Great Northern May Extend to Devil's Lake

Will Give Outlet to Hudson Bay; Trawler Bought to Locate Fish Resources

The Great Northern Railroad is considering an extension of its line from Devil's Lake, N.D., to Brandon, Man., which will bring the railroad to Hudson Bay, according to a statement recently made by J. W. Breakey in the Manitoba Legislature. Mr. Breakey is the head of the Liberal party in the Manitoba House.

It is known that the Great Northern has been closely watching developments in western Canada for some time, as there is considerable likelihood of mid-Western freight shipments moving through to Hudson Bay. The extent to which American grain shipments might find a profitable exit through Fort Churchill has already received much study from the railroad interests concerned. As final conditioning will be made on the Hudson Bay Railroad this spring, it is expected that regular service wil be available to the port by August.

In view of this, four elevators with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels each are being planned for Churchill harbor. Work on the first of these will commence early in the spring. At the same time the dredging of the harbor will be resumed. The dock already built there has an approach of twenty-five feet of water. It is intended that this shall be deepened to thirty-five feet. Work on extending the docks will also be pushed. It is expected that approximately 3,000,000 yards of gravel will be required for the filling-in operation in the water-front area. Big gravel deposits in the neighborhood, however, will facilitate this work.

The Sturgis cut-off will be in operation this summer, bringing the network of railways in the central region of Saskatchewan into more direct contact with the Hudson Bay Railway. This will greatly facilitate grain shipments from this territory.

Although the Hudson Bay Railroad is already being used for large shipments of fish from the inland lakes, some explorative work is going on to ascertain what the bay itself may be expected to supply in the way of fish. According to H. S. Johnson, Western manager of Booth Fisheries, the company will put a trawler in the bay this year. It is believed that a number of independent fishery companies will also be in the field during the year. One trawler, however, Mr. Johnson has declared, will be of no commercial use except to determin something of the fish resources of the bay.

If Hudson Bay is the lucrative fishing area that it is expected to be the movement of fish will be a considerable item in the freight haul of the railroad. An excellent market awaits the catch in the cities of the mid-Western states.

Fakir-Gambler at Fairs Denounced

More Attractions of Educational Value Are Urged

Toronto.—More attractions of an educational value should be used in county fairs and exhibitions instead of the customary sideshows and horse races, some 250 farmers attending the annual convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions were told.

Sports, community organizations, championship contests for farm boys and girls and free admission of school children were among suggestions offered by W. L. Graham, Britannia Bay, to replace the sideshows and midways at provincial fairs.

J. L. Wilson, Toronto, secretary, said the "hard-earned money of farm boys and girls should be protected against the fakir and the gambler, who are allowed the use of the fair grounds by defiance of the law."

"It is said without these wheels of fortune, dice games, pools and so-called amusements a fair cannot be financed," said Mr. Wilson. "If that is so, then it is better if the Fair went out of business or else have the Legislature wipe out the law."

Duncan Marshall, former Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, said a well-known oil company is prepared to spend $50,000 toward an educational campaign to aid Ontario farmers in the eradication of weeds, a problem which he termed "one of the greatest now confronting Canadian Agriculture."

"You must follow modern scientific rules or you are not going to getanywhere," he continued. Urging farmers to keep livestock on their farms, Mr. Marshall said "in the next few years Ontario will have the best high class market for livestock in Canada."

While digging the foundation of a new house, workmen recently unearthed a skeleton with every bone broken. There was no sign of the referee's whistle, however.—The Humorist (London).

There seems to be so much difference of opinion about the Nobel Peace Prize this year that it may not be awarded at all. Why not let the two leading candidates fight for it?—New York Evening Post.

Canada's Radio May Be Operated By Government

Steps to be Taken Soon to Introduce Legislation for Regulating Broadcasting

Toronto. — Concrete steps toward inaugurating a government - owned radio monopoly in Canada are expected to be taken in the near futrue with the introduction in the Canadian Parliament of legislation for the purpose of regulating broadcasting in the Dominion.

Introduction of the legislation results from a lengthy investigation of broadcasting by a royal commission, which came to the conclusion that operation of broadcasting stations by private interests, as followed in the United States, has not been successful in Canada, where both population distribution and economic conditions are different. There are a considerable number of stations in the Dominion, but the reports indicated that they cannot support themselves by advertising programs, as in the United States, in the majority of instances, and fear was expressed that the heavy expense incident to the operation of the stations would eventually result in the closing down of many of them, leaving the Canadian audience with little radio entertainment other than that received from the United States.

The commission recommended that broadcasting be placed on a basis of public service, that a provincial director should be appointed for each province, to have full control of programs broadcast in his teritory, and that he be aided by a provincial advisory council on radio and broadcasting.

