The King's World-Wide Broadcast

The B.B.C. announces that an analysis of reports received from abroad makes it clear that the world broadcast which was proposed and planned by the British Broadcasting Corporation, proved a triumph.

In Great Britain reception was uniformly good. In France eleven Governmental stations, including the Eiffel Tower, were in action, fed by the speech-line, London-Paris; Radio-Paris also rebroadcast. Belgium and Holland both satisfactorily relayed the ceremony which they received by line or by wireless pick-up from Daventry 5XX according to circumstances. In Germany, Cologne and Berlin were the main foci of lines for the Continent. Cologne supplied Hamburg in the one direction and Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Switzerland and Italy in the other. From Berlin, South-Eastern Europe, Poland and Scandinavia were supplied. In Germany itself nearly all the regional groups of stations rebroadcast the proceedings. Information from Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Latvia, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Iceland shows that in many of these countries the quality of reception was excellent.

In Canada, the Canadian National Railways' chain of twenty-four stations rebroadcast with excellent results from coast to coast. Similar success was obtained in the United States, where the two great chains of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia broadcasting system distributed the relay, the former with fifty-five stations and the latter with thirty-eight. Results in South Africa and Australia were not so good, but New Zealand reports excellent reception and rebroadcasting, while in Japan, contrary to the first report, it now appears that the rebroadcast was successfully carried out by the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation. In India there was a rebroadcast from Calcutta as well as a good deal of direct listening to the B.B.C. In all, it is estimated that between 270 and 280 stations were in action.

The organization and execution of this relay of the King's speech to all parts of the world were significant of the great potential value of broadcasting as an aid to civilization in its struggle against both war and ignorance.

RUSSIAN BEAUTY

Of the 13,000 Mennonites who tried to leave Russia, one thousand only succeeded and will eventually reach Canada. Here is shown younger member of the religious sect.

Chinese Famine Toll May Reach 4 Million in '30

2,000,000 Natives of Shensi Province Died Last Year; No Harvest Since 1927

Taiiyuan, Shensi.—The main, central section of Shensi Province—the Wei River Valley, centering around Sian—is in the midst of the most appallingly disastrous famine which has affected any part of China since the catastrophe of 1876-77. Estimates made from the best posible sources indicate that those dead from starvation during 1929 number at least 2,000,000—with another 2,000,000 practically certain to die from the same cause before the next harvest. The total population of this region before the famine was about 6,000,000.

I just completed a trip of investigation through a part of the Shensi area and what I saw made the week or so in Shensi a continuous ghastly nightmare of past, present and prospective human misery. Practically every one man, woman and child—on the streets and on the roads looked as though he was just about ready to drop from starvation. They were not cowed so much as dazed to the point of utter apathy by long continued lack of food.

Record of Harvests

What has caused this condition?

For one thing, this is the record of harvests:

Spring, 1927—Excellent.
Autumn, 1927—Practically nothing.
Spring, 1928—Practically nothing.
Autumn, 1928—Practically nothing.
Spring, 1929—Practically nothing.
Autumn, 1929—A millet crop about 1 per cent. of normal.

And the prospects? Spring, 1930—under the best possible conditions, not more than 10 per cent. Drought last autumn made it possible to plant only about 20 per cent. of the normal amount of wheat. Of that only about half germinated. There have been good snows, and the prospects are excellent for what wheat did get a start before the cold weather. But only 10 per cent. of a normal crop got a start.

Human causes unquestionably contributed to an important degree to making the famine as serious as it is. But natural causes were the primary cause of the famine, as is demonstrated by the fact that famine also came in southwestern Chensi, where the drought conditions were substantially the same and where the human elements all contributed to relieve rather than intensify the effects of the successive crop failures.

In any case, the appalling famine conditions are there.

Ontario Drink Bill Set at $56.486,514

Increase of $8,534,396 is Shown Over Figures for 1928

Toronto.—Ontario's total drink bill for 1929 was set at $56,486,514.81, by Hon. W. H. Price, attorney-general, in answering a question in the Legislature. This represented an increase of $8,534,396 over 1928 figures. In addition, wine valued at $1,168,258 was produced in Ontario and sold to residents of other provinces, and $69,721 worth to purchasers outside of Canada.

The amount of spirituous liquor sold by the Liquor Control Commission during 1929 was $32,368,502.91, wine $3,237,844.50 and beer $2,120,439.80. Wine sold by wineries direct to Ontario consumers was $1,126,945. Beer sold from Commission warehouses was set at $14,157,865.45 and sold direct from the breweries, $3,575,934.15.

