Shaw Refuses to Write For Trade Purposes

Wells and Bennett Also Enunciate the Ethics of Their Profession

London.—What is almost certain to be recognized as a definite outlining of a new and admirable standard of ethics for all honorable writers and for literature in general has been stated by Arnold Bennett, H. G. Wells, and George Bernard Shaw. They have outlined a creed in which their own assessment of their responsibility to their profession and to the public can hardly fail, in the judgment of competent critics, to raise and soundly establish the entire field of letters on a higher plane.

The opportunity which these three writers have seized to define their attitude and their own estimation of their place in national and international life was supplied through the enterprise of Sir Woodman Burbridge, head of the great department store of Harrod's in London.

REQUEST TO AUTHORS

Sir Woodman's position was that although Harrod's and other great commercial enterprises are able to retain the best advertising talent and best artists, as well as architects, technicians, and others of the professional classes, they had not had the real story of their growth, their amazing complexity and ramifications, and the romance of industry in general presented to the public as these great writers would be capable of presenting it. He thereupon wrote to ask if they would lend their pens in such a manner.

All three declined, and in their reasoned replies is found a standard which is recognized as a noble statement of ideals which lesser writers may strive to reach. Replying to the argument that a writer is a skilled professional who should place his talent at the services of commercial enterprise, Mr. Wells said:

TAKES HIMSELF SERIOUSLY

"The answer is that, rightly or wrongly, the writer takes himself more seriously than that. In his heart he classes himself not with the artists, but with the teachers and the priests and prophets. That may be an old view, and it may be going out of fashion.

"We all believe, of our generation, deep in our foundations, that our only paymaster ought to be the reader. We live on sales to readers and we don't accept fees. There is, we feel, an implicit understanding between writer and reader to that effect."

Mr. Shaw prefaced his refusal with an account of the tremendous improvement which has taken place in journalistic standards since he first began to write. Of the use of the best professional talent aside from writers with established reputations he says:

MILLAIS STARTS CUSTOM

"When Millais was at the height of his fame as a painter a very popular picture of his, representing a nice little boy blowing bubbles, was bought by the firm of Pear's, and used and reproduced as an advertisement. The Academy was shocked; but Millais took no notice; the advertisement had an enormous vogue; and advertising entered on its present phase, in which it is a matter of course for commercial firms to employ the best available artistic and literary talent to advertise their wares and services. There is no reason on earth why they should not, and every reason why they should, now that the art of selling has so much more importance than the routine of production."

AUBREY BEARDSLEY POSTER

Mr. Shaw then recalled that Aubrey Beardsley designed a poster for his first play and that there would be nothing questionable if he were to commission the president of the Royal Academy to design a poster for his next one. Then he continues: "But if I were intimate with, say, Mr. St. John Ervine and Mr. Harris Deans that in the event of their notices of my play being sufficiently flattering to be usefully quoted as advertisements I should be prepared to buy the copyright from them for $500 apiece, then Heaven knows what would happen. Probably both gentlemen would refuse to notice my play at all, and would say why.