Establishment of a chain of seven high-powered stations running across Canada was recommended for initial service, to be the nucleus of the more ambitious system eventually to be created. These stations would have a power of as high as 50,000 watts with supplementary stations of lower power erected in areas not effectively covered by the main stations. Existing stations would be used until the proposed chain and auxiliary stations were built.

The cost of the chain and its auxiliaries was estimated at $3,250,000, and the operating expense was placed at $2,500,000 a year. Existing broadcasting stations, all of which would be put out of operation or converted into auxiliary stations under the plan, would be taken over by the government and their owners compensated. The costs of establishing and maintaining the government service would be covered by license fees, rental of stations for indirect advertising and a subsidy from the government.

It is proposed to increase license fees for receiving sets from $1 to $3 a year, which would provide an estimated revenue of $900,000.

"Mounties" Train for London Show

Regina, Sask.—While bitterly cold winter weather grips the Prairies, 25 members of the "Royal Canadian Mounted Police,' are training in Regina for the International Horse Show which will be held in London next summer.

This will be the first time in two decades that the "Mounted Police" have taken part in any such overseas function.

Major Dann, Vancouver, is in charge of the detachment.

Youthful members of the force, between 23 and 26 years of age, have been chosen for general smartness and riding ability. All are expert riders. They are now in the course of long weeks of training in Regina. Sometimes the weather sinks 30 degrees or more below zero. At any time they ride in the teeth of bitterly gales. Their horses, save four, were bred in the East, and are all young, being from five to six years old. The training, at present, confined to daily morning drives on long reins, followed later by driving under riders, will gradually become more intensive and varied so that when the detachment makes its appearance at the show from June 18 to 28, inclusive, it will present a program of horsemanship, including Roman riding, musical rides, vaulting and drills. It will be the first time since 1911, that Royal Canadian Mounted Police have taken part in an overseas function.

On that last occasion more than 80 riders were a part of the ceremonies attendant upon the coronation of King George V., and Major Dann was ridingmaster in charge of their training.

Elks Damaging B.C.. Orchards

Penticton, B.C. — British Columbia fruit farmers are complaining regarding damage being done to young fruit trees by about 90 elks.

Twenty-five of these animals were released at Adra five years ago and their numbers have increased to 90. They have divided into herds, one of 60, and the other 30 animals.

Game wardens have recommended thta the elks be corralled and shipped to some point away from the orchard districts.

The price of silver has fallen to the lowest point in history. This would be a good time to have your clouds refined. The New Yorker.

All Hail the New Senator!

CANADA'S WOMANHOOD HONORED

The photograph here shows Mrs. Norman F. Wilson of Ottawa, whose appointment to a seat in the Canadian Senate has just been announced by Premier Mackenzie King. Mrs. Wilson, who is the mother of eight children, is not only the first woman to be appointed to the Canadian Senate, but she is the first woman to enter the Upper House on the North American continent and the British Empire. —Photograph by John Powis, Ottawa.

Canada to Expend $329,000,000 On Power

The quickening of production in practically all lines of industry is considered by economists to be largely due to an increased supply of power and a widening of its uses. Special significance therefore attaches to the fact that with undertakings brought into operation last year and with those which are either under active construction or are being studied for early development, a steadily increasing flow of low-cost hydro-electric power is assured for Canadian industrial enterprises for some years.

The total capacity of new water-power installations brought into operation during 1929 amounts to 378,400 horsepower, bringing the total installation for Canada to 5,727,600 horsepower. There are several important undertakings under construction which will add more than 1,600,000 horsepower to this total during the next three years.

The total amount of capital involved in the development, transmission and distribution of the new power developed in 1929 amounted to more than $75,000,000 while not less than $320,000,000 will be required to complete the undertakings planned for the next three years.

During 1929 Quebec took the lead in works completed and the same is true of the works at present under construction, but important programs are also under way in practically all the other provinces. In Ontario theh Hydro-electric Power Commission completed a 2200 horsepower development on the South Muskoka River; one of 1800 horsepower on the South River, and one of 5000 horsepower on the English River. Work was also advanced on the 54,000 horsepower development on the Niagara River, and on the 54,000 horsepower development on the Nipigon River; on the installation of a tenth unit of 58,000 horsepower in the Queenston station on the Niagara River, and on the duplication of the 220-000-volt transmission line bringing Gatineau River power to Toronto. The commission also took horsepower nder contract from various companies.

In Northern Ontario the International Nickel Company of Canada completed its 28,200 horsepower development on the Spanish River and the Algoma Power Company brought into operation a new plant on the Michipicoten River with an initial installation of 11,000 horsepower.

