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India To-day and Ghandi's Stand

Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, Appeals For Good Faith While the Simon Commission Continues its Difficult Task

The Gandhi Resolution

"The Indian National Congress voted for Dominion Status, adopting the resolution moved by Mr. Gandhi.

"The resolution was as follows:—

"This Congress having considered the constitution recommended by the All Parties Committee report, welcomes it as a a great contribution towards the solution of India's political and communal problems, and congratulates the Committee on the virtual unanimity of its recommendations; and while adhering to the resolution relating to complete Independence passed by the Madras Congress, approves of the constitution drawn up by the Committee as a great step in political advance especially as it represents the largest measure of agreement attained among important parties in the country.

"Subject to the exigencies of the political situation this Congress will adopt the constitution in its entirety if it is accepted by the British Parliament on or before December 31, 1929, but in the event of its non-acceptance by that date or its earlier rejection, the Congress will organize non-violent non-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and in such other manner as may be decided upon.

"Consistently with the above, nothing in this resolution shall interfere with the carrying on in the name of the Congress of propaganda for complete Independence.'

"The amendments moved by Mr. Subash Chandra Bose in favor of complete independence was lost by 1,350 to 973 votes."

—The Times of India

The Simon Commission in India is still taking evidence, and until the end of April the members will be busily engaged on their tremendous task. Some idea of their difficulties will be gathered from the speech of the President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Nehru, which is reported in the Times of India. It is important that British readers should realize the kind of speeches that are being made while the Simon Commission is sitting—a time when general political agitation should have ceased and every effort made to help the Simon Commission in its work. The Viceroy's address to the Indian Legislative Assembly, briefly reported, is a reminder of the importance of this aspect of the situation. We give first, however, a section of Mr. Nehru's speech. He said:—

"The Viceroy has uttered two platitudes and a threat. The first platitude is: 'However much those who organize such demonstrations may themselves deprecate violence, they are, when it comes to the point, often quite incapable of controlling the forces they have excited.' The second is: 'Those who deliberately embarked on a course so crude, so senseless and so dangerous, whatever the object they may mistakenly desire to serve, incur a very heavy responsibility.'

"The threat is that 'it is the plain duty of Government to take whatever steps it deems necessary to prevent the recurrence of these discreditable incidents.'

"I agree with His Excellency on the first platitude, and would also agree with him on the second if her could substitute the word 'natural' for the words 'crude and senseless.' But both platitudes have no relation whatever to actual facts.

An Extraordinary Justification

"In regard to the former, I have to point out that it has been established to our entire satisfaction by public statements of responsible Indian leaders, which no amount of departmental inquiry can controvert, that all the violence at these demonstrations was started by the police, and attempts made by the people at one or two places to retaliate were speedily put down by their leaders.

"But if a stray missile struck a motor car, one of the occupants of which happened to be a lady, or some men in the large crowds came too near the great Commissioners and waved their black flags in close proximity to the highly respectable noses, is it a matter about which any fuss need be made? I am sure that under similar circumstances worse things would have happened in England.

"The recent murder of a police official at Lahore has provided an excuse to those whose minds are already made up to forge new weapons to destroy the forces of nationalism. It need hardly be said that we deeply regret the crime. Congressmen, whether belonging to the school of independence or that of dominion status, stand, and have always stood, for a policy of strict non-violence and have given practical proof of the sincerity of their convictions on numerous occasions, including the recent incidents at Lucknow, Cawnpore and Patna.

"I have explained my position more than once, but with your permission I shall re-state it here as clearly as I can. To put it in a nut-shell it comes to this: I am for complete independence—as complete as it can be—but I am not against full Dominion Status—as full as any dominion possesses it to-day—provded I get it before it loses all attraction. I am for severance of British connection as it subsists with us to-day, but am not against it as it exists with the Dominions.

"There is no reason whatever why we should seek complete severance of British connection if we are put on terms of perfect equality with the Dominions. If we are not put on such terms it will not be dominion status; we will not take a colorable imitation.

"It must therefore be clearly understood that dominion status has to be offered and accepted with all its implications, its rights and obligations, which both parties will be in honor bound to respect and uphold. But as Mahatmaji has put it, we 'would not hesitate to sever all connection, if severance became necessary through Britain's own fault.' It is conceivable that we may be driven to separation by the treatment accorded to us by Britain herself, and in that case we shall have precisely the same remedy as the Dominions now have.

"Our destination is Freedom, the form and extent of which will depend upon the time when, and the circumstances under which, it comes."

