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Women and the Future Empire
How Youth Views the Future

The Vote Extended to All Women of 21 Conjures New Conditions As Seen in London "Time and Tide"
PRIZE ESSAY

(Time and Tide, (London) reproduces this essay on "The Vote and Foreign Affairs" by a student of McGill University, written for a recent competition open to women under 30, held by The Women's International League, of England.)

On the leaflet announcing this competition it is asked how the young women of Great Britain are going to fit themselves for the vote. There is no question of young women fitting themselves for the vote. Whether men or women are fit to vote may be questioned, but the line between those who are and those who are not, is in no way connected with sex. The leaflet also states that "the great questions of international peace will be the responsibility in part of the Young Women." The mere giving of the vote will certainly not give any responsibility at all to women under thirty. The vote gives up political equality, but only as we acquire absolute equality in the world will we have no responsibility in foreign affairs. Give us equality and we will work up peace; but do not try to sidetrack us on to peace before giving up absolute equality.

Foreign affairs as they are at present managed, unlike home affairs are not settled by the elections; they need quick decided action, they cannot wait for general elections to obtain the opinion of the people. The most the elections do is to put a party in power with its policy, but home not foreign affairs are always stressed at election time and the average voter knows far too little about foreign affairs to predict European crises. That is one reason why we will not have any responsibility. To anyone who doubts this, I say, What effect did the reform acts of 1832, 1867, 1884 and 1918 have on foreign affairs? Women under thirty are neither superior nor inferior individuals, that our vote would have any effect upon foreign affairs. A more important reason is this. Who occupy all the important positions in the Foreign Office?—men—who are in the Cabinet?—men—who in fact are responsible for the whole foreign policy and affairs of the Country?—men. No wonder that peace has not been maintained. For why should one half of the world manage its affairs? That women are just as intelligent as men has been proved both by psychological tests and by everyday life, and it only requires a little thought, to realize that women inherit from their parents as well as men, and yet for centuries men have been considered superior to women. This has resulted in unintelligent men striving to govern intelligent women and intelligent women striving to fit themselves to unintelligent men with the result that many homes are full of misery and discord. What wonder that nations who cannot keep strife from their homes fail to keep it from their foreign affairs.

Remove strife from the home and you will remove it from the world. As long as men and women are occupied by unhappiness and troubles in the home there will be unhappiness and troubles in the world. Remove those troubles by removing the economically dependent state of women and both men and women will have time to turn their attention to wider spheres. Women can hardly be expected to feel citizens of the world when we are not true citizens at home.

The aim of foreign affairs should be to maintain Peace without any reservations. The way to ensure this Peace is to break down Nationalism and to build up Internationalism. At present, Great Britain wants Peace but must protect her interests in China. The United States wants Peace but must protect her interests in Nicaragua. France and Germany want Peace but—the Rhine zone. Every nation has its "buts." What is the cause of these "buts?" Nationalism. Until every man and woman realizes that they are citizens of the world and that Great Britain, United States, France and Germany, etc., are mere geographical terms there will always be these "buts." Is not the fallacy of Nationalism obvious when every nation thinks itself the best, and the mere accident of birth determines which nation one is to support? At present everyone puts their country first, everyone enjoys standing up for their National anthem, saluting their national flag and boasts of his or her patriotism—Nationalism. Is at the bottom of war. Take away all national anthems, patriotic songs and emblems and then try to recruit an army. These things may seem only on the surface and economic causes at the root of the troubles but these would disappear with Nationalism. When no one belonged to a nation but to a World, who would care whether one part of the world had the trade. The best goods would be sought, not "British" just because they were British. This desire for the best would be the consumer's stimulant to good trade instead of nationalism and the desire to help his country. This nationalism cannot be removed by the use of the vote and until women are able to enter all walks of life on equal terms with men it will remain. Internationalism must be based on absolute equality between the sexes.

It is to be hoped that the new voters will use their votes to bring about this equality and thus better foreign affairs, and not try to better foreign affairs and forget about the position of their sex. A strong and active organization should be formed to see that women use their votes to bring about complete political, economic, industrial, and social equality, for thus and only thus will we better foreign affairs, for then we will be able to rise above this false national pride and be citizens of the world. A better prize for this essay than a week abroad studying foreign affairs would be a week at home studying the reasons why women get unequal pay for equal work, unequal promotion and unequal chances all along the line. The League of Nations itself, which hopes to make peace, discriminates against women. Men are given better positions with better chances of promotion, and merely because they are men, not on account of their ability. The League also favors the so-called "protection" of women workers that puts thousands of women out of jobs and is really protection for men against feminine competition. How can a League which has such weaknesses and cowardice at its very centre expect to be just and true enough to keep International Peace?

