for such an undertaking. That book is on the bottom, by Commander Edward Ellsberg, of the United States Navy (Constable, IOS.).

It tells of the salving of the American submarine S.51, which was rammed by the S.S. City of Rome in September, 1925, and which sank in 135 feet of water in one of the stormiest sections of the North American coast. It was determined that no effort should be spared to give back to the bereaved relatives the bodies of their dead, but the task of raising the submarine under such conditions, was so difficult that no private salvage company could undertake it. Eventually Commander Ellsberg conceived a plan, but the Navy Department was sceptical, and it was only after fighting hard for it throughout a conference lasting a whole night that he was allowed to carry it out.

The wreck-master of a salvage company could undertake it. Eventual ly Commander Ellsberg conceived a plan, but the Navy Department was sceptical, and it was only after fighting hard for it throughout a conference lasting a whole night that he was allowed to carry it out.

The wreck-master of a salvage company, when leaving the conference, declared: "I don't know who is going to do this job, but whoever he is, he'll wish before he gets through that he had been born a girl-baby."

The story of the terrific struggle with the elements which followed is told in a vivid narrative which is a great epic of the sea. The reader will follow with breathless interest the details of the operations which make it easy to visualise every operation and to understand its purpose. Above all, it is a plea against the iniquity of the submarine.

Paper Suit Favored To 'Liberate' Men

Chicago—How men can obtain a more comfortable form of summer attire, a question that has brought forth advocates of everything from pajamas to barrels, has another answer. It comes from Waldemar Kaempfert, director of the Rosenwald Industrial Museum, Men's enslavement to fashion, says Mr. Kaempfert, will be broken by paper suits, costing about $2 a piece and thrown away after about two week's wear.

"The fibers," Mr. Kaempfert says, "will be made of paper, and will be spun like cotton or wool, then woven into attractive patterns. Instead of being sewn together, the woven paper will be glued. A man will step into a clothes shop, where an expert tailor will in a few minutes drape strips of paper about his form and then fasten them with fish glue.

"Such a suit—unlike a paper tissue towel—will be unaffected by rain and hold its shape for at least two weeks, after which it can be thrown away.

"There is no question that present clothes are maddening. But we are slaves of convention. Although a thousand men marching down to work in pajamas would liberate us from the present style tyranny, it is impossible to find a thousand such men. The paper suit is our only hope."

Examined Wild Life Around James Bay

Dominion Botanist and Biologist Will Report at Ottawa

Ottawa.—A. K. Porsild, botonist and biological investigator, and F. H. Ketto, D.L.S., of the department of the interior, who have been investigating wild life matters in the James Bay region returned recently.

The areas dealt with were Akimiski island on the west coast of the bay and Charlton island on the east coast. These surveys are in connection with wild life propagation and other matters. The investigators went north early in June to the end of steel on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway and thence by canoe down the Abitibi river to Moose Factory. The voyaging about the bay was done with a small sailing vessel with auxiliary gasoline engine. The return journey was over the same route. They will immediately prepare their reports for presentation to Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior.

New Power Plant Is Joint Project

80,000 Horsepower Is to Be Developed on Ottawa River

From Montreal come news despatches that 88,000 horsepower is to be developed jointly at Chats Falls, on the Ottawa, by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, operating on the Ontario side of the river, and by I. W. Killam of Montreal on the Quebec side.

The despatch also stated that Mr. Killam's surplus power would be purchased by the Hydro, for distribution in Eastern Ontario, provided a suitable price—laid down in Ontario—could be secured, and provided the Quebec Government's approval to the scheme is forthcoming.

Work of erecting the joint dam and power plant would start, the despatches stated, early this fall.

Commenting on the report Premier G. Howard Ferguson said: "The whole question of developing power at Chats Falls is a matter of negotiation. We have been discussing it for some time and hope to reach a satisfactory conclusion before long."

The Highest Art

The lover of nature has the highest art in his soul. R. Jefferies.

Canada Once Again in the Lime Light

THE KING'S PRIZE WINNER BEING ACCLAIMED

Lieut. R. M. Blair, Canada, being chaired after winning the King's Prize at Bisley, Englnd.

Health Units and Tax Payments

The Reasons Why Taxes Should Be Spent For Maintaining Efficient Public Health Departments

By DR. GORDON BATES
(General Secretary, Canadian Social Hygiene Council)

"Why should my taxes be spent in maintaining an expensive department of health?"

One occasionally hears that complaint ,even nowadays. There are still a few people who point out that a department of health does not produce anything and therefore, they suggest, does not justify its existence.

But does anybody claim that we could get along without a police force —despite the fact that it doesn't produce anything either? And the lifeguard at a summer resort. He isn't a producer yet if he saves half a dozen lives during a summer, we deem him well worthy of his hire.

During the year 1928, 1933 lives were saved by the Medical Health Department of the City of Toronto. I quote Toronto figures because they are readily available. Hamilton, Ontario, furnishes quite as good an example. Nearly two thousand people, at least. People in all walks of life. Enough to populate a whole village. Here is how that figure is arrived at.

