Election Shadows In Great Britain

A Detached Observer Writes About the Liberals Who Voted Tory Last Time, the Prospects of Labor and the Asset of Mr. Baldwin's Personality

AN ENGLISH VIEW

"The Round Table" London, always endeavors to give a detached, unbiassed view of the tendencies of the time, and under the heading "Election Shadows," it should be emphasised that each "Round Table" contribution is invariably written by an expert whose identity is concealed—a writer in the current issue says:—

"In the first place, it was by the moderate Liberal vote that Mr. Baldwin's Government was put into power at the General Election of 1924. Under the electoral system, as we know it, a huge parliamentary majority can be obtained without a clear majority or even with a considerable minority of the votes cast. But apart from this there can be no doubt that many Liberals in their anxiety to see Mr. MacDonald out of office, decided to support Conservative candidates in the constituencies.

"To what extent this tendency actually operated cannot be precisely determined, but the result of the next general election may well turn upon Mr. Baldwin's ability to retain the support of these Liberals. There is however, no class of voter which can be so confidently expected to be influenced by considerations which affect the League.

Restive at Disarmament Hanging Fire

"They are just the people who find the Government's foreign policy most distasteful and even alarming. The Liberal then who voted Conservative last time, disgusted by the Geneva failure, restive at the way in which disarmament is hanging fire, puzzled by the apparent hesitancy over the question of the renunciation of war, may be induced by disgust at the Anglo-French proposals to prepon the ranks of the Opposition parties. Much will doubtless depend upon the courage and dexterity which the Government shows.

"A bold and, above all, a frank policy might go far towards dispelling doubts. But much also depends upon the case which is made of these matters on the hustings. For the first time since the fall of the Coalition Government after Chanak in 1922, the British people as a whole has, during the last few weeks, had its thoughts turned to questions of foreign policy, a fact from which a multitude of lessons may be drawn. The disenchantment of the section of opinion which we have just referred to may find fruitful expression in work anon.

"Next, to come to the second factor, the continued depression in the basic trades and the unemployment problem. While most impartial critics would agree that our difficulties cannot all be put at the door of any single Government, the average elector is not addicted to nice discrimination. He goes by results; post hoc, propter hoc is the invariable logic of the masses.

"Had the situation remained fairly constant, its political effects might be less important. But individual efforts in the direction of better coordination have not yet resulted in better financial results, the figures, indeed, are worse than they were in spite of these efforts, and bad trade, together with the necessity of reducing the personnel engaged in the coal trade to a figure which bears some reasonable relation to the economic facts, has had a sensational result on unemployment. Week by week a puzzled public watches a steady and seemingly malicious increase in the figures. Moreover, the state of the depressed areas is so bad as to be a source of serious alarm and even horor to all people of sensibility.

"It may be true that no party can supply a quick cure for these diseases, and that, so far as politicians are to blame for our troubles, the honors are widely distributed. But it is upon the Government of the day—and the present one has been in power for just four years—that the responsibility is traditionally placed for anything amiss. The Conservative party may, therefore, stand to lose pretty heavily unless the figures show a substantial improvement before the election. Their losses will naturally be heaviest in the areas most affected by trade stagnation.

"In the actual coalfields certainly, the Opposition have little to gain, since they already hold most of the mining seats. But Lancashire, the West Riding, the North and Midlands generally may, at the election, all reflect politically the depressed condition of cotton, textiles and iron and steel. A wide movement of resentment against the Government in these areas might put the Conservatives in a minority.

Constructive—But Benefits Delayed

"Nor can the accusation of a certain complacent inactivity be easily rebutted by the supporters of Mr. Baldwin's administration. It is true that the wide and almost revolutionary proposals for rating relief and local government reform may be claimed as an example of progressive policy and constructive foresight. But although when they are better understood and their defects removed the soundness of the underlying principle will no doubt tell in the Government's favor the scheme has—from the electoral standpoint—the fatal objection that its benefits are delayed.