The Real Significance

Referring to the resolution quoted the Times of India, in a leader, says:

"The real significance of the action taken by the Congress is, in our belief, not to be found so much in the resolution which it adopted as in the actual voting. It will be noticed that the amendment moved by Mr. Bose in favor of complete independence was lost by 1,350 to 973 votes. The Independence Party are gaining ground.

"There is no cause for jubilation in the fact that the Congress has conditionally accepted Dominion Status as the goal in view, because 'consistent with the above, nothing in this resolution shall interfere with the carrying on in the name of the Congress of propaganda for complete independence.' That propaganda will now be carried on all the more vehemently because the 'compromise' resolution has been passed.

"The old leaders will be pushed aside and we are quite prepard within a year to hear Pandit Motilal Nehru denounced as a reactionary or a conservative. The older men have raised a storm which they cannot control, and Mr. Gandhi, quite oblivious of how his former prophecies and promises were falsified, is rejecting the whole teaching of his experience.

"Not only is he promising Dominion Status within a year, but he has once again begun to talk on organizing that non-co-operation which he knows from his previous Himalayan blunders cannot be non-violent. The best thing that can be said for him in doing this is that he has given Government a very clear warning."

The Viceroy's Reply

Lord Irwin, in his address to the Indian Legislative Assembly recently said:

"I see very clearly that nothing but harm can flow from the threat that unless a particular condition is fulfilled, which I believe to be mechanically impossible of fulfilment from the outset, an attempt will be made to plunge the country into all the possible chaos of civil disobedience.

"I recognize that, although many leaders and schools of political opinion in India will refuse to walk along the dangerous paths of non-operation, many of them openly profess distrust of the attitude of Great Britain towards this country. They say, and would have others to believe, that hitherto Great Britain has given no sufficient proof of her intention to fulfil the pledge Mr. Montagu gave on behalf of his Majesty's Government in 1917, and that Great Britain is seeking to forget or deny the high policy there enshrined.

"I tell this Assembly again, and through them India, that the declaration of 1917 stands, and will stand for all time, as the solemn pledge of the British people to do all that can be done by one people to assist another to attain full national political stature, and that pledge so given will never be dishonored. And I will add that I should not be standing before you here to-day as Governor-General if I believed that the British people had withdrawn their hand from that solemn covenant.

"Gentlemen of the Assembly, though we may differ on all other issues, let us not readily or lightly impugn the good faith of one another, for that is to destroy the very foundation of all hope of better things.

"Those, therefore, who can guide public opinion in this country are doing no service to India if they accuse him her to think lightly of disobedience to constituted authority, whatever the title by which such disobedience may be described."

Greater Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan, third in population of the Canadian Provinces, with an area of 151,700 square miles, is seeking an outlet to the sea at Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay and expansion north to Coronation Gulf, 200 miles beyond the Arctic Circle. An applicaton has been made to the Dominion Government by Premier Gardiner, who says:

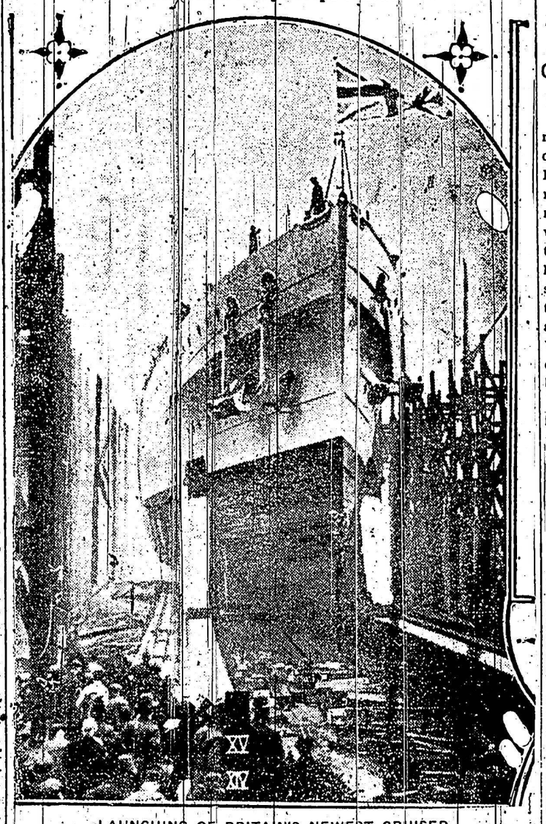
"We claim that our natural mineral area extends out of the northern part of our province into the territory that we are asking to be added to the province. Second, the natural outlet to the sea from this mineral area to the Hudson Bay is through Chesterfield Inlet."