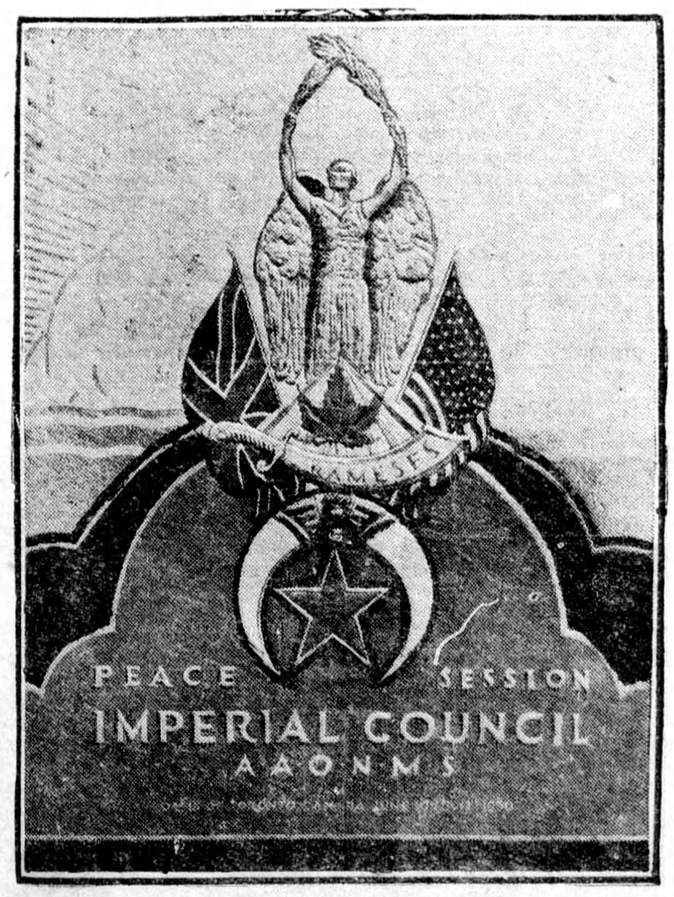
"My dear, I want to speak to you seriously."

"I probably deserve it, papa. I know I have been neglecting the children lately."

"It isn't that, but aren't you neglecting your game of bridge?"

Statesmen in London ought to be cautious, no doubt, but the discouragement of some suggests they are determined to burn their bridges in front of them.

Toronto to be Host to Huge Convention



PROGRAM COVER READY FOR JUNE MEETING

Rum-Runner is Eluding Police

Believed Silver Plane Carries Liquor from Winnipeg to North Dakota

Winnipeg. — Reports have reached here from Pembina, North Dakota, that another aerial rum-runner has engaged in the traffic in liquor between Manitoba and the United States.

The silver plane which was reported to have made use of Winnipeg flying fields in October last has, reports say, been seen again, but this time it has not ventured to the city.

The Pembina story is to the effect that the plane landed there on Tuesday about three miles outside the town. It came from Canada. Before town officials could get to it the machine took to the air and flew southerly.

At the same time an automobile was seen to leave the planes side and continue on the road in the direction of St. Paul. Examination of the field where the plane landed showed that boxes about the size of whiskey cases had rested on the snow probably while being transferred from the plane in which, officers are inclined to think, liquor was brought from Canada, to the automobile, which, if their theory is correct took the cargo further toward its destination.

Enquiries made in Winnipeg as to whether the plane had been seen here brought no information of value. No person could be found who saw. From the Manitoba Liquor Commission it was learned that no large purchases of liquor were made on that day, but there were many transactions, all to permit-holders, where single cases were involved.

Most of the purchases have been checked and still have their liquor so it is doubtful if the plane's liquor cargo, if that was its nature, was secured here.

Ancient Trowel Found in London

Used by Roman Workman Nearly 1,900 Years Ago

London—The great City of Londinium, which the Romans built so strongly beside the Thames nearly nineteen hundred years ago, has gone, leaving scarcely a vestige of itself behind.

The mighty wall, three miles long and eight feet thick, with which they surrounded it has faded away; so that it seemed very strange one day last week to pick up one of the very trowels used by the Roman builders.

It is of good thick iron. The neck curves back somewhat over the blade, and rusted on to it is the ferrule which prevented the handle from splitting when the three-inch-long tang was driven into it.

Altogether it is remarkably like the tool used for the same purpose to-day. The triangular blade is rather broader in proportion to its length. That is all the difference.