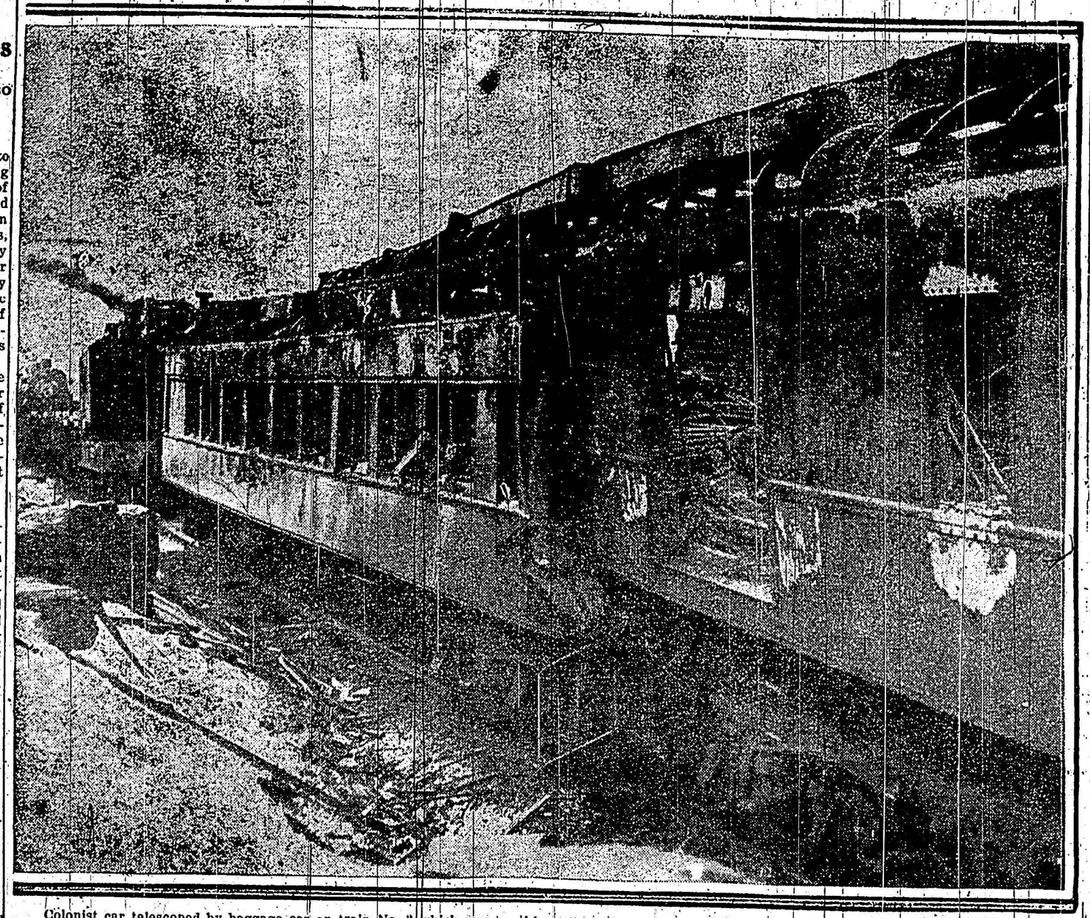
"By all means let our commercial houses engage skilled but nameless scribes to write their advertisements as such. But a writer who has been consecrated by fame to the service of the public, and has thus become prophet as well as author, must take wages in no other service."

MR. BENNETT'S OPINION.

Mr. Bennett bases his refusal on slightly different ground. He thinks there is not necessarily any ethical reason why he should not, under proper conditions, write advertisements, but doubts whether worth-while public opinion would sanction such action on the part of writers whom it could, in a sense, be said to have made. He concludes: "The reason is that public opinion in Britain is not yet ripe to appove the employment of responsible imaginative writers to whom it has granted a reputation, in any scheme of publicity for a commercial concern. Personally I differ from public opinion in this matter; but the opinion exists and I will not flout it."

Current opinion, in the short time has had to express itself, does not see eye to eye with Mr. Bennett's view that in some future time recognized authors will sell their pens in the cause of commerce. Such a step seems to be generally considered retrograde, and in line with the practice of those days when literary men served the causes of the politicians who granted or procured pensions for them and whom Dr. Samuel Johnson so unmercifully flogged with the vigor of his scorn.

View of Wrecking Train Clearing the Line



Colonist car telescoped by baggage car on train No. 3 which was on this railway car that at least three railway employees of C.N.R. and a not fully known number of people were cremated. Passengers after the crash pushed the cars in the rear of this car away from the burning inferno.

Indian Tribesmen Favor Britain On Northwest Border

Government Intervention Increasingly Sought in Pure-Tribal Disputes

Bombay.—The remarkable success of the British policy on the northwest frontier of India is strikingly illustrated in the report of Sir Horatio N. Bolton, Chief Commissioner, on the administration of the border during the past year.