What Our Successors Will Think of Us

Our Advanced Civilization Will, Thinks Sir J. H. Jeans in the London Observer, Be But the Dawn

TIME IS RELATIVE

(The following is but the conclusion of a very striking article by a recognized authority.)

In 1604, a star in the constellation Serpentarius flared up to many times its original brightness. Transitory meteors and comets had long been familiar objects, but this apparition, as Galileo showed, was so remote as to belong to that outermost region of fixed stars in which everything had hitherto been regarded as eternal and immutable. Thus Galileo established that even the fixed stars were subject to change.

Constant change is now known to be the lot of all the stars, and, indeed, of the whole universe. The sun looks the same from day to day and for generation after generation merely because it is changing so slowly. It is living its life, and travelling the road from birth to death, just as surely as men and trees. Evidence for this is provided by the light and heat it sends to earth.

For light and heat carry weight with them, weight which is every whit as real as the weight of a ton of coal, so that we may quite properly speak of a ton of light or heat. We do not obtain a ton of light and heat on burning a ton of coal—we obtain less than a millionth part of a pound, all the rest of the ton staying behind as ash and cinder, or combining with atmospheric oxygen. As a consequence of its weight light produces a definite impact when it falls on and illuminates a surface; a man could be knocked down by a sufficiently strong light as surely as by a cannon ball. This impact of light makes it possible to measure the weight of light, just as one might estimate the weight of a cannon ball from the impact with which it hit a target. It would, of course, be necessary to know the speed of the cannon ball, but the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second, is accurately known.

Each square inch of the sun's surface emits as much light and heat as a fifty horsepower searchlight, and this amount of light and heat carries away weight at the rate of an ounce in 2,000 years. This seems small enough, but when we multiply it by the total number of square inches in the sun's surface, we find that weight is pouring out of the sun in the form of radiation at the rate of about 4,000,000 tons a second—roughly, 150 times the rate at which weight is pouring over Niagara in the form of water.

But whereas the Niagara River is continually replenished by falls of rain, the sun undergoes no replenishment of appreciable amount. Its weight must, then, be forever diminishing. To-day it is a smaller body by 360,000 million tons than it was yesterday, and by to-morrow it will weigh 360,000 million tons less than to-day. Here we have the ultimate underlying cause of progressive changes in the stars; they are transforming their substance into radiation, which they then pour away. Our sun destroys its own body to provide the light and heat which are essential to the lives of its children.

Clearly such a process cannot go on forever, but the sun has substance enough to continue to emit light and heat at its present rate for 15,000,000 million years to come. It will not, of course, do this. The stars are incomparably nearer than we are to extracting a ton of radiation from a ton of matter, and Nature leaves but little ash and cinder behind, yet the sun is not likely to destroy itself utterly to its last ton. Neither can it maintain its radiation continuously at its present rate. Each year that passes sees a reduction in the sun's weight, and this reduces its radiating capacity. Incidentally it also weakens its gravitational hold on the planets, so that their orbits continually enlarge; the earth, for instance, is receding from the sun at the rate of about a yard per century. Thus each year is a shade longer and a shade colder than its predecessor.

The changes are so slight that, if the course of events continues as at present, the cumulative changes of the next 1,000,000 million years will not produce conditions very different from those of to-day. Of each pound now in the sun only fifteen ounces will remain, the year will be some ten per cent. longer than now, and the earth's climate perhaps 20 to 30 degrees colder, but life on earth ought still to be possible 1,000,000 million years from now.

But will the course of events continue as at present? The sun probably came into being some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 million years ago, as a globe of very tenuous gas set free from a spinning nebula. Its size and weight would be many times greater than now, and its radiation many times fiercer. Its intervening history has been one of melting away of substance, fading of glory and contraction of size. This contraction has probably not been continuous or steady; it has more likely been spasmodic or jerky, since the observed stars do not form a continuous, steady sequence, but rather tend to form patches of distinct sizes. There are "giant" stars so large that millions of stars like our sun could be packed inside one of them, there are normal "dwarfs" of about the size of our sun, and there are the minute "white dwarfs" hardly larger than our earth, whose substance is so closely picked that a hundred tons would hardly fill a tobacco-pouch.