Yet there can be no doubt that it is of Roman date. Workmen, making an excavation on Fleh Street-hill, near London Bridge, through a layer of soil cor fragments of R second century A.D., and they came upon the footings of a Roman wall—just an ordinary house wall about two feet thick. And among the rubble beside it they found this bricklayer's trowel.

Along with it were more pieces of the Romans' favorite bright red crockery, but of rather an earlier date than that which was in the layer above. For some of the scraps had the names of their makers stamped upon them, and they were those of potters who are known to have been selling their wares in the period A.D. 0 to A.D. 100.

American Uneasiness

Ottawa.—The uneasiness which has arisen in American business circles following the Empire Free Trade campaign is indicated by the fact that business men are flooding Canada with questionnaires on the subject. Following are typical examples.

What attitude do Canadian manufacturers' jobbers take in regard to such a movement?

What is the attitude of Canadians generally towards British-made goods? Other things being equal would they prefer to buy British goods rather than American gods?

Why have not more British goods been sold in Canada up to the present time?

How much weight does the sentimental factor carry?

Apart from speed of delivery and the existing influence of advertising what factors favor United States merchandise?

What specific constructive criticisms can you make of existing British methods of trying to get business in Canada?

The problem of British v. American goods on the Canadian market is in fact being investigated from every possible angle.

You may depend upon it that he is a good man whose intimate friends are all good, and whose enemies are characters decidedly bad.—Lavater.

A home is a little-used building that usually stands on the same lot with the garage.—Florida Times-Union.

Clemenceau's Book Dramatic, Violent

Late "Tiger of France" Attacks Foch, Pershing, Poincare and Lloyd George; Germs of New War Developing

Paris.—The first information obtained here on the contents of the late Georges Clemenceau's book, "The Grandeur and Disillusionment of a Victory," which will be published shortly by the "Tiger's" family.

In this work, which was written during the last summer of his life, the former Premier relates in detail the entry of American troops into the World War, the last episodes of the struggle, the signing of the Armistice and the negotiations for the Versailles treaty.

The book is said to be dramatic and violent. With the ferocity which was habitual with him, the "Tiger of France" attacks Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Rene Viviani, Raymond Poincare and David Lloyd George, and gives vivid and sometimes ironical portraits of President Wilson, Balfour, Colonel House, Baron Sonnino and Ignace Paderewski.

In Chapter IV., which is considered the best of the whole volume, he tells of the critical situation of the Allied armies at the moment when the American troops began to arrive in France. Clemenceau implored Gen. Pershing to send his troops to the front as soon as possible to fill up the gaps in the French and British armies left by the last German attacks. But Pershing, who considered that the American soldiers were not yet ready to go into battle, asked the French Premier to give him time to train and organize them. The slow arrival at the front of the American troops, says Clemenceau, cost many French lives, and the Allies were near losing the war in the Amiens-Ypres sector.

Bad Strategist

The "Tiger" declares in his book that the late Marshal Foch was a bad strategist, although he concedes that the eventual victory was in a large part due to Foch's energy He recalls that only his personal intervention saved "the poor marshal" from losing his command.

President Wilson is called by Clemenceau, in the eleventh chapter of the book, a visionary whose high idealism clashed with European realisms and was reduced to nothing by the American statesman's lack of political experience

Clemenceau reveals that during the last months of the war and during the Armistic period he was in constant disagreement with Poincare, then President of France, whom he accuses of having ruined the victory. He portrays Lloyd George with much humor and declares that after the Armistice the Welsh Prime Minister became France's enemy.

The last chapters of "Grandeur and Disillusionment' 'are tinged with bitterness. Clemenceau admits at the end that he was deceived in his hopes that an era of peace would be the result of the World War. He dies, he says, with the fear that "to the accompaniment of the Geneva guitar" the germs of new violence and new war are being developed in the world.

Need

App-

Dr. L. V. Redman Forecasts Men Living in Comfort at North Pole

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Men will be able to live in perfect comfort and health anywhere in Canada up to the North Pole if research work now under way is successful, and there is every reason to believe it will be," Dr. L. V. Redman, a graduate of Toronto University, and now director of research for the Bakelite industries of America, told an audience in St. Catharines recently. He stressed the fact that what Canada needed most was applied research.

"Canada needs fresh fruits toward the end of the winter and in the early spring. Recent discoveries in the freezing of fish can be applied to fruit and the fruit will be delivered here and can be kept from one to six months with the same freshness that it had when it was originally picked," Mr. Hedman said.

"Canada has problems in agriculture. There is no reason to think that we cannot produce plants hardy enough to produce as much up at the 75th parallel as is now grown at the 40th."

The Old Man—"So you're the prodigal son and are going home, eh?" I suppose your father will kill the fatted calf."

The Young Man—"I hope not—for I think I've been the calf."