The land which Saskatchewan desires to annex is a part of two vast Northwest Territories, which are bounded by Hudson Bay on the east, the Arctic on the north and Yukon on the west. Manitoba will have something to say about the acquisition of the Chesterfield Inlet region of Saskatchewan, for it lies directly north of Manitoba's border. The Northwestern Territories known as Mackenzie and Keewatin would have a more rapid development if they were divided among Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The last also claims mineral resources and bids fair to be rich in oil. British Columbia, fronting on the Pacific, might put in a claim for the great Mackenzie River Valley, if there is to be a division of the lake and barren country.

It would seem to be only fair to give Saskatchewan access to northern Hudson Bay at Chesterfield Inlet, for Manitoba has Port Nelson, which is destined to be a railway terminal. At the root of the whole matter is the belief that there may be a great deal of mineral wealth above the sixtieth degree of latitude.

We are anxious to have world peace, but see no reason for fighting over it.

The British Navy Keeps Ahead



LAUNCHING OF BRITAIN'S NEWEST CRUISER

H.M.S. Dorsetshire, the latest addition to the British navy, launched recently at Portsmouth, England. The Dorsetshire, the latest in 10,000-ton cruisers, is shown sliding down the ways.

Farm Notes

SUPPLEMENTARY RATION FOR BREEDING POULTRY

It is now being recognized that the fertility, hatchability and viability of eggs may be influenced by the manner of feeding the laying hens. During the hatching season the Experimental Station at Kentville, N.S., carried out an experiment to determine the effects of using such supplementary feeds as cod liver oil, fawliver, bone meal, etc., when added to the regulation ration given to the breeding stock. The regulation ration used consisted of dry mash made up of 100 pounds each of cornmeal, oatmeal, bran and middlings, and 50 pounds of beef; ½ pound of salt was added to every 100 pounds of the mixture. The test groups of hens were fed alike on this mixture; in addition some of the hens received, when fed singly, cod liver oil, 1 teaspoonful to four birds daily; raw liver ½ ounce per bird daily, and bone meal, 5 per cent. by weight of dry mash. When these special feeds were given, in combination only half of these amounts were used.

The experiment was divided into two parts with a week elapsing between them. The results of this experiment are given in detail in the report of the superintendent of the station for 1927, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The most outstanding conclusion to be arrived at from the study of this report, which may be obtained at the Public Branch is that the pens using the cod liver oil were outstanding, particularly in the percentage of hatchability of eggs laid.

THE PRODUCTION OF PURE SEED DEPENDABLE VARIETIES

In the great wheat growing areas of Western Canada the use of pure seed of varieties adapted to the growing district is of great importance. Investigations carried on by the Central Division of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, as well as by other institutions, indicate the need for the utmost attention to this matter. Referring to this question in his latest annual report, Mr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, regards the development of dependable seed as one of the most important and most pressing features of the work of his division. The Cereal Division has done a great amount of work in developing dependable varieties of grain, particularly in producing pure seed of varieties adapted to the widely varying conditions found in this country. It is recognized that while plant vigor may produce and develop superior varieties, yet, real value in such varieties to the country depends upon the extent to which they come to be used. To encourage and promote a more general use of only of the best varieties, but of good seed of these varieties the Canadian Seed Growers' Association was organized some 225 years ago. The Dominion Cerealist and his organization are working in close co-operative to raise the general standard of the cereal growing industry in this country.

How Many Dreams

How many dreams for a penny?
Dreams are poor fare for many.

"Flour and salt," said the grocer,
"Herring and dills—"
In a purple fen the fireless hover
around a silver lotus.
"Dreams pay no dills." . . .