This variety of sizes may probably, as I have suggested, be traced in the last resort to the different sizes of stellar atoms. Inside the "white dwarfs" the heat is so intense that the atoms can retain no protecting rings of electrons; everything is dismantled and packed in the smallest possible space. In the cooler "ordinary dwarfs," like the sun, most atoms retain a single ring of electrons, which clear a space round them and so add enormously to their size, while in the still cooler "giant" stars, each atom has two or even three rings of electrons in attendance. But, quite apart from theory or explanation, direct observation leaves no doubt that there is a distinct gap between the sizes of the "white dwarfs" and of other stars, such as our sun.

Now our sun is so very near to the edge of this gap that we cannot disregard the possibility of its starting to jump the gap and contract to a "white dwarf" at some astronomically not very remote time. And radiation is almost completely inhibited in the white-dwarf state, no white dwarf being known which emits as much as a three-hundredth part of the sun's radiation. If the sun becomes a white dwarf, the earth will be gripped in a worse than icy coldness, such as no life can hope to survive. The transition to this state, although abrupt from the astronomical point of view, would occupy many millions of years, and the first 100,000 generations of men might well notice no change at all; thus we cannot be certain that the transition is not already in progress. But astronomical time moves so exceedingly slowly that, merely as a matter of probability, it is very unlikely that the event is happening now or that it will happen within the next million years. A rotten tree may fall at any minute, but it is unlikely to fall within the next two or three minutes, simply because a tree lives many thousands of minutes after it has become rotten.

Thu although the possibility of early destruction is suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over all terrestial life, the probabilities are all in favor of the earth still being fit for human habitation a million million years hence. Whether our posterity will inhabit it rests with us and them. Man may exterminate himself in some folly of war or, neglecting the armory of science, may be exterminated by some other order of life. But the augury from the portends in the sky is that man is free to remain master of his fate for some million million years to come. After some such period eternal night will close in, and life must vanish from earth.

Terrestrial civilization, with a mere ten thousand years behind it, and probably a hundred million times this length of life stretching out before it, would seem to be at the very beginning of its existence. Far-off future ages, looking down this immense vista of time from the other end, will think of our times as lying at the first dawn of civilization; ours will appear as the heroic age of man's first occupation of earth, when he still struggled with the primeval wildness of its surface and first learned to utilize the forces of nature in his efforts to establish society and civilization. We carry the heavy responsibility of those who draw up plans and lay foundations for a long future.