The above information was sought by T P. Slack, Prog., Dufferin, in reply to a question put by W. G. Medd, Prog, South Huron, the Attorney-General said that 1,146 persons, including three members of the board, were employed by the Liquor Control Commission. The total payroll was $1,721,822.19.

Louis Coatelen With Kaye Don

Famous French-Born Engineer and Expert Builder of Racing Cars

SEGRAVE'S TEACHER

Louis Coatelen, one of the outstanding automotive engineers of the world and designer of the car in which Kaye Don will seek to establish a new world's speed record at Daytona Beach, Fla., will accompany the British race driver to the United States, it is announced by the American Automobile Association.

The governing body of racing, which will supervise and time the attack on the existing record, says that Mr. Coatelen, with Kaye Don and members of their party, will sail for America on the steamship Berengaria, February 26th, arriving in New York on March 4th.

Interest of the engineer in Mr. Don't attempt to shatter the record of 231 miles per hour made last year by Sir H. O. D. Segrave will be intensified by reason of the fact that he also designed the "Mystery S," in which Sir Henry established the first world's record in excess of 200 miles per hour.

Britisher Since 1901

Coatelen is a Frenchman, 51 years of age, though he has spent half of his life in England. He obtained his first automotive experience in the drafting rooms of the DeDion-Bouton works in France, going from there to Clement and the Panhard. He migrated to England in 1901, because of the greater opportunities there for young men. His first employment was with the Humber Company. In 1907 he entered into partnership with Hillman in the production of the Hillman-Coatelen car. In 1908 he accepted the invitation of the Sunbeam Motor Car Company, Ltd., of Wolverhampton, to join it, and the first products of his designing figured in competition on the race courses in 1909. His concerns — Sunbeam-Talbot-Duracq, have been the leading figures in competition ever since.

Aided Royal Air Force

Long before the war he became interested in aviation, and bought a Farman airplane. He then studied aircraft so assiduously that when the war broke out the Sunbeam Coatelen engines were said to be the only ones of British manufacture, in big production, which had sufficient power to fly British seaplanes. Sunbeam-Coatelen aircraft engines were in the planes that gave the news of the enemy's disposition in the battle of Jutland; that dropped food in Kut when General Townshend's force was besieged, and played a consistently important part in aviation throughout the war.

The two huge motors used in Don's record challenger are the products of Coatelen's engineering genius. They are designed, it is understood, for work on super-airplanes, which accounts for their great power.

May Outdo Pupils

The Golden Arrow, present record holder, was designed by Captain Irving, in conjunction with Sir Henry Segrave, who drove the car to its remarkable record of 231 miles per hour on March 11, 1929.

Incidentally, both Segrave and Irving at one time, when the "Mystery S" was built, were attaches of the Sunbeam Company.

Wil the great Coatelen be able to outdo his former pupils? This is the question to the forefront in the racing fraternity throughout the world.

Fog at Westminster

Truth (London): Two facts emerge from the fog. One, that their is no such thing as a Free Trade Party now. The Socialist Party is so honeycombed with Protectionist dissenters that even the stern and sardonic Mr. Snowden shows signs of recognizing and condoning the backsliders of the back benches. That the trade unionists must come sooner or later to protection of their labor is obvious, and it looks as if it would be sooner rather than later.

A Tribute to Currie

Canadians of every class will read with keen satisfaction the remarkable tribute paid to Sir Arthur Currie by Major-General J. E. B. Seely, Commander of the Canadian Cavalry Brigade during the War, in his autobiography just issued from the press. No man was in a better position than the Major-General to know what was going on at headquarters. He was in Sir Arthur's confidencce, and he speaks with the authority of a man whose word must carry weight with all impartial people.

Major-General Seely testifies that Sir Arthur had almost a fanatical hatred of unnecessary casualties, and his further statement that again and again the General nearly brought his military career to an end by "bluntly refusing to do things he was certain would result in great loss of life without compensating advantages" will come as a welcome corroboration to those who know Sir Arthur best. They will realize that this is quite in keeping with the character of the man. His men's lives were to him a sacred trust, and he would not wantonly fling them away. It is a good thing, and a pleasant thing, to find a brother-officer who knows what he is talking about pay this spontaneous and unsought tribute to the humanity of the man who guided the Canadian Army to victory and upon whose shoulders fell the brunt of a burden few could have borne unaided as he did.—Montreal Star.