Sir Norman describes how warring tribes of Waziristan, have, of their own accord, come into line with Britain. The policy of opening this country to the influence of civilization by giving the tribesmen themselves a stake in the administration of law and order was maintained and even accelerated last year.

The sanctity of the roads is becoming almost as dear to the tribesmen as to the government, Sir Norman declared. Nothing is more symbolic of this change in the tribesmen's angle of vision than the increasing requests for the intervention of the government in purely tribal disputes. Even the Mahsud women, it is reported, appreciate the advantage of the Pax Britannica as saving their men folk from the danger of internal feuds.

An achievement of no mean merit is also the reduction of crime on the border and the suppression of border feuds.

The most wonderful thing that the world contains is a bright face.—Dr. Albert Einstein.

A Stir in Africa

Britain's intimation, some few weeks ago, that she is working on a project for a British "united states" of East Africa, has brought a responsive echo from France to the effect that she is equally busy with a scheme for a French "united states" of West Africa. A few years past such announcements would have set diplomatic and military circles wondering what dark schemes were afoot.

Only thirty years ago the world trembled at what appeared to betoken inevitable conflict over the Sudan. The French Colonel Marchand, with a few companions and their native carriers, marching east through that territory, seemed charged with an extension of French sway to the Nile, when the British Kitchener, with a slightly larger handful of men, steamed up river, and the two parties met under the awnings of the upper deck of Kitchener's river boat at Fashoda. At that moment Africa's sandy plains of the north seemed as capable of plunging Europe into war as the scrubby veldt of the south, which, in the next year set Briton and Boer fighting for the ascendancy. However, the gallant colonel departed as suddenly as he had appeared, Britain and France settled their respective spheres and the world heaved a sigh of relief at its narrow escape.

But three decades have thrown the question of exploiting Africa into a new light. The last of the three has brought the mandate doctrine. And the mandate theory, as the world is gradually beginning to realize, applies not only to the few tracts technically known as mandates, but in a broader sense, to all those great areas with backward populations of which the different powers claim possession or control. A finger in the African pie once meant selfish exploitation. Today it is beginning to mean a responsibility and a trust, and it is taking this meaning because the world as a whole is regarding it as such.

"It is probable that, before long Britain will have its Cairo-to-Cape railway in operation and that France will engineer a trans-Saharan or even an Algiers-to-Cape line. The British railway will feed the fast new Gezira cotton area in the Sudan; the French will connect up with the corresponding 1,500,000 acre cotton tract in the Upper Volta. Developing air and land transport, Britain will be able to unify the productive and marketing possibilities of her vast East African territories, while France would effect a similar service for her nine great West African colonies.

But such developments are not exclusively the concern of British or French. The public opinion of the world is directed upon them, and public opinion will demand that whatever projects are initiated will consult the best interests of the native population. In the call for accumulated capital which will be needed to launch the major schemes, it will doubtless find practical means of seeing its wishes respected.

British Economist Sees Crisis Ahead

Protection Policy is Bringing Disaster to Busiess, Says Sir George Paish

Manchester, Eng. — The gravest financial crisis in the world's history was described by Sir George Paish, well known economist, as threatening modern business.

"I say with the highest authority, and I challenge anyone to deny it," Sir George told the National Free Trade Conference, "when I say we are threatened with the greatest financial crisis the world has ever seen, because the governments of the world have followed the policy of trade restriction, preventing debtors from paying their debts," Sir George declared.

"The greatest authorities in this country and in the United States expect it to come this spring, and unless this policy of safeguarding or protection is checked, it means disaster to the world. I am not exaggerating."

U. S. and England Will Have War Says Russia

Calling the United States and Great Britain "fight and bloated," the Russian War Commissioner Cliand Jem sian Comissar Voroshilov is quoted in "Time" as saying they are bound to come to war with each other.