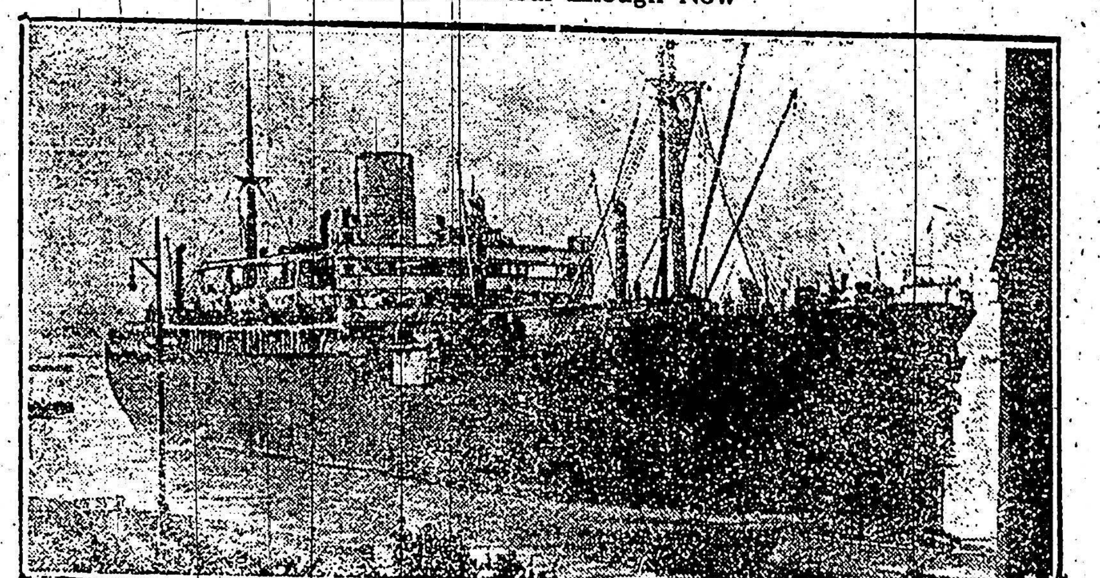
Anglo-American Friendship

London Observer (Ind.): Anglo-American friendship must come first in all circumstances. Franco-British friendship, high as we value it, and generously as we would cherish it, comes second. Above all things, the latter must not be allowed to get in the way of the former. There lies ultimate failure even for the European purposes which Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay, with the aid of the technical experts, have been seeking to secure by a method of logical elaboration equally anxious and useless.

The Kellogg Pact

London Daily Chronicle (Lib.): We cannot of course regard this pact as more than an important step on a long road. But it should hearten the nations to the next step, which is reduction of armaments.

Looks Peaceful Enough Now



SHIP ON WHICH EIGHT STOWAWAYS MADE TROUBLE OFF CEYLON COAST

The liner Jervis Bay, which gave the world a thrill by its wireless message announcing trouble with eight desperate stowaways, arrives at Southampton.

Northern Settlers Read Classics

Toronto.—Residents in the scattered settlements of Northern Ontario have a predilection for constitutional history, applied science and the classics to a surprising extent according to the teachers in charge of the Ontario Government school and library railway cars that operate in that part of the country.

The two cars that have been travelling in Northern Ontario for about two years have proven so popular that three more cars are to be put into service in September.

The libraries in the two cars began with 300 books in each, among which were some of the more popular works of fiction. It was soon found that the principal demand was for histories, biographies, the best works on applied science, etc., and the Ontario Government is augmenting the libraries with the standard books on the subjects the settlers evidently prefer.

These cars stop at different points along the National Transcontinental line running from Cochrane, Ontario, to Winnipeg, where there are no schools, and give the rudiments of education to the children of settlers who live in districts remote from permanent schools and also loan books to both children and adults. The venture has proved a very encouraging success.

Canada's Population Estimated 9,658,000

Ottawa.—Canada's population is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics as 9,658,000, an increase of 139,000 over the estimate for last year. For the different provinces estimates of population are:

	1927	1928
P. Edward Island	86,700	86,400
Nova Scotia	543,000	547,000
New Brunswick	411,000	415,000
Quebec	2,604,000	2,647,000
Ontario	3,187,000	3,229,000
Manitoba	601,000	655,000
Saskatchewan	836,000	851,000
British Columbia	575,000	583,000
Yukon	3,470	3,500
N. W. T.	9,050	9,200
Canada	9,519,000	9,658,000

When the last Dominion census was taken in 1921, the population was computed at 8,788,000. The increase in the last seven years, therefore, amounts, according to the estimate, to 870,000, or an average of 124,000 per year. The increase in population between 1911 (the year of the previous census) and 1921 was 1,582,000, and average of 158,000 per year.

WOMEN DECLINES TO "PESTER" MINISTERS

Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.—Keen as are the women of South Africa to obtain the parliamentary franchise, they have decided not to adopt the methods of the pre-war suffragettes in England.

At the annual conference of the Women's Enfranchisement League at Port Elizabeth it was moved: "That in view of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government toward the enfranchisement of women, the time has come to adopt an active policy of pestering Cabinet Ministers and members of the Government, such actions to be on similar lines to those employed by the W. S. P. U. in Great Britain in pre-war days."

A representative of the Port Elizabeth branch declared that her members objected to the word "pester" and would prefer to substitute "persistent presentation of our claims." Furthermore, her branch thought that the resolution went far enough if they.

Tottenham magistrate to a woman complainant: "What do you know against this man?" The Woman: "Only that he is my husband."

Magnetic Waves Lure Steamers On To Shoals?

Port Arthur.—The chart of the vicinity where the steamer Huronic went aground on a reef at Lucille Island recently shows there is a magnetic disturbance in that locality, likely to interfere with a ship's compass.