The "Empire Crusade"

Nation and Athenaeum (London): The "Empire Crusaders" have not yet thought out their policy, and they are putting Protection before the country in a cruder form than any which has been produced since the days of Adam Smith. There is, therefore, no danger of its adoption, in its present form. The danger is that the Tories, who never cease from hankering after Protection, will seek to take advantake of the touch of real enthusiasm in Lord Beaverbrook's propaganda to foist an ordinary protective tariff upon the electorate From a party point of view we could wish for nothing better; but there are bigger issues at stake.

Least Said, Soonest Mended

Winnipeg Tribune (Ind. Cons.): By a typographical error in printing the King's opening speech at the naval parley, an Irish newspaper has His Majesty calling for "early reduction of arguments throughout the world." If that could be accomplished, it would not merely reduce armaments, but would bring the millenium.

Anyway, that royal wedding has served to remind the world that Italy still has a royal family.

Canada's Pools World's Greatest

Western Farmers Have Organized the Biggest Thing of its Kind Ever Attempted

Ottawa—There are four Wheat Pools in Western Canada, the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta "Canadian Wheat Pool."

The three pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are now operating on their second five-year contract period.

These have a total membership of approximately 140,000 farmers in the world's greatest non-profit producers' co-operative marketing association.

In less than six years the Canadian Wheat Pool has become the leading marketing agency for Canadian wheat, handling more than half of all the wheat sold by Canadian farmers.

The Canadian Wheat Pool organization is an evolution rather than a revolution in the grain marketing system of Canada. The pioneer farmers of our Canadian West, after they had found out by a long series of experiments on their farms and at the Dominion experimental farms, the varieties of wheat which would give a satisfactory yield of high quality wheat, were faced with the necessity of improving marketing methods if the grain grower was to have any margin above the bare cost of production for his crop.

For more than thirty years the wheat farmers of the West were engaged in a continuous struggle for some measure of control over the marketing of their grain. In the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry, 1925, it is stated that: "Between the year 1897 and the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, thirteen investigations into various departments of the grain trade were held by Royal commissions, in some cases appointed by Federal, and other cases, by Provincial authority.

All of these investigations were prompted by complaints emanating from the producers of grain and they all resulted in the bringing about of at least some beneficial changes in the conditions about which there were complaints."

Who Eats the Butter

Halifax Chronicle (Lib.): Two vessels within a short time have between them landed 15,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter at Halifax. It, of course, does not stay here, but comes to Halifax for distribution all over Canada. This is a very large amount of butter, but side by side with it place this fact, that into Canada came last year 15,000,100 people as tourists. That huge amount would make a pound each for the tourists.

Canadian Girls In Visitor's Eyes

Attitude Towards Men Criticised by English Woman Who Stayed Two Months

London.—As a result of a visit to Canada which lasted two months, Mary Locke discusses co-education of boys and girls in this contribution to the Daily Mail:

"Once I believed that co-education must produce a saner attitude towards sex than our present system of segregation. The two or three of my young acquaintances who have been so educated have a frank and friendly manner towards members of the opposite sex that seems to me quite delightful, and when I visited Canada, where most of the boys and girls go to school together, I expected to find the same thing.

"Not at all. The Canadian girls whom I met, either in their own homes or in hotels, seemed to me to have the same attitude towards men as the magazine heroines of the 'nineties.

"They talked about their 'beaux,' and were not only most artlessly anxious to get married but apparently regarded marriage as the only satisfactory career. They lapped up the most incredibly sentimental films and songs with frank delight and exclamations of 'Isn't it darling?'

"If by any chance they were conversing intelligently (as they were very well able to do to one of their own sex) and a man entered the room they instantly became arch and alluring, and seemed quite incapable of talking to him without somehow introducing a sort of 'tete-a-tete!' atmosphere.

"This sort of thing, I gather, starts quite early in life. I am told they have 'petting' (otherwise 'necking') parties long before they leave school and continue them with unabated fevour throughout their college life. One exceptionally austere young science student whom my brother and I invited to a picnic flatly refused to come until we pledged him our word that it was not giong to be a necking party.

"I do not say this is not all quite natural in the young. Perhaps it is even as well to get the sentimental stage over early. Neither do I imagine that I can judge of the effect of co-education in a two-months' visit."

Prison Sentence For Abusing Boy

Immigrant Youth Receives Terrible Injuries When Thrown Against Revolving Wood-saw

Regina, Sask.—A prison term has just been meted out to a Saskatchewan farmer who was found guilty of crippling a young immigrant lad.

Alex. South was sentenced by Mr. Justice Bigelow in the King's Bench court at Prince Albert for a one-year term. H. A. South, his father, was fined by the Court.