"Nor can it be claimed that the relief to industry which will follow derating will be more than substantial and important. It cannot be decisive. The details of the proposed local government reorganization are, moreover, encountering some general and a good deal of bureaucratic opposition from local opinion. Still the scheme has, no doubt, strengthened the Conservatives' position, and it has supplied them with a reply to the charge that the Government has completely lost its vigour in its latter days.

"There is, however, another question to be answered, the charge of having failed to cope with the special problems presented by individual industries. Take the problem of unemployment in the mines, . . . the condition of the iron and steel and cotton industries, the fact that they are still languishing, unable as yet to achieve rationalization, by their own efforts, will also react unfavorably on the prospects of the party in power, unless there is speedy improvement. Whatever there is to be said for or against the principle of laissez faire, the ordinary voter takes the situation as he finds it. For him the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The Tariff Dangers

"At the same time, any attempt to abandon laissez faire for protection would, we believe, be attended with the same result as in 1923, and Mr. Baldwin's attitude towards the pressure put upon him to introduce a general tariff seems to show that he is also of this opinion, though the enigmatical character of his pronouncements on the subject has supplied his opponents with a handle which may be useful to them on the platform.

"If, however, the Government must take the blame for what is amiss, there is something on the other side of the account which may rebound to their credit. The peace by industry movement still flourishes. The Trades Union Congress, indeed, endorsed the proposals of the Mond Conference for a National Industrial Council early in September. The employers' organizations, however, have not yet, at the moment of writing, come to a decision, and if it should be in the negative, the reaction upon Conservative prospects might be the reverse of favorable.

"But, besides these two special handicaps, there is one of a more general kind. People find a want of character in this Administration. No one quite knows what it stands for or how it will act in a given emergency. If the country feels that the leadership which it looks for in vital matetrs is subordinated to the exigencies of keeping the peace between conflicting views inside the Government, it will give it short shift next summer. It would, that is, to say—and this brings us to what is possibly Mr. Baldwin's trump card—if people were sure of the alternative.

"The expulsion of the Communists and the defeat of their extremist element have, no doubt, abated the old suspicion of Labor. We shall, however, have to wait until the election to see whether enough of it still remains more than to counterbalance the adverse effect of the considerations to which we have already referred on the prospects of the Conservative party.

"To sum up, although there is nothing at resent to point to the imminence of a Conservative debacle, there is abundant reason for Conservative qualms, and there is no doubt that the Opposition—certainly its Labor wing—is on the upward grade. Where the position will be next summer when the contest takes place will largely depend on what happens between now and then, and to add to the difficulty of speculation there is the unknown quantity of the five million 'flappers' who have been added to the roll since the last general election.

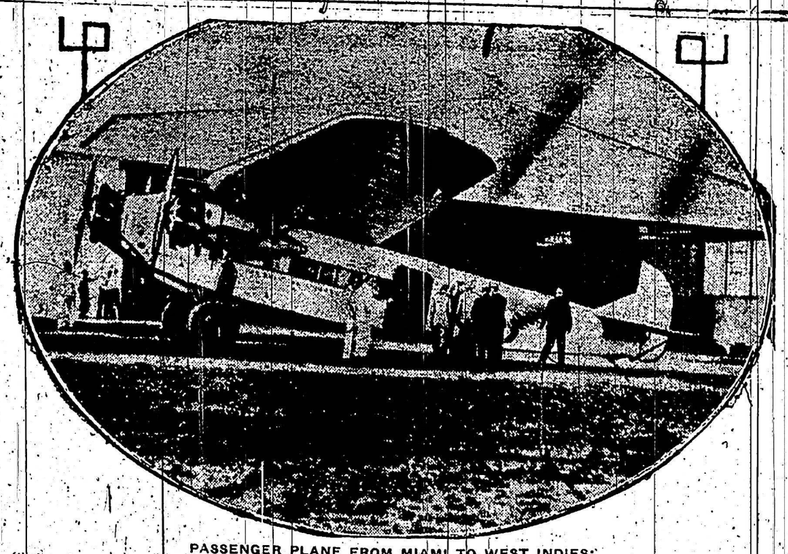
"But it must be remembered that if the Conservatives wish to retain the substance of power, it is not enough for them to comeback the strongest of the three parties. They must have a clear majority over both their rivals. Nor can the contingency of the latter joining forces after the election any longer be dismissed as fantastic. Both have now issued programs, and there is an interesting degree of resemblance between them in important respects. Enough has, moreover, been said by representatives of each of the two parties to show that some form of combination might in certain eventualities be considered.