"I mean by fight," continued Comrade Voroshilov, "exactly what I say. Grown gigantic and bloated with capital like a giant blood sausage, the United States feels fight within its frontiers."

Lest any dunderhead should fail to catch his drift, "Time" continues: War Minister Voroshilov added that there is another bloated blood sausage which feels fight, namely Great Britain, and that 'one need not be particularly Bolshevik to foresee that a solution lies in armed conflict between them.'"

The number of telephones in the Province of Alberta has increased from 42,854 in 1920 to 60,222 at the end of 1928.

Forestry Aids Palestine Hills

Large Contribution Toward Planting Work Reported Forthcoming from Tree Lover's Society—Timber Declared First Need of New Zionist Home

Jerusalem—"The future prosperity of Palestine is bound up with forestry," declared Richard St. Barbe Baker, of London, founder of "Men of the Trees" Society, visiting Jerusalem in connection with a revival of the ancient Jewish festival known as the "Trees' New Year."

"The ancient prosperity has disappeared with the hill forests," said Mr. Baker.

lime burners have been draining the resources of the forests and most of what remained was swept away during the war to supply armies and military railways.

"The barren hills of Judah are calling out for trees. Their rain-washed slopes are bared of humus. The struggling peasant in scratching a poor existence from the soil, looks up to the hills for forest and protection for his crops, but finds there no help. If those hill tops could be but planted, it would make his task the lighter." "The Men of the Trees," said Mr. Baker, "are anxious to help Palestine in the work of reafforestation, and have formed a fund for this purpose.

It is learned it is possible that "The Men of the Trees," of which Sir Francis Younghusband is chairman, will make Jerusalem the centre of the world movement. In any event arrangements may soon be made to spend $250,000 of this organization's funds on tree planting in Palestine.

The French-Canadians Go Ahead

La Presse (Ind.): The progress of the French Americans in public affairs has just been confirmed anew in the municipal elecations which have taken place in New England. The Province of Quebec, which is the mother country of most French-Americans, watches with legitimate pride their progress and their political success. In their progressive emancipation their traditions, their racial influence establishing itself in the very heart of American society, especially in the Eastern States. Quebec has good reason to congratulate them. But, faithful to its motto, and guarding the memory of its past, it reminds them that there is alway sat its fireside a warm place for those who wish to return.

Beebe Party Sails to Scan Sea Depths

Scientist's 32nd Expedition Will Study Ocean Life Off Berbudas

William Beebe, writer and explorer of ocean depths, sailed recently for another expedition into the world of deep-sea creatures unknown to man. Widely experienced in observing ocean phenomena and in invading the private haunts of weird aquatic creatures, Mr. Beebe will this time turn his eyes toward the tropic sea surrounding the Bermudas.

When he and his party of scientists and aides arrive at Bermuda, they will go to Nonsuch Island, a speck of land at the entrance to Castle Harbor, which has been offered to the expedition by the Colonial government of Bermuda for the advance of the study of sea life there.

Formerly, the explorer has been somewhat handicapped in his researches because he has had to use a ship as an operating base and has made his studies from small boats.

Nonsuch Island, Dr. Beebe said, was a perfectly natural base for the expedition, and he looked forward to "the discovery of valuable data on tropic sea life hundreds of feet below the surface."

The expedition, Mr. Beebe's thirty-second, and the twelfth under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society, will begin the six months of study without any single goal in view. The purpose of the expedition, Mr. Beebe declared yesterday, is to get "any kind" of available deep-sea life, and the party will not seek any particular variety.

"It will be just like going to Mars or Jupiter" he added, "as you don't know just what you are liable to find."

Some new devices will be used in this expedition. One is the new radium-covered type of hook for deep sea work. A special diving bell will be used for going into deep waters.

Another is the camera Dr. Beebe will use. It is a brass box affair containing a hand-operated motion picture camera, weighted so it will sink to the operator's level beneath the surface. He had taken pictures at 60 feet depth and contemplated trying it at 90 but was dissuaded by divers. The camera may be tried at 70 feet, however, he declared.