It is reported that the steamer Minch, bound for Port Arthur, just grazed the Lucille Island reef not long ago, but sustained no damage. The steamer Saskatoon ran on the Rock of Ages late in May, while on her way to Duluth. It is said that in both instances, the compass direction was true to the regular charted course. On June 7, the passenger steamer America of the Dominion Transportation Co. ran on a reef at Washington Harbor, a harbor it had navigated for more than a quarter of a century. The America sank after the passengers and crew had been taken off.

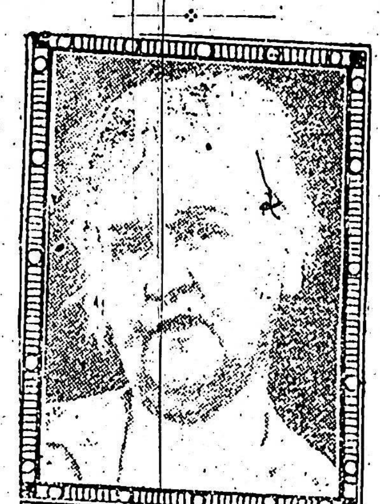
A Big Job

Plan Change in North African Climate by Creating Inland Sea

London.—A plan to change the climate of Northern Africa by creating inland seas in the Sahara desert is being seriously considered by the French Government and the Cabinet is expected to make a decision on the question in September.

Dwight Braman, of New York, is the engineer who presented the plan and undertook to make $50,000 to further the project. He made an engineering study last spring of the arid wastes lying below the level of the Mediterranean, and extending from the Gulf of Gables westward to Bisken, and formulated plans to cut three ship canals 40 feet deep and 200 feet wide connecting the Mediterranean sea at Gables with three dry saline lake beds called "Schotts."

The first canal is to be 10 miles long and will extend from the Gulf of Gables to Schotts Djerid. The second, six miles in length, will connect Schotts Djerid with Schotts Rharsa, and the third will run from Schotts Rharsa to Schotts Melhra, which ends [illegible] more than a mile and a half from Biskra.



FIRST WOMAN CANDIDATE

Mrs. Edith H. MacFadden is the first woman candidate for governor in the history of Massachusetts.

Electric fans are almost as useful in the winter as in the summer. Properly placed in the kitchen they may be used to blow smoke and odors out of a window; they will facilitate the drying of clothes and are often used to assist in the drying of hair after a shampoo.

Ireland's New Era

"Constitutionalism has triumphed in Ireland," writes Bolton C. Waller, Irish author and expert in international problems. In the August Current History he describes the new era of law and order which has transformed the Irish Free State within the past year. "The chief fact is this," he says, "that all the elected representatives of the people have now taken their seats in the national Parliament and acknowledge its authority. Whatever be the aims of the Republican section for the future, they now intend to pursue them, not by abstention or violence, in the country, but by the use of the constitutional organs of the State.

"In the new Dail the demeanor of the Fianna Fail Party as the official opposition was awaited with much interest. Many people expected them to adopt a policy of pure obstruction intended to discredit the Dail and the Free State. But this was not their intention. They showed regard for the dignity of the House and a readiness to discuss practical questions on their merits in a practical way, playing the part of a constitutional Opposition prepared to take office when the time should come. * * * President Cosgrave on May 5 pointed out that a great deal of the old political bitterness had disappeared, and that all parties were concentrating their attention on the new economic, industrial and commercial development of the country. In general, the condition of the country is felt to be far more stable, as is shown among other things by the successful flotation of the new National Loan."

New Materials of Artificial Silk

All-artificial silks are being used for afternoon and evening wear extensively. Several new fabrics have been produced to meet this demand. The loveliest one so far is an artificial silk-satin with an artificial silk face and back, the latter dyed a slightly darker tone than the face of the material.

Several innovations have been made in the production of artificial silk, voile featured two seasons ago, but not extensively popular. Although even at that time the patterns and coloring were beautiful and the sheerness almost equal to that of chiffon, the threads raveled and frayed, not only during the making but afterward at the slightest friction. It was difficult to cut because of the slippery quality of the thread, and it was extremely hard to launder. These faults, however, have been overcome, not only by the continental houses where the artificial voiles were first made, but by British houses in Manchester. The threads do not slip, the material is made in designs more beautiful than before and are well adapted to this season's feminine fashions.

There is need, as one department store buyer recently said, to educate the public, regarding the laundering qualities of this material and also concerning the proper method of washing it. For retaining the sheen there is said to be a chemical substance which should be added to the last rinsing water, and which will leave the articles undamaged. This is a new preparation, and if the claim of the manufacturer is established it will be an added factor in determining the durability of the material.