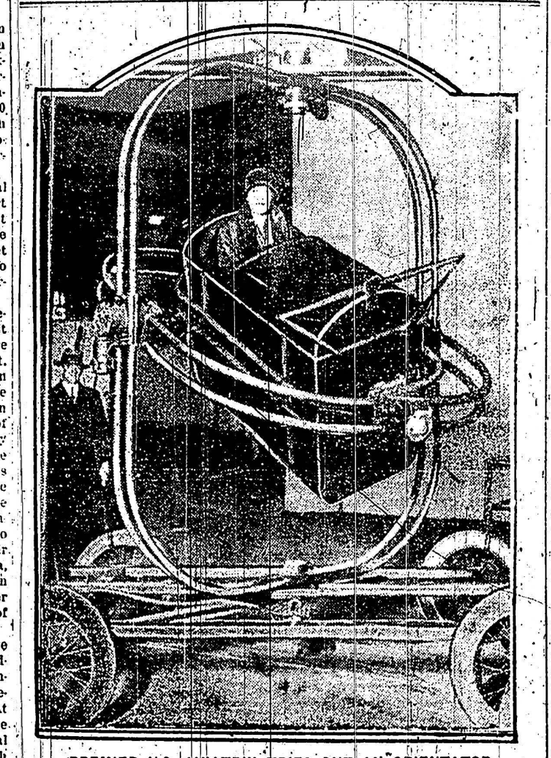
"Clover and corn," said the farmer,
"Horses and kine—"
Ripples of silver sequins
on lazy waters
tease the drowsy pools'
unwinking amber eyes.
"Dreams feed no swine."

How many dreams for a penny?
Dreams are poor fare for many.

—Maud E. Uschold in The Saturday Review of Literature.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT

A ton of quebracho extract will tan enough leather for 3000 shoe soles. One company operating a large forest tract in the Argentine turns out a ton of the extract every three minutes.



PREMIER U.S. AVIATRIX TRIES OUT AN ORIENTATOR

Amelia Earhart tries out the Ruggles-Orientator, a device used for testing applicants for pilots' licenses, at the New York Aviation Show at the Grand Central Palace.

"The King!"—A Fine Tribute

One of the Many Hundreds of Eulogies From U.S.A.

The newspapers have made constant reference to the sympathetic interest of America in the illness of the King. It has received in most United States newspapers the chief position in the news pages day after day for many weeks, and we wish we could give a tithe of the kindly feelings which have been expressed in papers of all shades of opinion. We feel that the typical article by T. R. Ybarra which appears in "The Outlook" of New York will delight our readers, and we can only assure them that it is symbolic of many. The writer says:

"All who have attended banquets in England know how Englishmen act when the toast to the King is proposed. The chairman gets up and says, 'King!' Every man present leaps to his feet, raises his glass and touches it to his lips, from all over the hall come shouts of 'The King! The King!'

"It lasts only a moment; it is done at every banquet held anywhere in the British Isles. Yet there is never anything perfunctory about it. Into his attitude as he stands and raises his glass, into his enunciation of those two short words, every Englishman puts an unmistakable something of affection and reverence, a ring of pride and loyalty, which cannot but strike even the most anti-monarchical of republicans with admiration.

"It is the same at the close of every theatrical performance in Britain when the orchestra plays 'God Save the King.' That, too, lasts only a moment; it comes when men and women are preparing to leave the theatre, when they are reaching for wraps and hats. Yet here also there is absolutely nothing that savors of the perfunctory. Every Englishman stands straight and stiff, like a soldier; every woman's face expresses genuine feeling; in the presence of such sincerity every foreigner of good taste must needs put into his own attitude at least the outward semblance of a similar homage.

"The feeling which the British have for their sovereign was admirably shown during the days when King George V lay dangerously ill in Buckingham Palace. All day and until far into the night thousands of men, women and children stood outside the palace gates. Every bulletin was eagerly read as soon as it was posted; many in the crowd copied down every word in these bulletins in order to tell those at home exactly what the doctors said about King George's condition.

"In the crowds were people of every class; nobles and prelates rubbed elbows with humble folk from the London slums; all had become equal in their solitude for their King. And, exactly as at banquets when the sovereign's health is proposed, exactly as in theatres when 'God Save the King' is played, there was not a trace, among the thousands who stood in silent vigil outside the great gates of King George's residence, of idle curiosity or mere perfunctory interest to watch a show.

"Every Englishman and English woman in those crowds was there because he or she was genuinely worried. The feeling which brought those crowds there was the same feeling that underlies those joyous and robust toasts to 'The King!'—the same feeling exactly, but shrouded in silence, as if the sick man's subjects stood in the royal sickroom.

No Subject Oversteps It

"Americans who have lived in England are aware of the English individual's attitude toward his King and the other members of the British royal family. In his conversation about them, free though it may appear superficially, there is an invisible barrier which is never overstepped. And just as no British subject ever oversteps it, no foreigner with a regard for decency will seek to pass it.