A seagoing tug will take the party out from Nonsuch Island whose surrounding waters reach a depth of two miles in places. Nets secured to standing wires will be used for fishing. In shallow depths he will use percussion caps to stun the fish.

Dr. Beebe is accompanied by Mrs. Beebe, John Tee-Van, general assistant; William K. Gregory, scientific associate; Sven von Hallberg and Helen Tee-Van, artists; Robert Whitelaw, photographer, and William Merriam Several of the party have accompanied Dr. Beebe on preceding expeditions. Other scientists may join the party later.

Gandhi Prepares Plan for Boycott

Would Eliminate Foreign Cloth and Substitute Native Product

Bombay—For carrying out the congress program regarding the boycott of foreign cloth with the aid of khadi (hand spun and handwoven cloth), Mahatma Gandhi has prepared a scheme for submission to the Working Committee of the Congress.

The scheme requires congress organizations to call for colunteers to go from door to door in every town and village having a congress committee and collect foreign cloth and deliver or receive orders for khadi. Foreign cloth, it is stated, should be burned. Wherever possible, foreign cloth dealers should be individually visited with a view to inducing them to stop further purchase of foreign cloth and to cancel all cancellable orders.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops may, it is pointed out, be undertaken wherever possible and where there is no danger of violence being committed by the congress pickets. The help and co-operation of all political and other organizations should be solicited in the campaign and the help of patriotic women should also be enlisted.

I consider it the duty of the men at the head of government to remain in their places even if the waves wash the deck and the crew talks of mutiny. —Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Although we regret very much that this generation has at present past the old standard and has not yet found a new one, I think that it may have found a little grain of truth that may be of enormous value.—Evelyn Sharp.

Britain Seeks Readjustment of African Policy

Problems in Kenya Called Similar to Those of Negroes in U.S. Before War

London.—Britons used to wonder a great deal when dispatches from the United States mentioned the now more or less obscure phrase "yellow peril." They are more interested now in South Africa's "black shadow" problem. Efforts are being made in this country to explain to the man in the street the basic ideas of British policy in Africa, although quite naturally the press in representing various shades of opinion displays divergent views.

The position of the Negro race in Africa stands in much the same place—allowing for more modern ideas of thought—as did the Negro slaves in the South before the Civil War is considered by most observers here. The main questions to-day are tribal labor and property rights. There is some sort of co-ordination between the Legislature and the various British colonies in Africa is needed, is being recognized among the more [illegible] students of African affairs, but a long struggle probably will be necessary before any organization can be [illegible] found.

Struggle in Kenya Colony

In West Africa, the [illegible] blacks [illegible] country, the natives are found [illegible] capable of [illegible] labor. Uganda, second largest cotton producer, [illegible] in production of the [illegible] Empire, [illegible] the production [illegible] out by the natives.

In [illegible] countries the relations between blacks and whites are generally harmonious. Here the white man is carrying out his trust in spirit as well as in letter, and the results are such that he can be justly proud. White domination and white influence are there and not destructive.

On the other hand, in the Kenya colony the native has a legal right to any land in his own country. All of Kenya is confiscated as crown land. Yet the more educated natives ask, "What possible argument except that of the right of the conquerer—can be put forward in favor of a law which prohibits the native of Kenya from growing his own coffee—a commodity which he is able to produce with nearly as great success as elsewhere?" The question, of course, which is being agitated here is, "Why should Kenya be repression on the Kinds dusky subjects, when other colonies are permitted to progress?" [illegible] strange to Englishmen that an economic color bar should be raised even in the land of possession which produces most of the British Empire's after-dinner coffee (tea being the usual breakfast beverage).

Color Question Paramount

Opponents of the Kenya policy point out that the first requisite of any settlement in East Africa is that adequate native reserves shall be permanently secured for the present native population; that provision shall be made for the increase of its number and that the natives, like the whites, shall be able to acquire land outside the reserves.