An Unfortunate Incident

London Daily Express (Ind. Cons.): A party of English [illegible] spending a holiday at Boulogne, which they had not visited since they passed through as "Tommies" on their way up the line, became involved in a street disturbance [illegible]. After three weeks' [illegible] they were marched through the streets of Boulogne, chained together [illegible] guard with fixed bayonets. [illegible] men were partly at [illegible] deeply regrettable. [illegible] foreign country, and [illegible] double compulsion to [illegible]. But, whatever their [illegible] the French authorities [illegible] politely but very firmly [illegible] ment meted out to [illegible] ble. If they broke the law, [illegible] means let them be punished. [illegible] keep men three weeks in prison without trial is a grave breach of international good manners. We are sure the French only need to have attention called to this injustice to rectify it at once.

Self-Perfecting

"Practice maketh perfect."
The proverb so doth [illegible]
Especially if we practice
The fine things that we [illegible]

Sunday School Lesson

August 26. Lesson IX. Paul in a Roman Prison—Acts 16: 19-34. Golden Text—Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again, I say, Rejoice.—Phil. 4: 4.

ANALYSIS

I. THE SLAVE GIRL, 16-24.
II. THE JAILER, 25-34.

INTRODUCTION—Luke does not tell us anything about the founding of the church at Philippi, but we learn much from the letter which Paul wrote to that congregation at a later time. We learn that the Philippians were very devoted to Paul and ready to make all kinds of sacrifice for their faith. In Acts we are introduced to three interesting characters, one of whom was described in the last lesson. In the two instances given here, we see how the gospel came into conflict with forces that threatened to destroy the religion of Jesus.

I. THE SLAVE GIRL, 16-24.

In striking contrast to Lydia is the girl with a spirit of divination, through whom we obtain a glimpse into the pagan beliefs on the difficult subject of demoniacal possession. We read quite often in the gospel that Jesus was brought into contact with these evil spirits and that he was able to drive them out. In this particular instance the girl appears to have the power of a ventriloquist, and was likely subject to outbursts of ecstasy, which the common people regarded as a mark of the divine presence in her. She greatly annoyed the apostles by addressing them as servants of the Most High God, who brought salvation. The belief in Saviour God was quite widespread, and it is probable that among some pagans the God of the Jews was addressed as the "Most High." Paul commands the spirit to come out of the girl and as a result her special gifts are lost and she is no longer of any money value to her masters.

V. 19. Paul's action brings him at once into conflict with the vested interests of the group of men, perhaps priests, who had made a small fortune out of the miseries of this maid. It is striking that the gospel received its first attack from heathendom from the side of commerce. Men are most sensitive in matters of loss and gain. Accordingly these men decide to wait for the day when the magistrates hold their court and they lay hold of Paul and Silas and bring them into the marketplace for trial.

V. 20. In this Roman colony they followed the example of the capital, and had two magistrates who presided over their courts. Luke is very accurate in his use of the titles for the various officials.

The accusers, true to type, do not mention the real cause of offence. They say nothing about their own personal loss, nor do they mention the fact that a poor girl had been healed of a sore trouble. They accuse Paul and Silas of causing riot and disturbance and of introducing new customs that may break up society. The men further remind the judges that they are Romans, thus giving a hint that if they fail to act severely in this case they may themselves be charged with unfaithfulness to the interests of the Roman Empire.

V. 22. The expected result took place. The fickle mob is roused to fury, and the magistrates condemn the prisoners. The words might suggest that these judges rent their own clothes, but people are usually more ready to tear other people's clothes than their own; and here the victims are Paul and Silas, who the being prepared for the punishment assigned to them.

V. 23. They are beaten by the lictors and sent to prison with a special order to the jailer to guard them as dangerous political enemies.

V. 24. The jailer makes sure of this by thrusting them into the inner prison, which was likely a cell carved out of the rock, where he also secures them with chains on their feet.

II. THE JAILER, 25-34.

This introduces us to the third important personage in Luke's narrative, so different from either Lydia or the slave girl. He was probably a Roman soldier with a strict sense of his responsibility, and aware also that any neglect on his part would be severely punished.