In 1910, when Toronto began to spend a good deal of money to protect its health, there were 15.1 deaths every year, for each thousand people. In 1928, only 11.8 died, out of every thousand. Working that out in terms of Toronto's many thousand population, a distinct saving of 1933 lives is shown. And even that figure mark you, is not fair to the department, which is actually saving many more lives than that every year.

That figure is based upon the improvement in the department since 1910—not upon the difference between the death-rate of 1928 and the death-rate as it would have been if Toronto had had no department at all.

And what is responsible for this? How does the department operate to save all these lives?

First of all, the water supply is safeguarded against all water-borne diseases; typhoid, dysentary, diarrhoea, etc. To-day Toronto's death-rate from typhoid is .9, while that of rural Ontario is 6.43.

Then milk. A veritable lake of milk is poured into Toronto every day, and all of it excepting less than one-half of one-percent. is pasteurized. The result is that bovine tuberculosis —tuberculosis of bone and gland—is virtually eliminated from Toronto, and septic sore throat and all other communicable diseases are reduced. Everyone is familiar with the ordinary routine of a health department —the checking-up of communicable diseases, quarantining, etc.

But there is another branch of this work, and possibly the most important of all, that is not so generally appreciated. And that is the saving of infnts and school children. This begins with the expectant mother. She is being taught the importance of pre-natal care. She is being urged to see her doctor frequently before the birth of her child, or to regularly attend clinics maintained for her health and safety. Public health nurses call upon her, and tactfully stress the importance of doing so.

Two weeks after the birth of the child, the nurse again calls, the mother is directed to "well-baby" centres, where her child is examined, weighed, any defects noted and the mother referred to her doctor to have these remedied.

The newest development in this science of child-saving is the "pro-school-age" clinic, for the physical examination of children before they start to school.

And all during the school life of the child, regular physical examinations are provided for it, health educational material is sent to parents, teeth are carefully examined, and hygiene education thoroughly and systematically carried on by the teacher.

All of these things contribute to the saving of many more than 1933 lives in Toronto last year, as well as to the preventing of untold sickness, misery, and economic waste—and all of these things point clearly to one inescapable fact, that the effectiveness of any public health department, and the number of lives and the sickness and the economic wastage that it will save any community depend entirely upon the amount of money spent upon it, and carefully expended by it, under the direction of competent public health officials.

A certain injustice is indicated here. In big Canadian cities death rates are being steadily reduced through the efforts of public health departments. But rural Canada is not sharing in this march towards social health ,to nearly the same degree.

The reason is, that rural Canada has not the money to spend in safeguarding its health, that urban Canada has. In place of the splendid health organization serving Toronto, the work of which I have just roughly outlined, the average rural community has to get along with one official, and a part-time official at that —a medical officer of health who is miserably unpaid, even for his part-time work, and who cannot conceivably do the work that should be done. Provincial departments of health are doing a great and important work to stem the tide of rural disease and premature death, but until rural communities are surveyed by small-full-time counterparts of the health departments that are succeeding so well in cities ,anything like complete success is impossible.

Experimets with such rural health departments, or "country health units" as they are usually termed, have succeeded far beyond expectation in Quebec, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, and to-day one of the largest tasks facing the public health worker in this democrtic country is to educate public opinion to the end that governments ,federal, provincial and municipal may be justified in spending public money on the establishment of adequately financed and staffed health county units, over the entire Dominion.

Comfort

Comfort the poor, protect and shelter the weak, and with all thy might right that which is wrong. Then shall the Lord love thee, and God himself shall be thy great reward.—Alfred the Great.

Self

After all, the kind world one carries about in oneself is the important thing and the world outside takes all its grace, color, and value from that —J. R. Lowell.

Unemployment Stirs the West

Influx of Immigrants Adds to Problem in Western Towns

Edmonton, Alta.—As a result of a conference between members of the Alberta Cabinet and Robert Forke, Federal Minister of Immigration, a survey of the unemployment situation in this Province will be made. This will be undertaken in view of the serious condition likely to occur this winter with the increasing number of unemployed men in the province. The survey will ascertain their number, their former home, how long they have been in Canada, how and by whom they were brought out, and what are their occupations. Both rural and urban districts will be covered in the investigation.

For several years there has been an influx of harvesters into Alberta, and when the crop is garnered, these transients decide to remain for the winter, and come to the cities and towns in large numbers where no work is available. This has become a serious problem to the province and municipalities, as the men must be provided for by the taxpayers, who feel their taxes should be used for the relief of their own citizens who are in need and not of outsiders. The situation is intensified by the number of immigrants coming West, ostensibly as farm laborers, and these add greatly to the unemployment problem, as they do not remain on farms, but drift cityward to look forwork where the introduction of machinery is rapidly eliminating the need of manual laborers.

Bandit and His Cache Located

Smithers, B.C.—After guarding all highway exits from this district for nearly two weeks, since a bandit held up the Royal Bank staff here and escaped with twenty thousand dollars, police, directing a posse ,surprised him asleep in a wild country near Walcott.