"He will let an Englishman tell anecdotes about his King and Queen, about the Prince of Wales and his brothers, which could scarcely be bettered for frankness; he will let him express semi-humorous opinions which, taken seriously, smack of lèse-majesté. But—if he be a foreigner of penetration—he will be constantly on his guard, as to what comments he may himself contribute.

"For the barrier is always there, no matter how intangibly—woe betide the alien who permits himself a remark about the British royal family of a sort which a Briton may consider as beyond the bounds of good taste. Unlike a native of Italy or some other monarchy where men have fiery blood, there will be no theatricalism, no excited challenges to a duel.

Everybody Who Knows the English

"The Britisher will simply give that foreigner a freezing look; maybe he will follow up with a freezing retort. And everybody who knows the English knows that, in the whole length and breadth of this universe, there is not a nation capable of competing with them in the gentle art of freezing.

"So the foreigner, if he be wise, will let the Briton do the talking about the British royal family. Also, if he be wise, he will, in the interests of international goodwill, try to put something of a sincere ring into his voice when he responds to the toast 'The King!' at his next banquet in England.

"For there is something fine about the attitude of the English toward their King and his family. It has nothing servile about it, nothing insincere. Nor is it something merely impersonal. In the solicitude of King George's subjects, during the dark days of his illness, there was a great deal of genuinely personal concern.

"There was nobody in the crowds around Buckingham Palace whose reverence for the monarch was not blended with affection for a kind and conscientious individual. This feeling was excellently summed up, when King George lay critically ill, by a writer in the Sphere.

"'We are sick and tired of the sickly worship of the Court,' he wrote. 'We are weary of the vulgarity and inanity of a Press written by the abysmally stupid for the abysmally stupid. . . . To-day an accident has given a tongue to our subconscious. We are brought to our senses by the picture of a simple, honest, straightforward Englishman, our sovereign, struck down with illness largely attributable to a stern performance of duty. He has kept the faith, kept the faith, kept silence, striven onward through an age of self-seeking, self-advertisement, self-indulgence. We at last estimate at its true value the noble set from the throne.'"

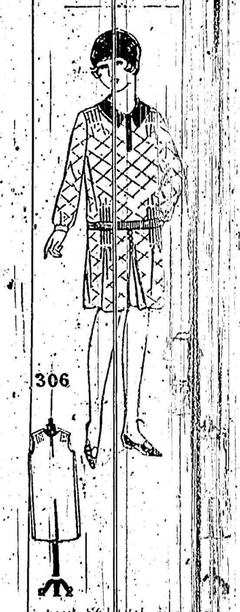
Another Reason

"Of the millions of words written about King George I can only hope to have seen everything that has been seen by anybody else," writes Mr. Ybarra, a well-known British journalist resident in America, in the Christian Herald of New York.

"But I have a fairly full knowledge of his career, and I seem to have positive hint about, at least in print, of the clue to his extraordinary personal influence. Some years ago he allowed it to be stated that every day, he had promised his mother to read the Bible every day, and he had kept the promise. That is the source of wisdom which has served him.

"If King George V had been a gambler, living at Versailles in the early 18th century, his courtier would have witnessed his vocations. But in London the sovereign lives within the palace which is as much home as any other Englishman's home is in that home where the family Bible is read. It is He who says, and that rewards openly.

"If King George V has won the joy in service, his smile, his kindness to children, and, in a word, his character, it is because day by day the world around him was refreshed from a realm within him where there has reigned Another King."



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FOR SCHOOL. A sophisticated modern girl of 8, 10, 12 and 14 adores to wear clothes that are as smart as her elder sister's. This practical little dress of tan wool with velvet collar is the younger fashionable hours, because it is so warm and smart at the same time. It is a one-piece affair, tucked at the shoulders and low waistline, with inverted plait inserted at center back to supply extra fullness for growing youth. It takes about 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ½ yard of velvet for contrasting to make the style for the miss of 8 years. For a 12-year-old girl jersey, plain jersey, herringbone, wool crepe, tweed, printed sateen, cotton broadcloth, chambray also appropriate. Price 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred).

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS: Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of each pattern as you want it. Enclose stamps or coin (coin preferred) and wrap it carefully. Address each order to Patterns Service, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto. Patterns sent by air mail.

Inter-Empire Trade

Manitoba Free Press (Ind.): Inter-Empire trade has much to recommend it. In a business way and in a sentimental way, it offers many attractions. The trouble comes when anything happens tha mixes business with sentiment. The idea of turning the British Commonwealth into an economic unit offers fine material for a speech by an ultra-loyalist; but there seems to be about the sum of it.

