Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

The Kingston Outbreak

The outbreak at Kingston Penitentiary came in the nature of a sudden shock to the people of Canada. We have been so used to regarding our prison administration as beyond reproach that we have come almost to a pharisaical attitude in regard to the prisons over the border which have witnessed not a few shocking outbreaks during the past few years. Now the matter comes nearer home and there is a very resolute conviction that this must bee investigated thoroughly and without delay, and that any evils existing must also be remedied without delay.—Montreal Daily Star.

Conditions Improving

Saskatchewan is conquering depression, and by the method of reducing unemployment. What that province has been able to do is an evidence of the unconquerable spirit of the west. Conditions are obviously improving, and already there is noticeable a change in the mentality of the people. They are realizing that conditions which they have been responsible for creating can also be overcome by themselves when they have the courage to face the facts.—Victoria Colonist.

Safe Driving

One of the sound rules for safe driving is to "watch the other fellow." When we form the habit of doing just that we keep our eyes on the road ahead. When we keep our eyes on the road ahead it's ever so much easier to keep our minds on the all-important job of driving safely. Watching the other fellow develops a new interest in him, too. It fosters a badly needed highway courtesy. It is a constant reminder that the road is owned by all, and not by any one driver. It tells us that the other fellow has equal rights with our own, and that if we infringe on these rights we do so at our own peril.—Brandon Sun.

Movement of Wheat

Although the price of wheat continues at a disappointingly low level, the sale of so much grain even at present rates means bringing into the country many millions of new money. Transportation interests are enjoying gratifying activity in consequence and general business is reviving steadily.—Calgary Herald.

The New Empire

It must not be forgotten that the Ottawa agreements form but the first steps in the direction of a great and far-reaching adjustment of trade. The Empire has decided to trade more with itself. That means that henceforth it will be more interested in investing in itself and in developing itself. The new order of things should mean something far beyond increased trade in this commodity or that. It must mean, if it is to be a success, new Empire lines thrown out and around Empire countries—lines of emigration, lines of investment, lines of cultural contact—in short, a more closely-knit, more solid Empire than the past has known.—Vancouver Province.

BRITISH

Money and Employment

The first essential to the provision of jobs is money. Despite the prevailing depression, there is no lack of money in this country. Vast sums are lying idle in the banks. What is needed is the release of some of this money, and its flow directed towards the provision of employment through a plan of National Development.—London Daily Herald.

The Crisis of the League

We have had the League of Nations only a few years now, and in that short time it has done much. It has bound up some wounds of the last war, cured some ills of the present, and prevented some evils for the future. It cannot attempt everything all at once—to give peace in twelve years to a planet which has been distracted by war for more than double that number of centuries. It can only attempt what a sufficient number of its supporters want it to attempt. The real danger in this crisis in its affairs is not of too slow progress but of its falling back through lassitude and ignorance on the part of Governments and peoples into a state where nobody cares whether it lives or dies. That must not be; the world would have no use for an apologetic survival lingering on like a Holy Roman Empire or a Holy Alliance long after the life had left it.—Manchester Guardian.

Fasting Unto Death

Gandhi has established what seems to us a bad precedent, and we note that he threatens, should the occasion arise, to fast again. We may have a whole series of questions decided by this sort of appeal to a pity which is akin to terror. We do not say that there is any fear of the practice spreading to the West. Moreover, we are confident that, even if our Prime Minister or the Secretary of State were to sit down under an oak tree at Chequers, or a plane tree in Whitehall, with a glass of soda water beside them, it would make no difference at all to the policy of Congress in India. —London Evening Post.

EMPIRE

Britain's Trade Agreements

We are not surprised to learn that European nations are "tumbling over one another" in the desire to conclude new trade agreements with Great Britain. It is doubtful, however, whether they will receive treatment quite so generous as that accorded to the Dominions; a meticulously careful weighing of privilege against privilege is much more likely After all, Great Britain has had all the disadvantages of international trade and none of its advantages for decades past; it is time we square up the account.—Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg).

Ottawa Logic

"Britain is the keystone of our Empire economic structure, and without a prosperous Britain with a high purchasing power all our efforts must fail," says Mr. Stanley Bruce. That is a sound point of view, though it is one which many Australians have failed to appreciate. We cannot sell to advantage in our best markets unless people there who are anxious to buy can do so; and they can only do so if their economic circumstances are favourable. The making of concessions on our part is therefore a form of enlightened self-interest. — Melbourne Australian.