V. 25. The prisoners have presented a very vivid [illegible]. Paul and Silas, though [illegible], cannot forget that they are suffering for their Master, and [illegible] Christian hymns [illegible] Pliny speaks of [illegible] in the early part of the next century. Their fellow prisoners are much astonished to hear such unusual sounds in a place where rough language and foul jests are the order.

V. 26. The earthquake follows, and opens up the doors so that the way of escape lies before them, but the fact is not given in order to show how prayer was answered, but rather to reveal the courage and kind feeling which Paul reveals in this hour when he could have so easily escaped.

V. 27. The jailer is awakened by the earthquake and hurries down from his private quarters. He sees the door open and rushes to the conclusion that the prisoners have escaped. Rather than face the consequences of this he preferred to take his own life. Suicide was no uncommon thing in the pagan world.

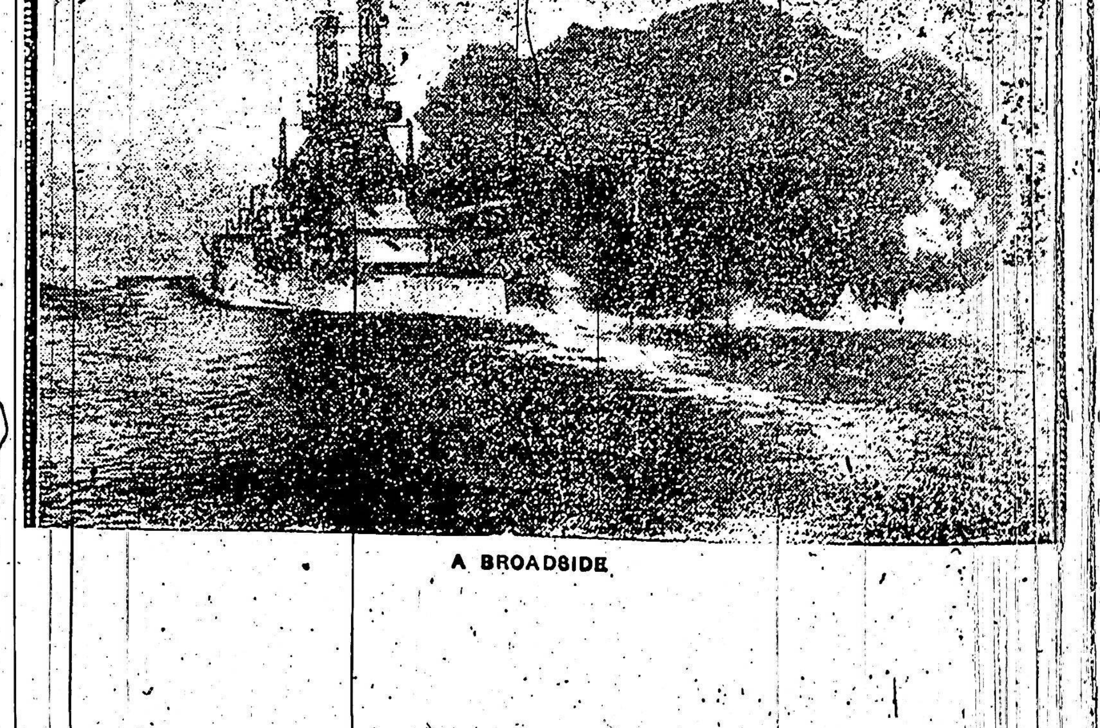
V. 28. How characteristic of Paul are these simple words, showing his sympathy with this poor man! He would not wish any one to be led to such a tragic death because of his own personal advantage.

V. 29. The jailer can scarcely believe what he sees and he is so overcome by the action of the strange prisoners that he falls down as if to worship.

V. 30. His question is most natural. The safety which he wanted was not merely protection from outward danger, but his mind had been awakened to the deeper needs of his soul. Had not these men been addressed as the heralds of salvation? V. 17. The events of the trial, the manner of the prisoners and most of all the scenes of this memorable night had showed him that there was something which he needed, salvation from evil and from death.

V. 31. Paul's reply has been the answer given to thousands of awakened sinners. It is only Jesus who can save from the guilt, fear and punishment of sin, and who can impart peace, and assurance of God's forgiving love.

V. 33. The necessary instruction is given, and through baptism they are given admission into the church. No doubt this man became one of the active leaders of the community.



A BROADSIDE