The question of labor is even more elemental. As the colonies lack labor, as they have often done, owing to disastrous policies of over colonization, they try to remedy the situation by offering inadequate wages and good conditions. Where these exist there is never labor shortage. Yet Kenya—which is the man in the street here regards as a "black sheep" colony—not so long ago proposed a system of compulsory labor on the private estates of colonists and grew very bitter when Whitehall vetoed the scheme.

The proposed system is called by the Liberal Manchester Guardian" as little better than the virtual slavery which the Kenya bill proposed. To-day [illegible] men of all parties are struggling to return the elementary principles of justice and good government in South Africa.

Principles Nominally Accepted

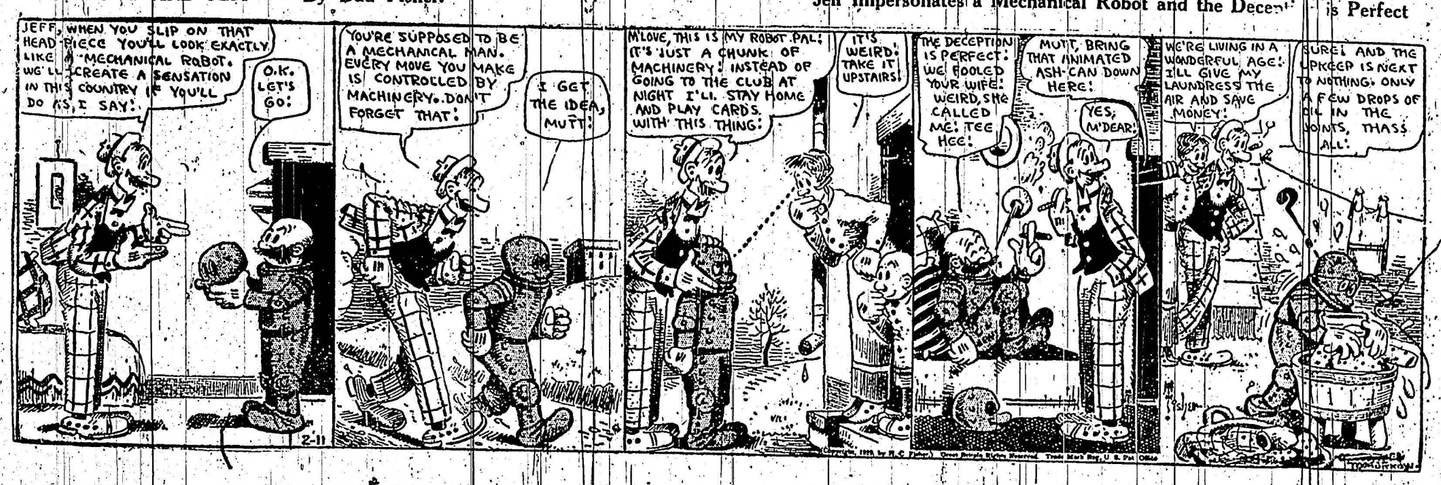
These principles have been nominally accepted by everyone—they are [illegible] the basis of liberal and [illegible] as well as enlightened Conservative colonial policy—yet there is an [illegible] against them, just as there was really only a minority opposed to the more moderate demands of the American colonists before the Revolution.

These principles embodied the entire mandatory system which the Hilton Young Commission recently urged should be applied to all British possessions in East Africa. Yet these principles do not solve the difficulties—they are merely a starting point of any solution, in the Liberal opinion, in this country.

The only sound distinction to be made, it is said, is between the differences of education and civilization. To the larger minds of the British Empire this modern ideal of imperial duties is fundamental. The Negro franchise will be settled eventually.

COED CHECKS COUNTER

Nancy [illegible], 22-year-old daughter of Sir [illegible] Samuel, English Liberal leader, studies social problems as a counter girl in a New York department store.

MUTT AND JEFF— —By Bud Fisher.

Jeff Impersonates a Mechanical Robot and the Deception is Perfect