The New India

It is often said that Great Britain has gone too far in the surrender of power in India to retreat from what she has done but it is equally true that India has gone too far ever to get back to the evils of the past. A democratic India, an India devoted in far larger measure to industrialism, an India to which world trade will be an essential, will be an India transformed in her social life The India of the future will not be an India in which millions are damned from birth or in which privileges are reserved for the few, irrespective of their deserving. It will be an India in which the opportunities will be equal to all. We are witnessing the slow dying of an epoch. It is for us all to see that it is replaced by something better. — Calcutta Statesman.

A Good Prospect For Jamaica

Not a fortune for a few but a livelihood for the many is what we must aim at in producing fruit for the consumers of England and Canada. The masses in England are wage earners with a very small margin for luxuries, but when luxuries become cheap they also become necessities, and those parts of the Empire which can produce food and fruit that will be both luxuries and necessaries will benefit greatly by preferences giving them first place in the British market. —Jamaica Gleaner.

The Danger of Roads

Speed in itself is rarely a danger. Yet the road offence upon which police officers spend most time and ingenuity is the trapping of motorists who travel at 35 miles an hour, when often the circumstances would render safe an even greater speed. The culpable motorist is the one who imagines that the whole width of the road is his rightful preserve, that he can stop, turn or swerve without signal, and that he can swoop into a main road as though he were turning into his own gate.—Cape Argus.

AMERICA

A Genius Needed

Portland, Ind., erects a stone shaft memorial to Elwood Haynes as inventor of the modern automobile. But what a row of shafts a grateful public would be willing to erect to anybody who invented an automobile that would stay modern for more than one season!—The Christian Science Monitor.

Judges at Royal Winter Fair

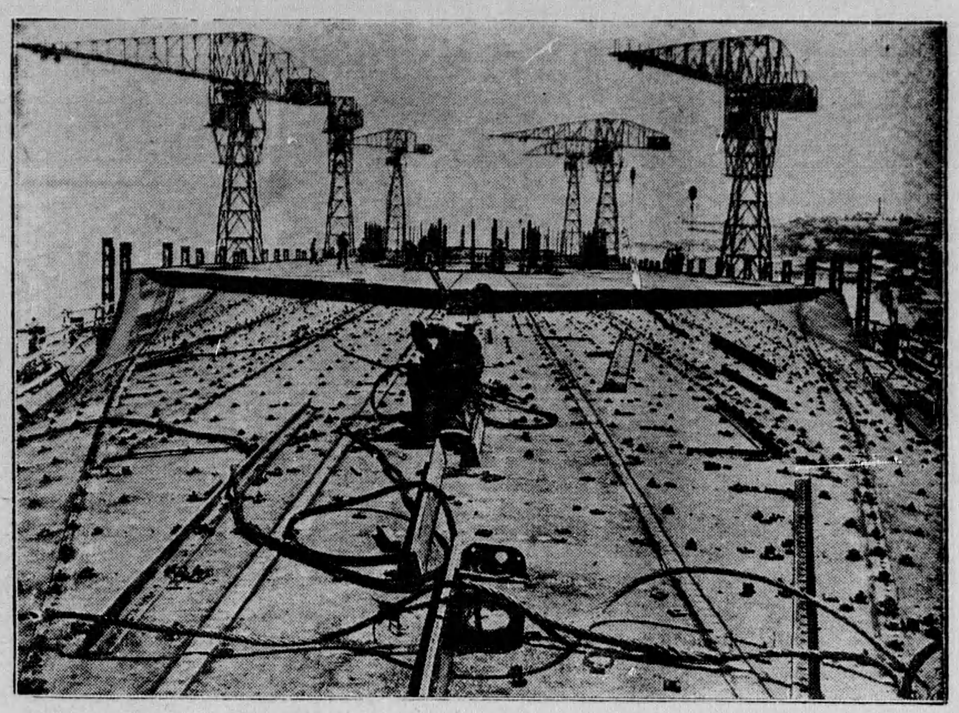
The Right Honorable the Earl of Westmoreland a prominent member of that elite group of hunting enthusiasts and sportsmen who, carrying on the long tradition of the Dukes of Beaufort, have made the little Gloucestershire village of Badminton world famous as the centre of all-round sport, will head the list of judges for hunters and jumpers at the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show next month. The Earl has just cabled his acceptance of the Royal Winter Fair's invitation to attend and to judge in the most interesting and numerous classes of the horse show programme. With him in the hunter and jumper division will be Elliott S. Nichols of Detroit and George B. Elliott of Toronto.