"This article must now be brought to a close but first an omission must be made good in our estimate of the credit side of the Conservative account. The genial and sympathetic personality of Mr. Baldwin is still an asset of value to his party."

National injustice is the surest road to national downfall.—W. E. Gladstone.

New furniture exhibitions in Europe indicate that the woods at present fashionable are sycamore and Macassar ebony.

I often wish railway companies instead of having special compartments for smokers would label some of them for "Talkers."—Dean Inge.



PASSENGER PLANE FROM MIAMI TO WEST INDIES:
Christopher Columbus, flagship of the Pan-American airways, one of the planes which inaugurated passenger service to Havana and then on down to the West Indies to San Juan.

Wilkins Intends To Return to U. S.

Explorer Unable to Continue Operations Till New Base Found

States Land at South Pole Broken Up Into Islands

NEW YORK—Having completed the first phase of the Wilkins-Hearst expedition's work in the Antarctic, Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins announces in a radio message to the New York American and associated Hearst newspapers, that he will return to the United States and prepare for the second phase which will be carried on next year from a different base.

The announcement was made following a new 500-mile flight made recently during which Capt. Wilkins searched Graham Land in the hope of finding a suitable and more southerly base which would enable him to continue his explorations farther south throughout the present season. No such base could be found.

In making public Capt. Wilkins' decision the New York American added the following analysis of the situation:

"The only alternative hope of reaching Ross Sea this season lay in ability to take off on skiis with a load of gasoline sufficient to drive a plane 1,800 miles. Owing to the unseasonably warm weather at Deception Island and Graham Land which has softened the snow six weeks before it was expected to do so, this was obviously impossible.

"But even if the snow and ice had been normal the discoveries as to the terrain of Graham Land made by Captain Wilkins precluded the possibility of such flight without unreasonable risk. It remained only for Captain Wilkins to return and make a new start from a new base.

"The expedition had two major objectives:

"First—Exploration of Graham Land and the western coast of Weddell Sea by aeroplanes.

"Second—A flight from Graham Land to Ross Sea and further exploration from a base established there.

ACCOMPLISH OBJECTIVE

"In flights from Deception Island over Graham Land, Sir Hubert and his associates have accomplished the first objective and thereby solved the great objective and thereby solved the greatest problem that has confronted scientists and geographers in the Antarctic.

"Graham Land is pictured on the maps as part of the Antarctic continent. Flying 1,200 miles over land never before seen by human eyes, in company with pilot Ben Eilson on December 20, Wilkins discovered that Graham Land consists of two main lands and that the southernmost is separated from the Antarctic continent by a body of water 40 to 60 miles wide, lying between the seventieth and seventy-first parallel south and longitude 60 and 70 west. This he has since named Stefansson Strait.

"The northern island has been named North Graham Island, and the southern South Graham Island, the two being separated by a narrow crooked strait.

"On the sixty-fifth parallel south, or within 100 miles of the Antarctic circle, Wilkins found the coast of North Graham Island cut by indentations so deep that they almost met, threatening to sever it into still another island. These indentations he named the Hektoria Fjords.