NOT A PEST

Next time you see a weed remember that weeds make up half of his daily menu.

The Kellogg Treaty seems to work, however, if the ammunition factories do. Fortunately, sustained oratory can't be prolonged without using on more gas.

I have no acquaintance with opera bouffe, but I occasionally come in contact with low comedians.—Winston Churchill.

The power to say "No" elevates man from the lower animals.—Sir Hobart Armstrong-Jones.

The brain was not designed primarily as a utilitarian organ, but as one to give man enjoyment of life.—Sir Arthur Keith.

The Stray

A Slight Sketch From Life

She was just a little hunchback, with matted, tangled, dirty hair; taught by ill-usage, hunger, and neglect, to be afraid of everything and to trust to nothing except her own little tired legs.

I don't know how long she had been lost in the streets, but she was in a deplorable condition when I first saw her.

Some noisy schoolboys on roller skates were chasing her, and in answer to my expostulations they said: "Please, miss, it's only a stray!"

I followed her down a side street, and saw she was searching the gutters for food, with famished looks.

Presently we came to a great building, and through the open gate we could see a school playground. In it stood a man throwing corn to a great flock of pigeons.

Perhaps the sight of many things being fed gave her courage; at any rate, she crept in at the open gate, and I followed her.

The man was the caretaker of the school, and a good friend to all animals. When he saw his timid, wretched, starved little dog, he at once made kindly advances, but she fled terrified. At that he carefully closed the playground gate and tried to coax the stray.

For about an hour he could not get near her, and fear gave her legs amazing speed. Wildly she searched for the way she had come in, and darted to and fro. Finally the caretaker called his wife—a kindly soul in a big blue apron. Together they cornered the trembling little dog and the wife threw her blue apron over her, and then she was caught. She was mere skin and bone, and her back was badly bruished and bleeding from a heavy blow.

She lay trembling with terror, waiting for more cruel curs and blows from her captors. Instead, she was gently carried into a warm room and placed on a mat.

Once she must have been pretty, for she was tiny and well made, and her dirty, matted hair was long and fine, and her frightened eyes were dark and bright. Her new friends brought her food and tried to reassure her, but she crouched close to the wall, trembling, with her face hidden, for nearly fifteen minutes.

At length the kind strokings and pats, and the kind voices and smell of food, prevailed. She turned round towards the plate stealthily, and suddenly started eating like a famished wolf.

Her new friends won't let her have too much at first, for fear of her being sick. When the plate had been cleared many times, she was wheedled into a warm bath. Strange to say, she was wheedled into a warm bath.

Once she must have been taught to be a good, cleanly dog, and, though she looked starved, her memory of better days (perhaps a kind master and a good home) gravely overcame her terror through the bath, and she lay quiet in the bath, trembling, but quiet.

Then came the brush and comb, and then the milk, and then the mat, and she was a changed dog.

Hunted and [illegible] from evil [illegible] could yet [illegible] had given [illegible] old days, and for which she had been praised. Her new friends washed and fed her, and kept her for a week, and her looks so improved in that short time that I hardly recognized her, but the most touching thing about her was her adoring affection for the caretaker and his wife.

They had two dogs, so they could not keep her; but they found her a good, if humble, home, and I hear she is very much valued by her present mistress.

S. A. Wilding, in The Little Animals.

Economic Slavery

Toronto Star: [illegible] Our fathers [illegible] in the protection of our infant industries, to [illegible] our country and the United States a market of such magnitude [illegible] even free-trade Britain. What is the secret of the United States power over the Canadian market? Why does the King Government continue to make the United States, with which we have no commercial treaty, the most favored nation to the great injury of Canada's own progress?

The Unity of the Empire

Saint John Telegraph-Journal (Ind.): Already the Empire exists as something approaching a customs union and is daily becoming more truly so. The Empire will eventually be the greatest, the most comprehensive and the most self-contained customs union in the world. Membership in that will be far more valuable to a nation than membership in either a European or American union.

St. Lawrence Waterway

Halifax Herald (Cons.): Sooner or later the people of Canada will have to decide this question. Its immense and far-reaching possibilities make it a problem too large to be disposed of by any Government or Parliament uninstructed by the people themselves. True it will be debated at Ottawa—but it will be decided in the constituencies.

An astronomer says he believes Mars is working in closer to Jupiter and away from the earth. And the Kellogg treaty not a year old!