The other judges for the Royal Horse Show are: Harness Horses and Ponies — Wm. H. Wanamaker, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thos. W. Clark, Edgemont, Pa. Saddle Horses and Ponies—Frank Adair, Atlanta, Ga.; Holland B. Judkins, New York, N.Y. Commercial Classes—Thos. H. Irwin, Lambton Mills, Ont.; Andrew G. Bain, Hamilton, Ont. Roadsters—Herbert Collacutt, Port Perry, Ont.; Frank Adair, Atlanta, Ga.

Sunday Island

Sunday Island, in the Pacific, is really the tallest mountain in the world. It rises 2,000 feet out of five miles of water, and is thus nearly 30,000 feet from base to summit.

France Building 70,000 Ton Liner



Not content with just launching the fastest destroyer in the world, France is now busy building the largest liner. Here we see building operations at Saint Nazaire. She's 1,024 feet long and has a displacement of 70,000 tons. The rivets used, if placed end to end, would stretch 400 miles—and that's not stringing a liner.

Students of McGill To Be X-Rayed for T.B.

Montreal—Five hundred first-year students at McGill University will be x-rayed for tuberculosis germs, by the department of physical education during the next few weeks. McGill is the first Canadian university to carry out an experiment of this kind.

The addition of X-ray apparatus to the facilities already available in the department of physical education at McGill is made possible through the co-operation of the university with the Quebec industrial hygiene committee and with the financial support of one of the McGill governors, who preferred to remain unidentified.

The X-ray photographs will be carefully studied and filed away in order that a complete history of the health of these 500 students may be kept all through their university course. In this way it will be possible to determine how the "white plague"attacks students and what percentage is affected.

Next session it is hoped to X-ray another 500 incoming students, both men and women, and thus have a record of some 1,000 undergraduates. It will require about five years to get the first fruits of the investigation, but the practical value of the X-raying will be immediately available to the students.

Game Birds Take Toll of Crops in Alberta

Irricana, Alta.—Hundreds of ducks and geese are taking heavy toll of the wheat still remaining in the fields of this district it was noted last week. Only 40 per cent. of the crop has been harvested due to the delay caused by the early snowfall.

The game birds are attacking hundreds of acres of wheat, securing rare feeds from the crop. Two farmers of the district complained their 300-acre crops have been ruined by the birds.

King Reduces Rents

London.—The King has reduced by 20 per cent. the rents for allotments of the Sandringham estate. One year ago the King took over the adjoining 1200-acre farm when no new tenant was forthcoming and it will now be used by 60 workingmen, who will hold their allotments by tenancies let by the King personally at $4 an acre

Non-Permanent Branch Of Air Force Considered

Ottawa.—Formation of a Canadian non-permanent air force on lines similar to the auxiliary air force in the United Kingdom is under consideration by the Department of National Defence an an announcement is expected shortly.

The proposed force would consist of three squadrons, located at points yet to be selected. Each squadron would contain about 20 officers and 175 other ranks, with a reserve of officers. Applicants for commissions would be required to obtain pilots' licenses and be acceptable to the other officers.

As a branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force the new body would be operated along about the same lines as the present non-permanent active militia.

Watch Dial on Egg Shell Leads To Speculation on Hen's Diet

Chester, Eng.—An egg laid by a hen at Barton Malpas, Cheshire, had a perfect replica of the face of a watch marked on its shell. The Roman numbers are complete and even the minute divisions are perfectly plain. The numerals and divisions are raised above the surface of the shell and there is a deep impression above the number XII, corresponding to the winder of the watch.

The egg has aroused great interest in the Chester market and the owner of the hen has been offered large sums of money for it. There is no explanation for this freak of nature, but some persons are wondering whether the hen has lately swallowed a watch.

Belgium Now Has Phone Service to Leopoldsville in the Congo

Brussels. — Telephone communication between Belgium and Leopoldsville in the Belgian Congo has been inaugurated. The lines will be open from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on week days, and from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m on Sundays.