"A group of six islands discovered southeast of South Graham Island he has named Finley Islands, in honor of Mr. John H. Finley, president of the American Geographical Society, which sponsored the expedition.

EDGE OF CONTINENT

"Capt. Wilkins established what he believes to be the true edge of the Antarctic continent on approximately the 77th parallel south. This he has named Hearst Land in honor of William Randolph Hearst, by whom the expedition was largely financed.

"One portion of the South Graham Island coast Capt. Wilkins designated as Bowman coast in honor of Dr. Isaiah Bowman, director of the American Georgraphical Society. Various mountains, plateaus, glaciers and other geographical features were named for different persons whom Wilkins desired to honor.

"By the very nature of his discoveries, Sir Hubert is prevented from pursuing the second phase of his work during the present season.

"All his plans were predicated upon the Antarctic man as it was supposed to exist.

"If Graham Land were a part of the Antarctic continent he might, with a sufficient load of gasoline, fly from Deception Island to Ross Sea, most of the distance over land. Forced down by engine trouble, he and Eielson, his pilot, would then have a chance to survive by walking to Ross Sea.

"With Graham Land a series of islands, as Wilkins' exploration has demonstrated it to be, this became impossible. A failing engine which might force a landing on one of the islands meant isolation without hope of rescue and inevitable death.

"By his flight recently concluded, Sir Hubert Wilkins has not only verified his earlier observations. He cleared the way for the establishment of a more southerly base next year."

Capt. Wilkins Plans New Exploration Trip

New York—Having completed the first phase of the Wilkins-Hearst expedition's work in the antarctic, Capt. Sir Hubert Wilkins announces in a radio message to the New York American and associated Hearst newspapers that he will return to America and prepare for the second phase which will be carried on next year from a different base.

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Ex-Champion in New Role

GENE TUNNEY GIVES CUP TO BRITISH MARINES
Gen. Halliday of the Royal Marines receiving the trophy from the retired heavyweight boxing champion. It is to be competed for annually at football.

Britain to Test Largest Dirigible For Flight to U.S.

R-100, Designed for Trans-Atlantic Service, Awaits Only Finishing Touches at Yorkshire Yards to Go on Her Trial Trips

London.—The R-10, largest airship in the world, which is being constructed at Howden, Yorkshire, will undergo its first tests within a few weeks, according to "The Sunday Times."

Only the finishing touches to the structure remain to be made. It is expected that the gas bags will be ready for inflation toward the end of the month. It is intended that the R-100 fly across the Atlantic with 140 passengers after the tests have been completed.

The craft has been under construction for the last two years and is a sister ship of the R-101, which is now being built for the Air Ministry. It is probable that tests will be made from the air station in Cardigan, Yorkshire, in early spring and the demonstration voyage to the United States and return will follow in the early summer, when weather conditions probably will be best for the flight.

Commander C. Dennis Burney, member of Parliament, who will command the dirigible and under whose supervision the craft is being built by the Airship Guarantee Company, said that the progress is satisfactory, and that, unless some unexpected trouble arises, the R-100 will take to the air very soon.

The craft represents a new epoch in airship building, for not only is she the first dirigible of her kind designed for world operation but the work has been undertaken with a view toward commercial success.

If the experiment proves successful and financial support is forthcoming even larger airships are proposed, and it is understood that the Airship Guarantee Company already has plans for a colossal craft with a capacity for more than 9,000,000 cubic feet of fuel—more than twi[illegible] R-100.

One of the greate[illegible] craft's designers is o[illegible] a rate of 100 miles a[illegible] obtained the air line[illegible] commercial success. [illegible] chines, which will be [illegible] "Trans-Atlantic" type[illegible] ed for a cruising sp[illegible] an hour, which will m[illegible] regular Atlantic air[illegible] opened but also will [illegible] considerably safer, d[illegible] rolling effect in he[illegible]

At the same time [illegible] speed will make the a[illegible] to withstand the vert[illegible] which partly crippl[illegible] dirigible Graf Zeppe[illegible] to the United States.