William Pealling, a British immigrant boy, received terrible injuries when he was thrown against a revolving wood-saw allegedly by South and his son.

Pealling had a deep grash half way around his head. Other injuries permanently disabled his right hand. He was in the hospital for months and he was lucky to live.

Nearly a year ago, the lad was employed on the South farm. Another immigrant boy and the Souths were sawing wood.

According to George Bakie, who was brought back from the State of Maine to testify in the case, South and his son hit Pealling and knocked him against the saw after they had grown angry at the way the youth was handling saw-logs.

The accused pair denied that there had been a fight or an assault. They said that Pealling had stumbled over a log an dhad fallen against the saw.

Soviet Trade With Great Britain

"It is a good inauguration of the renewal of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union that Soviet purchases in this country have shown a considerable increase during the fist three months of the financial year 1928-29," says the Bank for Russian Trade Review. "Orders placed by the Soviet trading organizations during October-December, 1929, amounted to £4,770,228, as compared with £1,693,962 in October-December, 1928.

The following table shows the amount of Soviet orders each month in pounds sterling:

	1928	1929
October	657,864	2,994,022
November	537,470	1,693,591
December	498,628	1,082,615
Total	1,693,962	4,770,228

"The orders reached the highest level in October, but declined somewhat during November and December, which is due mainly to seasonal fluctuations.

"The work of the tractor service stations is of great importance in view of the attempt that is being made in the Soviet Union to improve agriculture. These stations were organized in connection with the existing collective farms in order to utilize the available tractors and agricultural machinery for the cultivation of private peasant farms in exchange for a certain portion of the crop. The first station was established near Odessa, in the Ukraine, less than two years ago, and by the end of September last there were more than a hundred, while the estimates of the current financial year provide for the establishment of another hundred stations during the period.

"In addition to supplying tractors and agricultural machinery and teaching the peasants to work them, the tractor stations give the peasants selected seeds in exchange for their own. For all the services rendered the station receives from 25 to 30 per cent. of the crops.

"The number of tractor service stations is to be increased by October 1, 1933, to 575. The estimated grain production of the farms worked by the stations in 1933 is 22 million tons, half of which quantity is to be marketable grain."

Zinc the Leader In Peach District

Niagara Peninsula Agog Over Reports of Ore Discoveries

Beamsville.—All the farmers in the Niagara peninsula will be dropping their pruning knives for miners' picks and replacing their pitchforks with diamond drills if the increasingly optimistic reports coming out of Lincoln County persist.

Already prospects of unearthing lead, zinc and silver in paying quantities in Clinton Township, between Smithville and Beamsville, have proved rosy enough to interest the Treadwell-Yukon Mining Company. Engineers of this and other concerns have looked over the property and surface assays and advised commencement of diamond drilling.

Two drills will be brought down from Treadwell's property in Sudbury within two weeks, according to present plans. Those connected with the investigation are visualizing a rush of prospectors, promoters and development operators into the district. Already they can see property values soaring and eager feet trampling down the sturdy peach trees and lissome vines which cover the property at present being tested.

A. J. Byles, of Toronto, a prospector who first unearthed traces of lead, now controls 3,000 acres in the section which he acquired at prices ranging from $40 to $100 an acre.

Engineers are confident they can develop the property by scooping up ore in a steam shovel.—Mail and Empire.

State Purchases of Wheat

Spectator (London): (The bulk purchase of raw commodities by the State has been proposed in the British House of Commons). The dangers inherent in State trading ought not to be overlooked. Every time there was a rise in the price of bread a tornado of abuse would break over the head of the Government of the day. And if a deal were put through by the Control Board with, for example, the Argentine, for an exchange of wheat and manufactured articles, it would certainly be represented as a serious blow to Canadian farmers, and could not fail to jeopardize the cause of Imperial economic co-operation, and, indeed, of Imperial unity in every sphere. There is, however, a growing disposition on the part of members of the present House of Commons to consider Mr. Wise's schemes on its merits, as a business rather than a political propoition.

A suspect when searched was found to have the following articles attached to his underclothing: fish-hooks, scissors, knife, nibs, spoon, keys, shoehorn, razor-blades, coat-hanger, inkstand, and petrol-lighter. Heavy winter underclothing feels just like that this time of year.

Snow Shoers Still Hold Huge "Meets"

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM WITH FOLLOWERS OF THE TRAIL

This snowshoe club initiates new members with a "blanketing" ceremony. Here is shown a member "sky-high", during the rites attendant upon his joining the fraternity.