A three-minute conversation will cost 390 Belgian francs (about $11.14), and each extra minute will be charged for at the rate of 130 francs. Persons desiring to converse with somebody in the Congo are advised to arrange for the call some hours in advance—preferably the day before.

Home in the North

I know a house beside the sea
Where rocks and gulls call down to me
Of other shores more wide and fair
Than those beneath the window there;
With bolder rocks and whiter sand,
And hills behind more green and grand.

I never listen, for I know
That wheresoever I may go,
No other place could ever seem
More beautiful, no water's gleam
More bright with memory's magic foam,
Than those about my northern home,
That, nestling in its hills apart,
Gathers me ever to its heart.

—Elizabeth Fleming, in the Christian Science Monitor.

More Tourists Visit Belgium

According to the Belgian tourist office, the number of foreigners who came to Belgium this Summer was greater than last year. Hollanders came first, in the matter of numbers, followed by French and Germans. There were few Americans and British. The tourist office directed its advertising efforts toward Holland, Northern France and Central Europe. Much is being done to attract parties of school children, with their teachers.

Rich Copper Deposit in Nevada

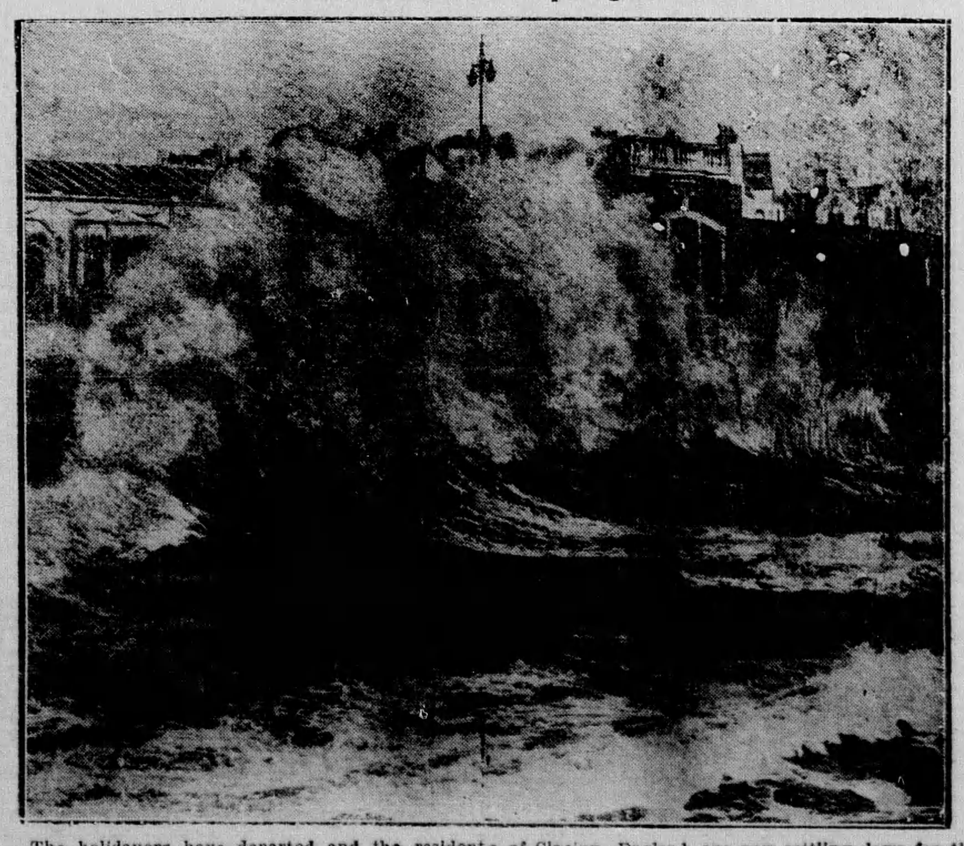
A huge deposit of copper, averaging 46 per cent., now is being developed in the northern part of Elko County by the Rio Tinto Copper Company. It is said to be the world's richest copper deposit and, according to experts, would be a money maker even at present starvation copper prices.