The R-100 will be d[illegible] horsepower Rolls-Roy[illegible] tied in three separa[illegible] suspended from the [illegible] fuel will be carried f[illegible] travel 3,500 miles wit[illegible] and a crew of forty. [illegible] generous baggage acco[illegible]

There will be a d[illegible] Pullman sleeper and a [illegible] liner, the quarters being [illegible] berth cabins, a lounge [illegible] and probably a dance [illegible] room will be electric[illegible] cooking also being do[illegible]

Below the two floor[illegible] passengers is a thir[illegible] These three floors a[illegible] slung directly below [illegible] ship and inclosed b[illegible] which will prevent f[illegible] motors from reaching [illegible]

Many requests hav[illegible] ready by persons wis[illegible] America on the first [illegible] 35,000 have been ma[illegible] Thus far, however, t[illegible] been determined.

With 140 [illegible] Only [illegible]

Moslems of India Confer on Policy

Delhi Assembly Seeks Unity in Deciding With Hindus on Dominion Status

According to dispatches from India in the London press, the most difficult problem that the Simon Commission has to deal with in its survey of India is found in the fact that, while Hindus and Moslems are united in desiring Dominion status for India, there is no common idea as to what form this status should take nor what should be the share of the various classes and the two dominant races in its maintenance.

So far as the Moslems are concerned, the conference which began at Delhi on Dec. 31 is expected to indicate the terms on which Moslems are ready to work with their Hindu brethren for the attainment of Dominion status—that is, a government similar to ours in Canada and to that of the Union of South Africa.

There is a dearth of news from Delhi showing what the conference is doing, but the native press comment of a month ago said it would be the most important assembly of Moslems ever gathered in India. It was called by thirty-eight non-official Moslems members of the Central Legislature, acting on a suggestion from the famous Aga Khan, that the Moslem members of legislatures all over India should endeavor to provide a platform on which Moslems of all schools might unite to consider the constitutional problem.

Aga Khan is presiding, but, owing to the delicate state of his health, a mighty demonstration which had been prepared in his honor was foregone. The seating is provided within a specially erected pandal, or tented hall, capable of holding 3,000 persons, of whom 400 were to be delegates from the various legislatures. The most influential leaders of Moslem public life had promised attendance, including Feroz Khan Noon, Minister in the Punjab Government; Sir Muhammad Shafi, president of the All-India Moslem League; Maulvi Daudi, president of the Calipnate Committee, and Maulvi Muhammed Yakub, vice-president of the Legislative Assembly. The general secretary of the conference is Fazal Ebrahim Rahimtulla.

Even if the conference can agree upon no plan of procedure which will be acceptable to the Hindus, it is expected that a plan will be evolved which will allow the Moslems to present a united front in the controversy.

A Good Canadian

Egmont, Refusing Seat in Lords, Will End Days in Alberta

Calgary, Alberta—Though he will probably visit England in the not far distant future, Frederick Joseph Trevelyan Perceval, tenth Earl of Egmont and Alberta rancher, does not propose to claim his seat in the House of Lords. A resident of Alberta for the past twenty-eight years, the new Earl apparently feels no urge to assume the cares of state, for he declared that he intended to make his home permanently in this province.

When a call was made at the Perceval homestead the Earl and his 14-year-old son and heir, the Hon. Frederick Joseph Moore Perceval, were clearing brush from part of his land. Asked what his intentions were, he replied:

"I've lived in Alberta for twenty-eight years. I love my cattle and my horses and I intend to stay here until I die."

Later he added that it might be necessary for him to go to England to attend to matters connected with the estate, but that once business had been completed he would return to remain in Alberta.