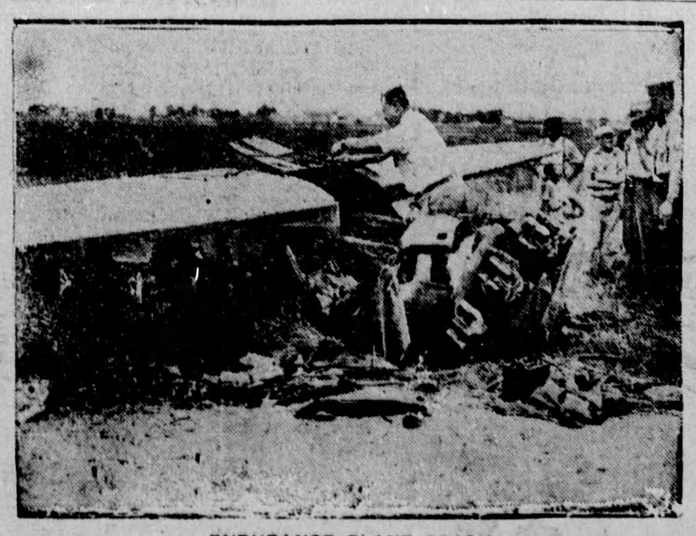
He gave his name as James Wesley Burt, from Ontario.

Indian trackers located eleven thousand dollars and a revolver hidden in brush near where he was captured.

In police court he pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery with violence and now awaits trial at the Assises.

A Gift

Blessed are they who have the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's gifts. It involves many things but above all the power of going out of oneself and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in aother.



ENDURANCE PLANE CRASH

Capt. P. J. Crichton was killed and Owen Haughland fatally injured when endurance plane, Minnesota, crashed at Minneapolis, Minn.

League of Nations Does Big Business

396 Treaties Have This Year Been Registered Making a Total of Over 2,000

Geneva—Open covenants, or international treaties, characterized as ephemeral when Woodrow Wilson first demanded them at the creation of the league, have become startlingly close to reality. The secret compacts of pre-war days may indeed still exist, but they have no binding value on the peoples of the governments which made them.

Furthermore, no treaties made between any of the members of the league are valid until they have been omcially registered. Once they are transmitted to the treaty section of the league they are public property.

During the past calendar year, according to the report which the secretary-general, Sir Eric Drummond, will submit to the assembly in September, there have been 382 treaties registered by members of the league and the United States has voluntarily sent to the secretariate for publication 14 treaties negotiated by Washington during the year.

To date, according to the report, the treaty section has compiled and printed, in their original languages and in French and English, 1,850 treaties—80 volumes of about 450 pages each. The total of treaties thus far deposited at the league surpasses considerably the 2,000 mark.

Radium Coated Hooks Lure Fish

New York Naturalist Makes Experiment at Bermuda

New York.—Science gave fishermen something new to play with when word arrived from Bermuda of successful use there recently of radium as a lure for deep sea fishing.

The radium was used by William Beebe, New York naturalist, as a luminous coating on hooks attached to sounding wires about a mile long, in depths where no daylight exists. The first catch was a squid, a member of the octopus family. It was large enough to fill a fair-sized fruit basket.

Before leaving here on his expedition Beebe said that as far as he knows radium-luminous fish hooks never before have been used. He outfitted with glow-hooks nearly a foot long, hoping to land some of the powerful creatures from lightless depths that in past expeditions have broken out of the nets that brought up smaller scentific specimens. He said that occasional presence of huge scales in the nets indicated the possibility of great fish.

Britain Greatest Trader In World

London Newspaperman Says Inter-Empire Trade is Essential

In an address to the Advertising Club at the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, recently Charles E. Luke of the London Times, stressed the fact that a greater attempt must be made on the part of both Canada and the British Empire to develop an Inter-Empire Trade. "Britain," he said, "has come back to the industrial position she held before the war in spite of the terrible odds she has had to contend with. At the end of the war, and in the early days of 1921, Britain's debts and the condition of her industries were in such a terrible state that nations throughout the entire world thought her attempts to recover her status would be in vain."

"Great Britain pays out per annum one hundred and fifty million dollars on the sinking fund of her war debt and another three billion two hundred thousand on the annual budget of the navy. Still, she has pulled right ahead and to-day can be classed as one of the greatest if not the greatest trading nation in the world."

He ended his address by stating that if on his arrival back in his own country he found that he was able to at least familiarize British manufacturers with greatness of Canadian industries and to accentuate the importance of establishing their trade in Canada, he would feel that his efforts had not been in vain.

"The United States of Europe"

Truth (London). Briand has not chosen his moment very well in reproducing his scheme for the "United States of Europe". I say reproducing, for the idea is one which has been moving in the back of his mind for many years past. Indeed, some four years ago he first voiced it in the lobbies of the League of Nations at Geneva. The fact that at the present moment he should have thought fit to come out into the open with his plan is perhaps an indication that he at least is aware of the incresing isolation of his country.

Contentment

Contentment is not to be caught by long and foreign chases; he is likeliest to find who sits at home and daily contemplates those blessings which God has placed within b' reach.