Census In China Reveals 474,787,386 Population

Shanghai.—The Mini try of the Interior in Nanking has completed a census of China which it claims is the most nearly accurate ever made. It establishes the population at 474,787,386. This includes Manchuria, Mongoldia, and Tibet, over which China claims sovereignty.

Previous estimates of China's population have varied from 350,000,000 to 500,000,000. The Ministry does not explain how it has obtained such precise census figures in territory over which it has no actual control.

First Gales of Season Sweep English Coast



The holidayers have departed and the residents of Clacton, England, are now settling down for the winter. A bit risky to walk along the prom when the waves act this way.

Italy Seeking Speed Record

Despite Loss of Pilots, She Still Keeps After World Record on Lake Garda

Rome.—The tragic death of Lieutenant Ariosto Neri, Italy's "speed Wizard," has led to a delay in the preparations which are being made at Desenzano on Lake Garda to wrest from England the world's seaplane speed record, but the intention of regaining this much-sought-after honor has by no means been abandoned. On the contrary, it is stated that a fresh attempt will be made as soon as temperatures are steadily cool enough for racing seaplanes to take off. The Italian machine which is to make the attempt to conquer the world's speed record will be piloted by Warrant Officer Agello, who was formerly No. 2 of the Italian team and has become No. 1 since the death of Lieutenant Neri.

Italy has paid a heavy toll of lives to high-speed flying. No less than nine of her very best pilots have lost their lives in the last four years in practice flights in Desenzano. Nevertheless, there is no decrease in the determination to conquer the world's speed record.

The latest Italian racing seaplane, which was built for the last Schneider Trophy race, but was not in readiness in time to take part in the contest, is considered to be by far the fastest flying machine in existence in the world to-day. It has developed, however, a mysterious defect, the exact nature of which the engineers have not yet been able to discover. No less than three of these machines, while flying at top speed over Lake Garda, have suddenly nose-dived and plunged into the water of the lake. The pilot, in each case, was killed, so that it has been impossible to find out to what these accidents were due

Flier Avoids Crash

Lieutenant Neri himself, in a practice flight before his death, in which he is said to have reached a maximum speed somewhere in the neighborhood of 470 miles an hour, had his rudder carried away. Only his truly extraordinary skill enabled him to land safely on the lake, without injury to himself or his machine. It is thought that perhaps the destruction of the other machines was due to a similar breakage of the elevators. These, however have been carefully checked in the remaining machines, without any visible defect.

Others believe that the defect lies in the two engines revolving in opposite dirctions with which the new machines are fitted. Italian engineers believe that a great future is in store for machines of this type, as the fact that the two engines revolve in opposite directions eliminates the tarque which is so troublesome to pilots in light racing machines. The mechanism, however, is extremely complicated, as the two propellers are driven by means of two concentric tubular shafts, revolving in opposite directions, the one inside the other. It is more than possible that the accidents are due to some slight defect which develops at high speed in this intricate mechanism.

Leprosy Gains in Brazil

Rio De Janeiro. — The increase of leprosy in Brazil is alarming sanitary experts who assert that the malady is spreading so rapidly especially in the north, that it should receive the immediate attention of the government.

Unofficial figures indicate that affected persons are scattered throughout Brazil. Physicians are asking for special legislation to permit the formation of centres where lepers may be segregated in an effort to prevent further spread of the disease.

At present there is only one official leper hospital in Brazil. That is at Jacarepagua, on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro, and has accommodations for only a small number of patients.

England Forces Wealthy To Pay for Schooling

London.—New regulations which reduce free education in the secondary schools—corresponding to public high schools here—were announced in the House of Commons last week by Herwald Ramsbotham, Parliamentary secretary of the Board of Education. He estimated the saving to the Government would be £400,000 a year.

The regulations establish a "means test" which lays down a scale of income above which parents must pay fees.

Rumania Seizes Automobiles

Bucharest.—Automobilists have been halted by policemen during the last few days and ordered to get out. On compliance they have simply been handed a slip of paper stating that their cars are requisitioned for the forthcoming manoeuvres. Thereupon the cars have been driven off by military chauffeurs and the owners left to fend for themselves. Motor trucks have been similarly halted on the high road, forced to unload and driven off.

Russia Has Placed Orders For Equipment In Britain

London.—Russian orders for manufacturers and transport equipment costing £450,000 (about $2,000,000 at par), have been placed with British firms.