Slight Gain [illegible] by British Trade

Notable Increase [illegible] in Export of Artifi[illegible] Silk, Report Sh[illegible]

London.—Complete [illegible] of British trad[illegible] issued by the Board o[illegible] slight improvement o[illegible] year. The adverse ba[illegible] over all exports is £2[illegible] home for 1927 was £[illegible] for 926 it was £ 1,162,[illegible]

The actual total of [illegible] was £1,196,000,000, [illegible] amounted to £120,000,[illegible]

The greater part o[illegible] between exports and [illegible] course, balanced by w[illegible] invisible exports, the [illegible] in the calculation of w[illegible] earnings of British sh[illegible] interest on investm[illegible] There was a notable [illegible] ports of artificial sil[illegible] which rose from £5,[illegible] nearly £8,000,000.

Among the exports [illegible] creases are coal, £6,5[illegible] steel £2,500,000; cor[illegible] 500,000.

Plan Raid on Jehol

Former Chinese Soldiers, Now Bandits, Say They Have Nationalist [illegible]

Peking.—Adopt use [illegible] of the 60,000 d[illegible] gan[illegible] mnants of several [illegible] armies, wandering in [illegible] north and north-[illegible] of [illegible]

The men who [illegible] affiliated soldiers have [illegible] in Peking, and have [illegible] friends that they inte[illegible] a "bandit raid" on the [illegible] trict of Jehol early in [illegible] order to capture the [illegible] turn it over to the rep[illegible] Nanking at a price.

Jehol is held to be t[illegible] churia. Nanking's [illegible] penetrate to Manchuria [illegible] taking the city of Je[illegible] mountain passes on eit[illegible] With Jehol in Nationa[illegible] way would be open fro[illegible] west without invading [illegible] which Japan has declare[illegible] tect from disorders.

[illegible] edged Nationalist arme[illegible] used to take Jehol f[illegible] Tang Yu-lin, the Manch[illegible] sentative, who holds it [illegible] under Mukden. To do s[illegible] open civil war in China.

So the Nationalists, [illegible] of rich cash rewards, [illegible] that they will later be [illegible] National army. [illegible] the semi-brigand troops [illegible] Rifles, munitions and sup[illegible] ing from Peking to the[illegible] their leaders say.

The Rhineland

London Times, Indep[illegible] points are constantly [illegible] the discussion of an early [illegible] of the Rhineland. The [illegible] there are certain legal [illegible] which can only be set as[illegible] mon consent. The second [illegible] lated withdrawal by any [illegible] the occupation would be [illegible] useless. And there is re[illegible] consideration, which prope[illegible] ed, should mitigate the [illegible] indignant disapproval wi[illegible] German Press greeted S[illegible] Chamberlain's recent decl[illegible] British attitude. The very [illegible] this question, as also of R[illegible] superficially recreates the [illegible] distinction between victor[illegible] quished. In spite of Lo[illegible] problems must to a certain [illegible] the ex-enemy on one side [illegible] Allies on the other.

Life Insurance.—Some [illegible] ables a woman to marry a[illegible]

Sunday School Lesson

February 3. Lesson V—The Holy Scriptures—Psalm 19: 7-14; 2 Tim. 3: 14-17. Golden Text—Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law.—Psalm 119: 18.

ANALYSIS

I. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

II. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

INTRODUCTION—It is difficult for us in this land and age of liberty to realize the privilege which is ours in having an open Bible in our own tongue. The Old Testament was written originally in Hebrew, and the New Testament in Greek, and for a long time it was a sealed book to the common people. It was only after many a struggle and many a labor that men were able to get the Bible translated into English. We believe that in these two parts of Scripture, which go together, we have a faithful account of the gradual unfolding of the mind and purpose of God. We see how Christ is prefigured in the prophecies more and more clearly till at last he comes as the word of God in the flesh. We should therefore, learn to prize this book. Augustine said "Scripture is a long letter sent to us from our heavenly home."

I. THE PRAISE OF THE SCRIPTURES, Psalm 19: 7-14.

Vs. 7-9. The writer of this Psalm had a very small Bible, only the law, but he is so full of praise of this that he puts us to shame when we remember how greatly enriched our Bible.

There are three features to be noticed in these verses:

1. Each verse speaks of the law under a new name, in which the writer calls attention to the manifoldness of God's word. We should read Psalm 119 to see how this same feature is carried still farther. 2. Each verse selects out one particular quality of the law, such as perfection, reliability, righteousness, purity, cleanness, truthfulness, etc. 3. Each verse points out some result which follows on the study of the law. It imparts restoration, wisdom, joy, clearness of vision, fatness. No wonder he praises such a book.

Vs. 10: And in his, therefore, apply [illegible] filled when he goes on to speak of [illegible] value in the highest terms: [illegible] are valuable than fine gold, sweeter [illegible] than honey.

Vs. 11-13. The result of Bible study [illegible] that it drives the soul to [illegible] of and reveals the real nature of [illegible] heart. The dark places now [illegible] more manifest, and every fact [illegible] to show themselves. We [illegible] pupils the reader to pray to God for [illegible] cleansing; and we have in v. 14 the very fine example of a prayer [illegible] a sincere reader of God's word [illegible] would have to make.

II. THE PROFITABLENESS OF SCRIPTURE, 2 Timothy 3: 14-17.

V. 14. This is one of the Pastoral Epistles, so called because they [illegible] the difference [illegible] as in the life of a pastor. [illegible] Among these distinctive [illegible] place must be accorded to the [illegible] use of the Bible which is [illegible] authority for our knowledge of God, [illegible] way of advancement [illegible] salvation of the soul of man. The [illegible] section on the Bible and we [illegible] Timothy that he will need with [illegible] kinds of evil, but if he is [illegible] spiritual knowledge, there will be [illegible] danger of his failure. He reminds Timothy that he has been taught up in this way. The boy referred to [illegible] his mother and grandmother, see [illegible] chap. 1: 5.

V. 15. The Holy Scriptures are the books of the Old Testament, for as yet the New Testament had not been included in the sacred list. The Christians made much use of the Old Testament, and read certain passages in their services. Paul often quotes the Law and the Prophets, and draws many lessons from these scriptures. At a later time the word scripture was applied to the New Testament, and now "scripture" mean our Bible. The Jews were taught to study the scriptures from an early age. The regulation was that a child should begin to learn the law by heart when five years old. Paul says that these scriptures make men wise unto salvation, by which he may mean that they predict the coming of Christ and prepare the way for the gospel to be preached. Jesus also had said that the scriptures testified of himself. But Paul is careful to add that it is not the mere reading that gives the book its value. It is faith which is quickened by the reading of the Bible. The scriptures bring us to Christ who saves.

V. 16. These scriptures are now said to be inspired, that is, they are filled with the spirit of God and become the living oracles of God. See Acts 7: 38. We may compare the words of 2 Peter 1: 21, "Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Paul in this certain that the books of the Old Testament are of more than human origin, but they are the expression of the mind and will of God. The Jewish church always accepted the authority for the New and Old alike. This passage has been summed up in the following words: "The Holy Scripture teaches, reproves, convicts the evil and prejudiced, corrects the fallen, and instructs in righteousness."

V. 17. The study of the Bible brings such rich results, that if one has a well disposed mind he will be strengthened by these to shield, word, that he will be [illegible] for [illegible] kinds of [illegible]

The Machine Age

Lethbridge (Alta.) Herald.—There can be no denying the fact that despite the industrial prosperity of the United States, unemployment has been rife there for some time. The Democrats, who, before the elections, wished to make a weapon of this against the Republican Party, exaggerated the figures which they published in order to make things look very black. But the Minister of Labor himself has recognized the existence of something like a million unemployed. It is not so very much out of a total of [illegible] million workers, but it is too much if these million men have been deprived of work through the employment of machines.

The theatre is an art and cannot be mixed with business.—Michael Strange.